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THE

GEOGRAPHICAL

AND

HISTORICAL

DICTIONARY

OF

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

CONTAINING

AN ENTIRE TRANSLATION OF THE SPANISH WORK

OF

COLONEL DON ANTONIO DE ALCEDO,

CAPTAIN OF THE ROYAL SPANISH GUARDS, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF HISTORY:

WITH

Large Additions and Compilations

FROM MODERN VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,

AND FROM

ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

BY

G. A. THOMPSON, ESQ.

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

——— *Magna modis multis miranda videtur*
Gentibus humanis regio, visendaque fertur,
Rebus opima bonis. LUCRETIUS, *lib. I. line 727.*

London:

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1812.

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N. B. The Translator's Preface and List of Subscribers, Nos. 1 *and* 2, *will be delivered with the last Volume, and may be bound up with the first.*

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OF THE

INTRODUCTORY MATTER.

TRANSLATOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE history of Alçedo's work is already before the world, as stated in my prospectus; the particulars of such statement were derived from his own preface, which is now delivered entire, and to which I beg leave particularly to call the reader's attention. The manner in which the original deficiencies of that author were to be corrected, and in which the historical and geographical relations of the countries treated of, were to be brought down to the present day, has been explained in the prospectus, and the volume now before the public will best show how those promises have been fulfilled.

Although from the forward state of the work, (the whole of it, with some small exceptions, being ready for press), I might now enter into an analysis of my labours; I shall reserve that task until the whole shall have been published, when there will be delivered to the subscribers a regular preface, containing such general considerations respecting America and the West Indies, as could not, with equal convenience, have been incorporated with the work itself.

Whatever might have been my own opinion as to the necessity of giving a literal and complete translation of Alçedo, I found myself bound so to do, as well from the sensation which the book had awakened at the first issuing of the prospectus, as from the opinion of its earliest and most distinguished patrons, that, considering how rare and curious was supposed to be the information it contained, it would be thought defective by the public if any part of the original were omitted; although, on the other hand, something might have been gained in point of conciseness and regularity of method. The translation, therefore, is as literal as the respective idioms of the two languages would permit, saving in some trifling cases of evident *errata:* the additional matter is always included in brackets; and if, as in various instances, it be continued for several pages, the brackets will be found at the beginning and end of each page.

Like Alçedo, I have forborne to quote my authorities specifically in each article, for the sake of avoiding unnecessary repetitions; though, like him, I refer my readers to particular authors to illustrate my subject, when the matter has grown too voluminous under my hands. It is true that I have assumed a complete discretionary power with regard to the additional information, but I shall not fail, in justice to those writers to whom I am so much indebted, to give in the preface a list of my authorities, as well as of the original documents to which I may have had access. I cannot, however, forbear mentioning for the present, how far more copious and extensive is the information of this publication than that of any which has hitherto appeared. In some of the articles, as may be

seen under the heads Brazil, Canada, and Chile, in this volume, not less than from 20 to 46 pages of additional matter have been introduced, each article having its separate index of contents. Independently likewise of the very elaborate work of Morse, containing upwards of 7000 articles, nearly the whole of which have been transfused into these volumes; many large and valuable extracts, as well as new articles, have been selected from Molina, Humboldt, Depons, Azara, and other writers of less consideration, even with respect to the Spanish provinces of America; upon which subject Alçedo is far more copious and complete than any other writer. In the West India islands, as under the heads Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christopher, &c. comparative accounts of the earlier exports and imports have been selected, and those of the latest years introduced.

Our author, we find, had thought it necessary to annex to his book a large vocabulary of provincial terms, forming a catalogue of the plants, birds, animals, &c. found in America: it is obvious that this information is still more desirable in the translation; and this glossary has, therefore, been carefully revised, and enriched with valuable additions; and there being several Spanish terms which will not admit of direct translation in the dictionary, these likewise, with a full explanation of their meaning, will be found in the same glossary; each such term being, for the convenience of the reader, invariably found printed in italics in the body of the work.

To conclude, so much additional light has been thrown upon the geography of America since the publication of Alçedo, that, in order to render these volumes as perfect as possible, the position of every place has been carefully revised, and corrected according to Mr. Arrowsmith's several maps of *North America*, of the *United States*, of the *West India Islands*, of *Mexico*, and of *South America*; the last of which has been recently constructed from original materials, which till lately remained inaccessible at Madrid and at Lisbon; whilst, at the same time, all the places not heretofore found in his maps have been inserted from the Dictionary, as it issued sheet by sheet from the press.

The above maps of Mr. Arrowsmith, whose eminence in that line it is unnecessary to mention, will consequently be ready to be delivered at a somewhat reduced price to the subscribers to this book, about the time of the publication of the last volume, and will form a complete ATLAS to Alçedo, who had no means of improving and illustrating his Dictionary by so important a supplement.

G. A. THOMPSON.

ALCEDO'S DEDICATION.

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Spain.

SIR,

THE Dominions of America, to which Heaven has destined you the heir, as being part of this monarchy, have their fortunes united with those of your Royal Highness. To Charles I. [more commonly known in this country as the Emperor Charles V.] they owe the first elements of civil government, and the system established for the propagation of the gospel amongst those gentiles; to Charles II. the protection and encouragement of the missions, by which so many souls have been brought into the bosom of the church; and to Charles III. your Royal Highness's august father, the most happy establishments, the present well-organized political economy of Europe, the promotion of the arts and the advantages of commerce; to the excellency of which institutions every day bears testimony, and for a continuation of the benefits of which we look with confidence, seeing that your Royal Highness is gathering instruction in the wise school of your father.

Surely then, Sir, the New World could not find a better Mæcenas than in the person of your Royal Highness, to protect a work written by one of its sons; and the Author, with great deference, submits it to your consideration, as containing the description of all your Royal Highness's kingdoms and provinces in that part of the world, together with their riches and productions.

May your Royal Highness deign to receive it with your accustomed benignity; and may Heaven grant us the life of your Royal Highness as many years as the universal wishes of Spain desire it.

SIR,

At the feet of your Royal Highness,

ANTONIO DE ALCEDO.

ALCEDO'S PREFACE.

THE history of America and the West Indies has been for some time an object of the study and interest of all European nations, from the desire of information concerning the geography, navigation, customs, and productions of those parts, and for the sake of encouraging commerce between the Old World and a country considered as the very fountain of riches. Hence it is that foreigners have dedicated themselves to writing and publishing on this subject whatsoever they knew or could collect; procuring from Spain all the histories and treatises which had been already made by the natives and the first discoverers and conquerors of those regions: in so much, that books which were heretofore common, and in no estimation, are now scarcely to be obtained at any price.

What has in no small degree contributed to the connection between the Old and New Worlds, is the introduction of certain American productions into the former, which through luxury have been rendered indispensible, such as *cacao*, cochineal, tobacco, *vicuña* wool, &c.; as also, for their specific medicinal virtues, bark, jalap, zarzaparilla, *calaguala*, *canchaguala*, and the balsams of *Tolu*, *Maria*, *Canime*, &c. not to be found in any other part.

These, it appeared to me, were sufficient reasons for requiring an universal history of America, which might contain every thing worthy of note, as well in its civil, natural, and ecclesiastical relations, as in its geography, productions, commerce, navigation, and interests with European powers: but being well aware of the difficulty of combining such information, it seemed to me more advisable to reduce it to the form of a dictionary.

A publication of this nature could never have been completed by the labour of an individual; but being aware that this timidity might ever operate as an insuperable obstacle to its execution, I determined, by the advice of a person of superior talents and intelligence, to be the first to lay the foundation, at least, of the undertaking; being, however, at the same time, somewhat instigated by the reflection, that I had myself visited many parts of America and the West Indies; and that I could avail myself of some most exact and important information in the *vivâ voce* communications of a minister, [probably the M. R. P. *Fr.* Pedro Gonzalez de Agüeros, Franciscan missionary in the Archipelago of Chiloe], who having filled several of the highest offices in those countries for the space of upwards of forty years, had acquired a very uncommon stock of valuable knowledge, so as to have obtained at court the title of the "Oracle of America;"—a title, for the justification of which, it were only necessary to refer to the vast number of public documents and decrees which have been drawn up by him for the Council of the Indies, and to the variety of works he has written, independent of those which have been published, and have met with general applause and estimation. In short, it is from such sources, as well as from a vast library of Indian books and papers, that I have found materials to labour incessantly for the space of twenty years, without other intermission than such as was called for by the duties of my profession; though even then, each trifling interval I could spare was devoted to my principal object.

The work being finished, I could not yet prevail upon myself to bring it to light, convinced that it must necessarily have many defects, although unknown to myself. It was then that the advice of a person of superior judgment, and a well founded confidence in the protection of the public, overcame my scruples, and I was persuaded to offer it at least as a foundation, whereon something more noble might afterwards be erected; in the same manner as has occurred with regard to the dictionaries of Moreri, Vosgien, and La Martiniere, and many others, which, having been at first very defective, became enlarged and rendered complete by the labour of many. In this state of the business there came to my hands a Geographical Dictionary of South America, written in Italian by the Ex-Jesuit D. Juan Domingo Coleti, who had lived for some years in the province of Mainas; also a Dictionary of North America, in English, with the title of "American Gazetteer;" and it immediately occurred to me that my own was now no further necessary: but having examined them both, I became persuaded that they were rather a reason why I should publish this; since, without robbing them of any just merit, and remembering too, that each of them was confined to the descriptions of certain provinces, they possess by no means the same extent of information as this, as may be seen by referring to the letter A, which, in neither of those books, exceeds an hundred articles; whereas the same letter in my dictionary contains upwards of a thousand, [and in this translation more than 1700.] But the principal cause which fixed me in my resolution was the recollection that I was treating of a country, in one of the best towns of which, I with pride and gratitude acknowledge myself to have been born; and I do at the same time candidly allow, that I have made a free use of the two dictionaries just spoken of, as well in adding to, as in correcting the many articles I had already written.

Whoever shall consider with impartiality the troublesome investigation of more than three hundred Indian volumes, the confusion and little exactness in many, and the difficulty and labour of conciliating opposite opinions, and extracting the naked truth, will, I doubt not, make some allowance for the defects they may find; and all I hope is, that they may have the goodness to apprise me of them whenever they shall think them worthy of emendation; when, so far from being mortified, I shall feel the most lively gratitude for their attention, stating their communications to the public, that they may not be defrauded of the merit to which they may be entitled. This, in truth, is the rational way of contributing to the public weal, and not the plan, as adopted by some, of endeavouring to find out diminutive errors, for the sake of satisfying their capriciousness, or of gaining the reputation of being wise, though fortunately the contrary be generally the effect of their labours.

Some will observe that there are many articles very small and scanty of information: to this I answer, that my first object was only to have given a history of the kingdoms, provinces, capitals, and rivers of note; but that I afterwards included an account of the lesser settlements and rivers, concerning which there is for the most part but little to say, although there be a great advantage in knowing all their names and their relative distances. I have suppressed quoting, at the end of each article, the author from whom the principal information may have been extracted, in order to avoid a useless and troublesome repetition; and in as much as I thought it would be preferable to give, at the end of the book, a list of the authors who have written upon the subject in question, after the plan of the celebrated Don Nicolas Antonio; and also, by way of appendix, another dictionary, or alphabetical list of the provincial terms and foreign names of the fruits, trees, animals, &c.

I have now only to add, that whatsoever information is read in this dictionary, concerning a town, its number of inhabitants of any class, the existence of convents, forts,

&c. is relative to the state in which those countries were in the time in which those authors wrote, from whom the extracts are made; not but that I have in very many instances acquired the most recent information: and although I may regret that I may have sometimes stood in need of certain accounts, documents, and papers in the hand of government, or which might be even lying in the cabinets of the curious; yet, as they were still unpublished, and not within my reach, I have been forced to content myself with such as have either passed through the press, or my good fortune and diligent research have thrown into my way. *Vale.*

ALCEDO'S

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS STATED.

THE desire we have felt of rendering this work more perfect, by every means in our power, has caused us to be continually employed in its execution; and since we have discovered many *errata* which have unavoidably arisen in the press, we lose no time in bringing them to light; taking, at the same time, an opportunity of adverting to certain communications forwarded to us from certain literary characters who have been zealous in promoting our undertaking, and contributing to the public weal: amongst the number of whom are, the most Illustrious Señor Don Juan Manuel Moscoso, bishop of Cuzco; Don Joseph de Ugarte, colonel of militia of the province of Abancay; the *Fr.* Pedro Gonzalez de Agüeros, of the order of St. Francis, and missionary apostolic for many years in the Archipelago of Chiloé; the *Fr.* Francisco de Ajofrin, a Capuchin; Don Manuel del Campo, native of the city of Cartago; and Don Joseph Lindo; all of whom are actually residing at this court, and to whom I with great gratitude acknowledge all the important favours the public, no less than myself, has received. But, and although we are convinced it were in the power of many others to have manifested the same dispositions, who have contented themselves with criticising the errors they have been able to discern; and although we could, if we thought proper, shew on what little foundation their arguments were built, we shall decline entering into any controversy with them, but shall content ourselves with following the plan we have designed in the preface, supporting ourselves in our laborious employ with the consolatory reflection, that the work has obtained undeniable credit, as well in this kingdom as in America and in foreign parts, and that all wise persons are well aware of the difficulties which must naturally accrue to the beginning of an undertaking of this nature, and that time alone can bring it to perfection: To this, we cannot forbear adverting to the very great loss we have experienced by the fire which occurred in the palace and secretary of state's office, in 1734; insomuch that we were obliged to go about soliciting information from the curious, as was particularly the case for the completion of the series of bishops and governors, not having been able to obtain any intelligence respecting them in the various papers and documents which lay before us; and it is entirely from this latter source that we have completed the lists of bishops of Arequipa, Caracas, and Cuzco.

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Don Manuel Malco, of his Majesty's council of the royal revenue.

A

GENERAL TABLE

OF THE KINGDOMS AND PROVINCES INTO WHICH

SPANISH AMERICA

IS DIVIDED;

AND OF THE VICEROYALTIES, GOVERNMENTS, CORREGIMIENTOS, AND ALCALDIAS MAYORES ESTABLISHED IN THEM.

SOUTH AMERICA

is divided into three Viceroyalties, containing the following Kingdoms and Provinces:

VICEROYALTY OF THE NEW KINGDOM OF GRANADA.

Kingdom of Tierra Firme.

Governments.

Panamá,
Portovelo,
Veragua,
Darien.

Alcaldía Mayor.

Nata.

New Kingdom of Granada.

Governments.

Cartagena,
Caracas,
Popayan,
Maracaibo,
Guayana,
Cumaná,
Santa Marta,
Chocó,
Antioquía,
San Faustino,
San Juan de los Llanos,
San Juan Jiron,
Mariquita,
Isla de Puertorico,
Isla de la Trinidad,
Isla de la Margarita.

Corregimientos.

Tunja,
Bogotá,
Boza,
Pasca,
Panches,
Guatavita,
Zipaquira,
Ubate,
Coyaima,
Muzo,
Turmeque,
Tensa,
Duitama,
Chivata,
Paipa,
Sogamoso,
Neiva,
Gameza,
Chita,
Sachica,
Velez,
San Gil,
Servita.

Kingdom of Quito.

Governments.

Guayaquil,
Jaen de Bracamoros,
Esmeraldas,
Mainas,
Quixos y Macas,
Cuenca.

Corregimientos.

Pasto,	Tacunga,	Riobamba,	Zamora,
Xibaros,	Ambato,	Loxa,	Chimbo.
Ibarra,			

VICEROYALTY OF PERU.

Kingdom of Peru.

Governments.

Guarochiri,	Guancavelica,
Tarma,	Cuzco.

Corregimientos.

Abancai,	Chachapoyas,	Huarochiri,	Saña,
Aimaraes,	Chancay,	Huailas,	Santa,
Andahuailas,	Castro Virreyna,	Huanuco,	Truxillo,
Angaraes,	Collahuas,	Huanta,	Vilcas Huaman,
Arequipa,	Conchucos,	Luya y Chillaos,	Caxamarca,
Arica,	Condesuyos,	Lucanos,	Urubamba,
Calca y Lares,	Cotabamba,	Moquehua,	Yauyos,
Camaná,	Chilques y Masques,	Parinacochas,	Yca,
Canes y Canches,	Chumbivilcas,	Piura,	Xauxa,
Cañete,	Guamanga,	Paucartambo,	Caxatambo.
Canta,	Guamacana,	Pataz,	
Cercado,	Guamalies,	Quispicanchi,	

VICEROYALTY OF THE PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

Governments.

Buenos Ayres,	Santa Cruz de la Sierra,	Puno,	Chiquitos,
Chucuito,	Montevideo,	Paz,	Moxos,
Tucumán,	Paraguay,	Potosí,	

Coregimientos.

Mizque,	Chayanta,	Atacama,	Orûro,
Paucarcolla,	Larecaja,	Asangaro,	Omasuyos,
Pilaya y Paspaya,	Lipes,	Carabaya,	Sicasica,
Pumabamba,	Paria,	Carangas,	Tomina.
Yamparaez,	Pacajes,	Tarija,	
Cochabamba,	Apolabamba,	Porco,	

CAPTAINSHIP-GENERAL AND PRESIDENCY OF CHILE.

Kingdom of Chile.

Governments.

Concepcion,	Valparaiso,	Islas Malvinas,
Valdivia,	Chiloé,	Islas de Juan Fernandez.

Corregimientos.

Aconcagua,	Colcagua,	Puchacay,	Rancagua,
Cuyo,	Chillán,	Quillota,	Itata.
Copiapó,	Maule,	Rede,	
Coquimbo,	Melpilla,	Santiago,	

NORTH AMERICA,

which has only one Viceroyalty, and contains the following Kingdoms and Provinces:

VICEROYALTY OF NEW SPAIN.

Kingdom of New Spain.

Governments.

Vera Cruz,	Coaguila,	Yucatán,
Acapulco,	Puebla de los Angeles.	Tabasco.

Alcaldías Mayores.

Actopam,	Huajuapan,	Quantla Amilpas,	Tampico,
Apam,	Huichiapan,	Quautitlan,	Tulinzinco,
Acayuca,	Huelutla,	Queretaro,	Tetela Xonotla,
Antigua,	Guejotzinco,	Temastelpec,	Tezcuco,
Acatlan,	Ixtepexi,	Tepeaca,	Teotihuacan,
Atrisco,	Ixtlahuaca,	Tecali,	Tlaxcala,
San Blas,	Izucar,	Tehuacan de las	Tuxtla,
Chalco,	Ixmiquilpan,	Granadas.	Tlapa,
Cuyoacan,	Justlahuac,	Teutitlan,	Villalta,
Chietla,	S. Juan de los Llanos,	Teutila,	Valladolid,
Chiautla,	Lerma,	Tehuantepec,	Valles,
Coatepec,	Mexilcaltzinco,	Teocuilco,	Xalapa,
Cozamaluapan,	Miahuatlan,	Tepozcolula,	Xuchimilco,
Cordoba,	Metepec,	Tepexi de la Seda,	Xicayan,
Cadreita,	Malinalco,	Tacuba,	Yahualica,
Chilapa,	Mextitlan,	Toluca,	Zacualpan,
Cuernavaca,	Nexapa,	Tenango del Valle,	Zapotlan,
Colima,	Nochiztlan,	Tetela del Rio,	Zumpango,
Cholula,	Nuevo Santander,	Taxco,	Zimapan,
Chiguagua,	Oaxaca,	Tixtla,	Zacatlan de las Man-
S. Christóval,	Orizava,	Tochimilco,	zanas,
Ezatlan,	Otumba,	Tula,	Zempoala,
Guijolotitlan,	Papantla,	Tetepango,	Zimatlan.
Huamelula,	Quatro Villas,	Tehusitlan,	

Kingdom of Mechoacan.

Alcaldías Mayores.

Cuiceo de la Laguna,	San Miguel el Grande,	Zelaya,	Zamora,
Guimeo,	Tancitaro,	Pasquaro,	Cinaque,
Guanajuato,	Tlasasalca,	Chaco,	Motines,
San Luis de Potosi,	Tlalpujagua,	Guadalcazar,	Tinguindin,
San Luis de la Paz,	Villa de Leon,	Jaso y Teremendo,	Xiquilpa,
Maravatio,	Xiquilpa,	Chilchota,	Zacatula.

Kingdom of Nueva Galicia.

Alcaldías Mayores.

Amula,	Zayula,	Guadalaxara,	Tepic,
Autlan,	Zacatecas,	Tala,	Sentipac,

Tequepexpa,	Caxititlan,	Acaponeta,	Juchipila,
Tonolá,	Tlajomulco,	Nayarith,	Colotlan,
Ostotipaquillo,	Zapotlan,	Barca,	Xerez,
Analco,	Izatlan,	Tecpatitlan,	Fresnillo,
Mazapil,	Guauchinango,	Lagos,	Ibarra,
Aguas Calientes,	Purificacion,	Cuquio,	Sierra de Pinos,
Zapopan,	Ostotipac,	Tecualtichi,	Charcas.
Xala,	Compostela,		

CAPTAINSHIP-GENERAL OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Governments.

Cuba, Florida, Louisiana.

A

GENERAL TABLE

OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS AND GOVERNMENTS IN

NORTH AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

viz.

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Hudson's Bay, *under the management of the Hudson's Bay Company.*

N.S.Wales, East Main, Labrador, Newfoundland, } *unsettled.*

Nova Scotia, *the government of Lower Canada.*
New Brunswick,
Lower Canada,
Upper Canada,
Cape Breton, *under the government of Nova Scotia.*
St. John's, *under the government of Nova Scotia.*

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

Governments.

Jamaica, Island,
Bahama Islands,
Leeward Islands,
Barbadoes, Island,
Trinidad, Island.

For the enumeration of the islands comprised in these governments, see article ANTILLES.

Islands and Territories conquered in the present War.

Martinique,	Curaçoa,	Surinam,
Guadaloupe,	St. Eustatius,	Demerara,
St. Lucie,	Santa Cruz,	Essequibo.

Conquered by the Portuguese and British.

Cayenne.

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

BRAZIL

is divided into the following fourteen Provinces or Captainships:

Rio Janeyro,	Para,	Seara,	Sergipe del Rey,
Todos Santos,	Marañan,	Puerto Seguro,	San Vicente,
Ilheos,	Espiritu Santo,	Pernambuco,	Rio Grande.
Paraiba,	Itamaraca,		

INDEPENDENT.

The Island of Hayti or St. Domingo.

A

GENERAL TABLE

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF NORTH AMERICA,

OR THE

UNITED STATES,

AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Virginia,	North Carolina,	Tennessee, West,	Vermont,
New York,	South Carolina,	Tennessee, East,	New Hampshire,
Pennsylvania,	Kentucky,	Georgia,	Rhode Island,
Massachusetts,	Maryland,	New Jersey,	Delaware.
Maine,	Connecticut,	Ohio,	

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

Orleans,	Indiana,	Louisiana,	Michigan.
Mississippi,	Columbia,	Illinois,	

The Russians have formed some settlements upon a part of the *n. w.* coast of America, lying *w.* and *n.* of Cook's Inlet.

UNIVERSITY

THE GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DICTIONARY OF AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

[AARONSBURGH lies at the head of Penn's Creek, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; about 30 miles *w.* from Lewisburgh, and 40 *w.* by *n.* from Sunbury. Lat. 40° 52′ 30″ *n.* Long. 77° 31′ 30″ *w.*]

ABACACTIS, or ABACARIS, a settlement of Indians, of this name, in the province of the Amazonas, and in the part or territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is a *reduccion* of the religious order of the Carmelites of this nation, situate on the shores of a lake of the same name. It lies between this lake and a river, which is also so called, and which is a large arm of the Madeira, which, passing through this territory, afterwards returns to that from whence it flowed, forming the island of Topinambes.

[ABACO, one of the largest and most northern of the Bahama islands, situate upon the *s. e.* end of the Little Bahama bank. The Hole in the Rock, or (as it is most commonly called) the Hole in the Wall, is the most southern point of the island, and bears about 18 leagues north from the island of New Providence, about 9 or 10 leagues in a *n. w.* direction from Egg Island, and about 10 or 12 in a *n. e.* direction from the Berry islands. About 10 leagues to the *n.* of the Hole in the Wall, on the *e.* side of the island, is Little Harbour, the entrance to which is between the main land of Abaco and Ledyard's Key, and within which there is good anchorage. There is also an anchorage to the *w.* of the Hole in the Wall.

The island of Abaco is at present uninhabited. In 1788 it contained about 50 settlers and 200 Negroes. The lands granted by the crown, previous to May 1803, amounted to 14,058 acres, for the purpose of cultivation; but the settlers who occupied it have since removed. It contains great quantities of the various kinds of woods which are common to almost all the Bahama islands.

To the northward of Abaco, is a long chain of small islands or keys, (including Elbow Key, Man of War Key, Great Guana Key, the Galapagos, &c. &c.) reaching, in a *n. w.* direction, almost to the Matanilla reefs on the Florida stream; from whence the Little Bahama bank extends, in a southerly direction, to the west point of the island of the Grand Bahama. [Lat. 26° 22′ *n.* Long. 77° 14′ *w.* See BAHAMAS.]

[ABACOOCHE, or COOSEE, a large river, rising in the *s. w.* territory, passing into Georgia, through the Cherokee into the Creek country, where it unites with the Oakfuskee, and forms the Alibama.]

ABACQUA, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the shore of the river Parana, near the spot where it enters the Paraguay, to the *e.* of the city of Corrientes.

ABACU, a point of land on the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo.

ABADES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan, in the district and jurisdiction of San Juan de Pasto.

ABANCAY, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *e.* by the large city of Cuzco, (its jurisdiction beginning at the parish of Santa Ana of that city), and on the *w.* by the province of Andahuailas; *n.* by that of Calcaylares, forming, in this part, an extended chain of snow-covered mountains; *s.* by the provinces of Cotabamba and Aimaraez; *s. w.* by Chilques and Masques. It extends 26 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and is 14 broad. Its most considerable river is the Apurimac, which is separated from it at the *n. w.* and bends its course, united with other streams, towards the mountains of the Andes. This river is crossed by a wooden bridge of 80 yards long and 3 broad, which is in the high road from Lima to Cuzco, and other provinces of the *sierra*. The toll collected here is four rials of silver for every load of goods of the produce of the country, and twelve for those of the produce of Europe. The temperature of this province is mild, and for the most part salubrious, with the exception of a few vallies, where, on account of the excessive heat and humidity, tertian agues are not uncommon. It produces wheat, maize, and other grain in great abundance, and its breed of horned cattle is by no means inconsiderable; but its principal production is sugar, which they refine so well, that it may challenge the finest European sugars for whiteness: this is carried for sale to Cuzco and other provinces, and is held in great estimation. It also produces hemp, cloth manufactures of the country; and in its territories mines of silver are not wanting, especially in the mountain which they call Jalcanta, although the natives avail themselves not of the advantages so liberally held out to them. Its jurisdiction comprehends 17 settlements. The *repartimento*, quota of tribute, amounted to 108,750 dollars, and it rendered yearly 870 for the *alcabala*.

The following are the 17 settlements:

The capital,	Limatambo,
Huanicapa,	Mollepata,
Curahuasi,	Pantipata,
Cachora,	Pibil,
Antilla,	Chonta,
Anta,	Pocquiura,
Ibin,	Surite,
Chachaypucquio,	Huaracondo.
Sumata,	

ABANCAY, the capital of the above province, founded in a spacious valley, which gives it its title: it is also so called from a river, over which has been thrown one of the largest bridges in the kingdom, being the first that was built there, and looked upon as a monument of skill. In the above valley the jurisdiction of this province, and that of Andahuailas, becomes divided. It is also memorable for the victories gained in its vicinity by the king's troops against Gonzalo Pizarro, in the years 1542 and 1548. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Dominic; this order being the first of those which established themselves in Peru. 20 leagues distant from the city of Cuzco. Lat. 13° 31′ 30″ *s.* Long. 72° 26′ *w.*

ABANCAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca, in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of the river Paute.

ABANES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the plains of San Juan, to the *n.* of the Orinoco. They inhabit the woods on the shores of this river, as well as other small woods; and are bounded, *e.* by the Salivas, and *w.* by the Caberres and Andaquies. They are docile, of good dispositions, and are easily converted to the Catholic faith.

ABANGOUI, a large settlement of the province and government of Paraguay. It is composed of Indians of the Guarani nation, and situate on the shore of the river Taquani. It was discovered by Alvar Nunez, Cabeza de Vaca, in 1541.

ABARANQUEN, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalusia. It rises in the country of the Quiriquipas Indians, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Aruy.

[ABARY, a small river of Guayana, between the Berbice and the Demerary. See MAHAICA.]

[ABBEVILLE County, in Ninety-six district, S. Carolina, bounded on the *n. e.* by the Saluda, and on the *s. w.* by the Savannah, is 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth; contains 9197 inhabitants, including 1665 slaves.]

[ABBOTS, a small river of N. Carolina, which runs *s. w.* and enters the Pedi, at a little distance from the source of this river, in the territory of the Granville limits.]

ABECOCHI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, situate on the shore of the river Cousa. The English have a settlement here, with a fort for its defence.

ABEICAS, a nation of Indians of New France, bounded on the *n.* by the Alibamis, and *e.* by the Cheraquis. They live at a distance from the large rivers, and the only produce of their territory is some canes, which are not thicker than a

finger, but of so hard a texture, that, when split, they cut exactly like a knife. These Indians speak the Tchicachan language, and with the other nations are in alliance against the Iroquees.

ABERCORN, a town of the province and colony of New Georgia, on the shore of the river Savannah, near where it enters the sea, and at a league's distance from the city of this name. [It is about 30 miles from the sea, 5 miles from Ebenezer, and 13 *n. w.* of Savannah.]

ABIDE, mountains, or *serrania*, of the province and government of Cartagena. They run from *w.* to *n. e.* from near the large river of Magdalena to the province of Chocó, and the S. Sea. Their limits and extent are not known, but they are 20 leagues wide, and were discovered by Capt. Francisco Cesar in 1536; he being the first who penetrated into them, after a labour of 10 months, in which time he had to undergo the most extreme privations and excessive perils; not that these exceeded the hardships which were endured by the licentiate Badillo, who entered upon its conquest with a fine army.

ABIGIRAS, a settlement of Indians, one of the missions, or a *reduccion*, which belonged to the regular order of the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; founded in the year 1665, by the father Lorenzo Lucero, on the shore of the river Curarari, 30 leagues from its mouth, and 240 from Quito.

[ABINEAU Port, on the *n.* side of lake Erie, is about 13 miles *w. s. w.* from fort Erie. Lat. 42° 6′ *n.* Long. 79° 15′ *w.*]

[ABINGDON, a town at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, Harford county, Maryland, 12 miles *s. w.* from Havre-de-Grace, and 20 *n. e.* from Baltimore.—Cokesbury college, instituted by the methodists in 1785, is in this town. Lat. 39° 27′ 30″ *n.* Long. 76° 20′ 35″ *w.*]

[ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington county, Virginia, contained but about 20 houses in 1788, and in 1796 upwards of 150. It is about 145 miles from Campbell's station, near Holston; 260 from Richmond in Virginia, in a direct line, and 310 as the road runs, bearing a little to the *s.* of *w.* Lat. 36° 41′ 30″ *n.* Long. 81° 59′ *w.*]

[ABINGTON, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts; 22 miles *s. e.* from Boston, and contains 1453 inhabitants. Lat. 42° 4′ 30″.]

[ABINGTON, a parish in the town of Pomfret in Connecticut. Lat. 42° 4′ 30″. Long. 70° 51′ 30″.]

[ABINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, 12 miles *n.* of Philadelphia.]

ABIPI, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of Muzo, and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, producing some wheat, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and canes; it has been celebrated for its rich mines of emeralds, which are, however, at present abandoned from want of water; it is nearly three leagues distant from the large mine of Itocó.

ABIPONES, a nation of barbarous Indians, of the province and government of Tucumán, inhabiting the *s.* shores of the river Bermejo. Their number once exceeded 100,000; but they are certainly at present much reduced. They go naked, except that the women cover themselves with little skins, prettily ornamented, which they call *queyapi*. They are very good swimmers, of a lofty and robust stature, and well featured: but they paint their faces and the rest of their body, and are very much given to war, which they carry on chiefly against such as come either to hunt or to fish upon their territory. Their victims they have a custom of sticking upon lofty poles, as a landmark, or by way of intimidation to their enemies. From their infancy they cut and scarify their bodies, to make themselves hardy. When their country is inundated, which happens in the five winter months, they retire to live in the islands, or upon the tops of trees: they have some slight notion of agriculture, but they live by fishing, and the produce of the chase, holding in the highest estimation the flesh of tigers, which they divide among their relations, as a sort of precious relic or dainty; also asserting that it has the properties of infusing strength and valour. They have no knowledge either of God, of law, or of policy; but they believe in the immortality of the soul, and that there is a land of consummate bliss, where they shall dance and divert themselves after their death. When a man dies, his widow observes a state of celibacy, and fasts a year, which consists in an abstinence from fish: this period being fulfilled, an assembly run out to meet her, and inform her that her husband has given her leave to marry. The women occupy themselves in spinning and sewing hides; the men are idlers, and the boys run about the whole day in exercising their strength. The men are much addicted to drunkenness, and then the women are accustomed to conceal their husband's weapons, for fear of being killed. They do not rear more than two or three children, killing all above this number.

ABISCA, an extensive province of the kingdom of Peru, to the *e.* of the *Cordillera* of the Andes, between the rivers Yetau and Amarumago, and to the *s.* of Cuzco. It is little known, consisting entirely of woods, rivers, and lakes; and

hither many barbarous nations of Indians have retired, selecting for their dwelling places the few plains which belong to the province. The Emperor Yupanqui endeavoured to make it subservient to his controul, but without success: the same disappointment awaited Pedro de Andia in his attempt to subjugate it in the year 1538.

ABISMES, Quartel des, that part or division of the island of Guadaloupe which looks to the *n. e.* It takes its name from its having some creeks, or inlets, which serve as places of shelter for vessels, in case of invasion either from enemies or from hurricanes. Here they ride quite safe, for the bottom is very good; and being made fast to the strong palm-trees which abound here, they stand in no need of being anchored, which would be inconvenient, and attended with risk, on account of the thick roots thrown out by the above trees. Further on is a small island called *Des Cochons*, where an engineer, of the name of Renau, endeavoured, without success, in 1700, to build a fort, for the sake of securing the harbour, which is a good one.

ABITANIS, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes in Peru. In the Quechuan tongue it signifies the ore of gold, from a celebrated mine which is at present nearly abandoned, from the want of workmen. It is nearly contiguous to the settlement of Colcha.

[ABITIBBI, a small lake in Upper Canada, on the *s.* side of which is a settlement called Frederick, which last lies in *n.* lat. 48° 35′. *w.* long. 82°. Also the name of a river which runs *n.* and joins Moose river near its mouth at James's bay.]

ABITIBIS, a lake of the country of Hudson, in the territory of the Indians of this name.—[This lake is *n.* of Nipissing lake, the *n. e.* boundary of Canada, in New South Wales: it has communication with James's bay, near Moose fort. Lat. 48° 39′ *n.* Long. 79° 2′ *w.*]

ABITIGAS, a nation of barbarous Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru. It is very numerous and warlike; and they live a wandering life in the woods. It is 60 leagues to the *e.* of the mountains of the Andes; bounded on the *s.* by the Ipilcos Indians.

ABORROEN, a port of the coast of Brasil, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, between the river Escorgogive and the bay of Inobú.

ABRA, an island of the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of the third and last narrow pass, called the Passage.

[ABRAM'S CREEK falls into Hudson's river, near the city of Hudson.]

ABREOLHOS, or Abreogos, Point of, on the coast of Brasil, and of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo, between the rivers Percipe and Quororupa, in *s.* lat. 18° 19′ 30″. *w.* long. 39° 51° 30″. Here are some hidden rocks, or sand-banks, extremely dangerous; and although there are various navigable channels, it requires the utmost caution to avoid shipwreck, this having been the lot of an infinite number of vessels. These sand-banks are more than 20 leagues distant from the continent, and extend themselves upwards of five leagues to the *e.* of the island of Tuego. Their situation, taken in the the centre, is in 170° 51′ 20″ *s.* lat. *w.* long. 39° 18′.

[ABROJOS, or Baxos de Babuca, a bank, with several small rocks and isles, *e.* of Turk's island, in *n.* lat. 21° 5′. *w.* long. 70° 40′. Between this bank and Turk's island is a deep channel, for ships of any burden, three leagues wide.]

Abrojos, a shoal of the N. sea. See the article Panuela Quadrado.

ABSECON Beach, on the coast of New Jersey, 16 miles *s. w.* from Little Egg harbour.

ABUCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, in a valley of the same name. It was anciently the capital of this province, and had the same denomination. At present it is much reduced, the *corregidor* having left it to establish himself in Lucanas. Lat. 15° 32′ *s.* Long. 73° 28′ *w.*

ABUCEES, S. Joseph de los, a settlement of the missions of the Sucumbios Indians, who were founded by, and maintained at the expence of, the abolished order of the Jesuits, in the province and government of Quixos and Marcas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of a small river, which enters the Putumayo. Lat. 0° 36′ *n.* Long. 75° 22′ *w.*

ABURRA, S. Bartolome' de, a town of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in 1542, by the Marshal George Robledo, in a fertile and extensive valley of the same name, which was discovered in 1540 by Captain Gerónimo Luis Texelo. It abounds in all kinds of fruits, seeds, and vegetables, and is of a hot temperature. In its district are found many huacas, or sepulchres of the Indians, in which great riches are deposited. It has now so much fallen to decay, that it is no more than a miserable hamlet. In its vicinity are some streams of salt water, from which the Indians procure salt for their use. Lat. 5° 51′ 30″ *n.* Long. 75° 17′ *w.*

ACA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxclala, in Nueva España.

[ACAAY, a parish in Paraguay, situate on a small river which runs into the Rio Paraguay. It is about 14 leagues *s. e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 25° 54′ 7″ *s.* Long. 57° 25′ *w.*]

ACACUNA, a mountain of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru. It is very lofty, and is four leagues distant from the S. sea; is very barren, and situate between the promontory of Ilo and the river Sama. Lat. 70° 29′ *s.* [Long. 18° 35′ *w.*]

ACADIA, a province and peninsula of N. America, on the *e.* coast of Canada, between the island or bank of Newfoundland and New England, by which it is bounded on the *w.* It is more than 100 leagues in length from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and nearly 80 in width, from *n. e.* to *s. w.* from the gulph of St. Lawrence to the river Santa Cruz. It was discovered in 1497 by Sebastian Cabot, sent thither from England by Henry VII. The French, under the command of Jacob Cartier, of St. Maloes, established themselves here in 1534, in order to carry on a cod-fishery on the bank of Newfoundland; and in 1604, Peter Guest, a gentleman of the household of Henry IV. of France, was sent by that king to establish a colony, which he founded at Port Royal. The English entered it under Gilbert Humphry, in consequence of a grant which had been made to this person by Queen Elizabeth, and gave it the title of Nova Scotia. In 1621 King James I. made a donation of it to the Earl of Stirling; and in 1627 the French, commanded by Kirk de la Rochelle, made themselves masters of it, destroying all the establishments of the English, who were obliged to surrender it up, in 1629, by the treaty of St. Germains. The French shortly afterwards lost it; a Governor Philip having taken possession of it; but they, however, regained it in 1691, through the conduct of Mr. De Villebon. In order to settle the pretensions of the rival courts, commissioners were, by mutual consent, appointed in the peace of Riswick, in 1697, to consider which should be the limits of Nova Scotia and New England; and in the peace of Utrecht, it was entirely ceded to the English, who afterwards returned to it. This beautiful country contains many rivers and lakes; the principal of these is the Rosignol, well stocked with fish: there are also many woods, full of excellent timber, and thronged with very singular birds; as, for instance, the Colibri, or humming-bird, and various others. The same woods abound in many kinds of fruits and medicinal herbs. It is very fertile in wheat, maize, pulse of all sorts, and also produces cattle of various kinds, animals of the chase, and abundance of fine fish. Its principal commerce is in skins and salt fish. The winter is longer and colder than in Europe. The capital is Port Royal.—[The name of Acadia was first applied to a tract from the 40th to the 46th degree of *n.* lat. granted to De Mons, Nov. 8, 1603, by Henry IV. of France. For the present state of this country, see Nova Scotia.]

ACAGUATO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tancitaro. It is so reduced as to consist of no more than 15 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by sowing some maize, and other vegetable productions.—Eight leagues *s.* of the capital.

ACAHILA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, dependent on the archbishopric of Charcas, and annexed to the curacy of S. Christobal de Pilcomayo.

ACAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Churin.

ACAMBARO, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 490 families of Indians, 80 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and a convent of the order of St. Francis. In its district there are other small settlements or wards.—Seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

ACAMISTLAHUAC, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco, annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it is distant two leagues to the *e. n. e.* It contains 30 Indian families.

ACAMUCHITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texopilco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec. It contains 60 Indian families, whose commerce is in sugar and honey. It produces also maize, and cultivates many vegetable productions.—Five leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

ACAMON, a river of the province and *government* of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It arises in the *serranias* of Usupama; runs *w. n. w.* and enters the Caroni.

ACANTEPEC, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa. It is of a cold and moist temperature, contains 92 Indian families, among which are included those of another settlement in its vicinity, all of whom maintain themselves by manufacturing cotton stuffs.

ACANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains which lie towards the *n.* and empties itself into the sea between Cape Tiburon and the bay of Calidonia.

ACAPALA, a settlement of the province and

alcaldía mayor of Chiapa, in the kingdom of Guatemala. Lat. 16° 53′ *n.* Long. 93° 52′ *w.* [It is situate on the Tobasco river, near the city of Chiapa, and not far from a bay in the S. sea, called Teguantipac.]

ACAPAZINGO, San Diego de, the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca.

ACAPETLAHUAIA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Escateopan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa. It contains 180 Indian families.

ACAPONETA, the *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara, in Nueva España. Its jurisdiction is reduced. It enjoys various hot and cold temperatures, and has therefore the crops peculiar to both climates; and the same are sown in its district, and produce abundantly. The capital is the town of the same name, situate between the two rivers St. Pedro and de Cañas; the latter dividing Nueva España from the provinces of Rosario and Cinaloa, as also the bishoprics of Durango and Gaudalaxara, from whence it is distant 83 leagues, *w. n. w.* It has a convent of the order of St. Francisco. Long. 105° 40′ 30″. Lat. 22° 43′ 30″.

ACAPULCO, or Los Reyes, the capital city of the government of Nueva España, situate on the coast of the S. sea. Its inhabitants amount to nearly 400 families of Chinese, Mulattoes, and Negroes. It has a parish church, with two vicars, and two convents, one of the order of St. Francis, and the other of St. Hyppolite de la Casidad, which is a royal hospital; an office of public accounts, with an accountant and treasurer for the managing and keeping the accounts of the duties produced by the goods brought in the China ships. The city is small, and the churches and houses are moderately ornamented. The greater part of the city is on the sea-shore. The air is of an extremely hot and moist temperature; for, independent of its being in the torrid zone, it is entirely shut out from the *n.* winds, being surrounded by lofty *serranias.* These circumstances render it very unhealthy, especially in the wet season, on account of the damps and sea-winds blowing from the *s. e.* to the great detriment of the inhabitants and merchants who come to trade here; this being the principal cause why there are scarcely more than eight Spanish families who reside here. It is equally in want of every sort of provision, owing to the reduced and barren state of the land, and is forced to seek its necessary supplies from the Indian settlements within its jurisdiction. The only commerce which it can be said to have, is a fair which is held on the arrival of the ships from China; and when these depart, there are no other means for the people of maintaining a trade, and if the above resource should happen to fail for three or four years, the place must inevitably be abandoned. At the distance of a musket-shot, and on a promontory running far into the sea, is situate the castle and royal fort of San Diego, mounted with 31 pieces of artillery, the greater part of them 24 pounders, for the defence of the entrance of the port, which is safe, and so spacious, that 500 ships can lay at anchor in it with ease. It is surrounded by lofty rising grounds. Its principal mouth is on the *s.* side, formed by an island of an oblong figure, and somewhat inclining to the *s. w.* The same island forms also another mouth, which they call chica, or little. The canals on either side of the island are 25 fathoms deep. The governor of the castle has the rank of *castellano*, with the title of lieutenant-general of the coasts of the S. Sea; and for the defence of these coasts, there are three companies of militia, composed of the the whole of the inhabitants, namely, one company of Chinese, another of Mulattoes, and the third of Negroes, who run to arms whenever they hear the cannon fired three times at short intervals. In the settlements of its neighbourhood they grow cotton, maize, and other seeds, vegetables and fruits. They have cattle of the large and small kind, and some tobacco, all of which productions are sufficient for the use of the castle and the city, which is 80 leagues distant from Mexico.—[The famous cut in the mountain, (*abra de San Nicholas*), near the bay *de la Langosta*, for the admission of the sea winds, was recently finished. The population of this miserable town, inhabited almost exclusively by people of colour, amounts to 9000 at the time of the arrival of the Manilla galleon (*nao de China*). Its habitual population is only 4000. The chief trade of Acapulco continues still to be its commerce with Manilla. The Manilla ship arrives once a year at Acapulco, with a cargo of Indian goods, valued at 12 or 1300,000 dollars, and carries back silver in exchange, with a very small quantity of American produce, and some European goods. Lat. according to Humboldt, 16° 50′ 29″. Long. by ditto, 99° 46′. Lat. according to the Spaniards, 16° 50′ 30″. Long. by ditto, 100°. Both longitudes being measured from the meridian of Greenwich.]

ACARAGA, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in the province of the Paraná, and running *n.* enters the Uruguay, where is the city of Asuncion. It is navigable by canoes throughout, and abounds in fish.

ACARAI, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, founded near the river Paraná, and rather towards the *w.* by the missionary Jesuits, in 1624, where they also built a fort to protect it against the incursions of the infidel Indians.

Acarai, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Paraná opposite the settlement of La Poblacion Nueva.

ACARAPU, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana belonging to the Dutch. It is one of those which enter the Cuyuni.

ACARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Camaná, in Peru, situate in a beautiful and extensive valley, in which there is a very lofty mountain, which they call Sahuacario, composed of misshapen stones and sand, in which, at certain times of the year, especially in the months of December and January, is heard a loud and continued murmuring, which excites universal astonishment, and which, no doubt, is to be attributed to the air in some of its cavities. On its skirts are two fortresses, which were built in the time of the gentilism of the Indians. There is a port half-way between the town of St. Juan and the city of Arequipa, which is 8 leagues distant from the latter, and 11 from the former. It is very convenient, and has an excellent bottom, but is frequented only by small vessels. It is in lat. 15° 15′. *s.* Long. 75° 8′ 30″ *w.*

Acari, a point or cape of the coast of the S. sea, of the same province, and of the *corregimiento* of Camaná.

Acari, a river of the above province, which runs to the *s. e.*

Acari, another river, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in the kingdom of Brasil. It is small, runs *n.* afterwards inclines to the *n. n. w.* and enters the river of Las Amazonas, just where this empties itself into the sea.

ACARIGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river of its name, and close upon the *e.* side of the town of Ararul.

Acarigua, a river of the above province and government, which rises near the town of Araure, and runs *s.* to enter the river of La Portuguesa.

ACARRETO, a port of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Darien, near cape Tiburon. [Lat. 8° 39′ *n.* Long. 77° 24′ 30″ *w.*]

ACARUACA, a small river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part belonging to the Portuguese. It runs from *n.* to *s.* forming a bow, and enters the Matari.

[ACASABASTIAN, a river in the province of Vera Paz in Mexico. It runs into the Golfo Dulce, and has a town situated on its banks of the same name. The source of this river is not far from the S. sea.]

ACASABASTLAN, a settlement of the kingdom of Guatemala, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa.

[ACASATHULA, a sea-port, situated on a point of land, in the province of Guatemala Proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the S. sea, about four leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.]

ACASSA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French. It enters the sea between the Ayapoco and Cape Orange.

ACATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Thehuacan, where there is a convent or vicarage of the order of St. Francis. It contains 860 Indian families (including those of the wards of its district) in a spacious valley, which begins at the end of the settlement and extends itself above a league. In this valley are 12 cultivated estates, on which live 40 Indian families. It is four leagues *s. s. w.* of its capital.

Acatepec, another settlement in the head settlement and district of Chinantla, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan. It is situate in a very pleasant plain, and surrounded by three lofty mountains. The number of its inhabitants is reduced. A very rapid and broad river passes near this settlement; and as this is the direct way to the city of Oaxaca and other jurisdictions, and as the travellers, who come here in great numbers, must necessarily cross the river in barks or canoes, the Indians, who are very expert in this sort of navigation, contrive by these means to procure themselves a decent livelihood. 10 leagues *w.* of its head settlement.

Acatepec, another settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of the same kingdom, situate between two high ridges. It contains 100 Indian families, and is annexed to the curacy of San Lorenzo, from whence it is two leagues distant.

Acatepec, another settlement, having also the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula, situate in a hollow. The climate here is hot. At its skirts runs a river, the waters of which fertilize the land, which abounds in gardens and cultivated spots. It contains 39 Indian families, and is annexed to the curacy of

Tlacolula, from whence it is distant a league and a half to the *n.*

Acatepec, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, of the same kingdom. It contains 12 Indian families, and is 10 leagues distant from its head settlement.

ACATEPEQUE, S. Franciso de, a settlement of the head settlement of St. Andres de Cholula, and *alcaldía mayor* of this name. It contains 140 Indian families, and is half a league to the *s.* of its capital.

Acatepeque, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Igualapa, situate at a league's distance to the *e.* of the same.

ACATIC, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecpatitlan, in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia. It is four leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

ACATICO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio, in Nueva Espana.

ACATLAN, a settlement and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name. It is of a mild temperature, and its situation is at the entrance of the Misteca Baxa. It contains 850 families of Indians, and 20 of Spaniards and *Mustees.* In its vicinity are some excellent salt-grounds, in which its commerce chiefly consists. The jurisdiction of this *alcaldía,* which contains four other head settlements of the district, is fertile and pleasant, abounding in flowers, fruits, all kinds of pulse and seeds, and is well watered. They have here large breeds of goats, which they slaughter chiefly for the skin and the fat, salting down the flesh, and sending it to La Puebla and other parts to be sold. In its district are many cultivated lands. It is 55 leagues leagues to the *e. s. e.* of Mexico. Long. 275° 10′. *w.* Lat. 19° 4′ *n.*

Acatlan, another settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of S. Andres, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in the same kingdom, situate on a clayey spot of ground, of a cold moist temperature, rendered fertile by an abundance of streams, which in a very regular manner water the lands; although, it being void of mountains and exposed to the *n.* winds, the fruits within its neighbourhood do not come to maturity. It contains 180 Indian families, including those of the new settlement, which was established at a league's distance to the *s.* of its head settlement, and which is called San Miguel de las Aguastelas. Acatlan is a league and a half distant from its head settlement.

Acatlan, another settlement, having the dedicatory title of San Pedro, belonging to the head settlement of Malacatepec and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in the same kingdom. It contains 80 Indian families, who trade in wool and in the fish called *bobo,* quantities of which are found in a large river which runs close by the settlement, and which are a great source of emolument to them. It is four leagues *n.* of its capital.

Acatlan, another settlement of the head settlement of Zitlala, of the same *alcaldía* and kingdom. It contains 198 Indian families, and its situation is a league and an half *n.* of its head settlement.

Acatlan, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Sentipac, of the same kingdom. It is of a cold temperature, contains 42 Indian families, and is 15 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

Acatlan, another settlement of the head settlement of Atotonilco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tulanzingo in the same kingdom. It contains 115 Indian families, and a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin.—Two leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

ACATLAZINGO, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of Xicula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, situate in a plain that is surrounded on all sides by mountains. It contains 67 Indian families, who employ themselves in the culture of the cochineal plant.

ACATULA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river Guasqui, to the *e.* of the city of Coro.

ACAXEE, a nation of Indians of the province of Topia. It is well peopled, and was converted to the Catholic faith by the father Hernando de Santaren, and others of the abolished society of the Jesuits, in 1602. They are docile, of good dispositions and abilities. In the time of their idolatry, they used to bend the heads of their dead with their bodies and knees together, and in this posture inter them in a cave, or under a rock, giving them provisions for the journey which they fancied them about to make; also laying by them a bow and arrows for their defence. Should an Indian woman happen to have died in child-bed, the infant was put to death; for they used to say, it was the cause of her death. These Indians were once induced by a sorcerer to make an insurrection, but it was quelled by the governor of the province, Don Francisco de Ordinola, in the year 1612.

ACAXETE, Santa Maria de, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepcaca, situate on the slope of the noted *sierra* of Tlascala. It is of a cold and dry temperature, contains seven Spanish families, 10 of Mustees and Mulattoes, and 176 of Mexican Indians. In its vicinity is a re-

servoir, formed of hewn stone, which serves at once to catch the waters as they come down from the *sierra*, and to conduct them to Tepcaca, three leagues *n. n. w.* of its capital.

ACAXUCHITLAN, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tulazingo, to the *n. e.* It contains 406 Indian families, and is a curacy of the bishopric of La Puebla de los Angeles. Distant four leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ACAYUCA, the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, and of the province of Goazacoalco. Its jurisdiction is very extended, and consists, for the most part, of places of a hot and moist temperature, but so fertile is it that it gives annually four crops of maize; and as there is no demand for this production in the other provinces, it follows, of course, that the Indians here are little given to industry. Indeed the ground never requires the plough, and the whole of their labours during the seed-time consist merely in smoothing the surface of the mountains, and in scratching up the ground with a pointed stick. It is at times infested by locusts, which destroy the plants and crops; and having never been able to find a remedy against this evil, the inhabitants had recourse to the protection of the virgin of La Conception, which is revered in the head settlement of the district of the Chichimecas; and it is said that, owing to her mediatory influence, the plague has been thought to diminish. This province is watered by the abundant river of the Goazacoalco. The settlements of this *alcaldía* are,

Xocoteapa,	Olutla,
Macayapa,	Otcapa,
Menzapa,	Pochutla,
Molocan,	Ostitan,
Theimanquillo,	Cozolcaque,
Tinantitlan,	Ixhuatla,
Chinameca,	Macatepeque.
Zoconusco,	

ACAYUCA, the capital of the above, situate on the coast of the N. sea. Its inhabitants are composed of 30 families of Spaniards, 296 of Indians, and 70 of Mustees and Mulattoes. It lies a little more than 100 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico. Lat. 17° 53′ *n.* Long. 94° 46′ 30″ *w.*

ACAYUCA, another settlement in the *alcaldía mayor* of Pachuca, in the kingdom of Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Tezayuca, and containing 100 Indian families.

ACAZINGO, ST. JUAN DE, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepcaca, situate in a plain of a mild temperature, and watered by two streams which run close to all the houses of the settlement, to the great comfort of the inhabitants. In the middle of the above plain there is a beautiful fountain, a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, a very ancient building, and some other buildings, which have been erected since the conquest of the country. The parish church is a piece of the most ancient architecture. The inhabitants are composed of 150 families of Spaniards, 104 of *Mustees*, 31 of Mulattoes, and 700 of Indians; 3¼ leagues *e.* to the *n. e.* of its capital.

ACAZUTLA, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of the province of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zuchitepec, in the kingdom of Guatemala, between the point of Los Remedios, and the settlement of Guapaca. [Lat. 14° 42′ *n.* Long. 90° 3′ *w.*]

ACCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru, situate on the skirt of a mountain, which has a prominence, seeming as though it were about to fall upon the settlement. This mountain is constantly dwindling away without any assignable cause. Lat. 13° 19′ *s.* Long. 71° 13′ *w.*

ACCHA-AMANSAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru.

ACCHA-URINZABA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru.

ACCITES, a river of the province and government of Caraccas, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains, and enters the Orituco.

[ACCOCESAWS. The ancient town and principal place of residence of these Indians is on the *w.* side of Colorado of Rio Rouge, about 200 miles *s. w.* of Nacogdoches, but they often change their place of residence for a season: being near the bay, they make great use of fish, oysters &c.; kill a great many deer, which are the largest and fattest in the province; and their country is universally said to be inferior to no part of the province in soil, growth of timber, goodness of water, and beauty of surface; they have a language peculiar to themselves, but have a mode of communication by dumb signs, which they all understand: number about 80 men. Thirty or forty years ago, the Spaniards had a mission here, but broke it up, or moved it to Nacogdoches. They talk of resettling it, and speak in the highest terms of the country.]

[ACCOMACK County, in Virginia, is situated on a peninsula, bounded *n.* by Maryland, *e.* by the ocean, and on the *w.* by Chesapeak bay, and contains 13,959 inhabitants, including 4262 slaves.]

ACHA, Mountains of, in the province and government of Guayana; they run from *n.* to *s.* on the shore of the river Caroni.

ACHACACHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos, the capital of this province, in Peru. It contains, besides the parish chapel, another, in which is an image of Christ, with the dedicatory title of La Misericordia. [Lat. 16° 33′ 30″ *s.* Long. 79° 23′ 20″ *w.*]

ACHAGUA, a nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who dwell among the plains of Gazanare and Meta, and in the woods which skirt the river Ele. They are bold in their engagements with wild beasts, but with human beings they have recourse rather to poison and stratagem; they are dexterous in the use of the dart and spear, and never miss their aim; are particularly fond of horses, of which they take the utmost care, anointing and rubbing them with oil; and it is a great thing among them to have one of these animals of peculiar size and beauty. They go naked, but, for the sake of decency, wear a small apron made of the thread of aloes, the rest of their bodies being painted of different colours. They are accustomed, at the birth of their children, to smear them with a bituminous ointment, which hinders the hair from growing, even upon the eye-brows. The women's brows are also entirely deprived of hair, and the juice of *jagua* being immediately rubbed into the little holes formed by the depilatory operation, they remain bald for ever after. They are of a gentle disposition, but much given to intoxication. The Jesuits reduced many to the catholic faith, forming them into settlements, in 1661.

ACHALA, Mountains of, in the province and government of Tucuman, bounded by the mountains of Augo or Mendoza, of the kingdom of Chile; they run from *n. n. w.* to *s. s. e.* at the sources of the river Quarto.

ACHAMQUI. See Chanqui.

ACHAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamanga in Peru, situate on the confines which divide the above province from Huanta.

ACHEPE, Bay of, a small port of the N. sea, on the *e.* coast of the Isla Real, or Cape Breton. It is close to N. cape.

[ACHIACHICA, a town in Mexico. See Angelos.]

ACHIANTLAS, Miguel de, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula. It contains a convent of monks of Santo Domingo, and 260 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in cultivating and improving the land. It is eight leagues to the *w.* with an inclination to the *s.* of its capital.

ACHIBAMBA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; it rises in the mountains, and enters the Marañon.

ACHINUTLAN, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It is on the shore of the river Orinoco, and to the *e.* of the Ciudad Real, (royal city), the river Tacuragua running between them.

ACHIRA. See Cata-Magu.

ACHITE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Cuyuni.

ACHOCALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Viacha.

ACHOGOA, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa, founded by the missionaries of the Jesuits, between the rivers Tuerte, Mayo, and Ribas.

ACHOMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru. In its vicinity is a volcano, called Amboto and Sahuarcuca, which vomits smoke and flames; the latter of which are seen clearly at night.

ACHONGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lircay.

ACHOUPEKAHIGAN, a river of Canada. It runs *e.* afterwards turns to the *s.* and enters the lake of St. Thomas.

[ACKLIN'S Island. See Crooked Island.]

ACLA, a small city of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province of Darien, founded by Gabriel de Roxas, in 1514, on the coast of the S. sea, at the mouth of the gulph of Uraba, in front of the island of Pinos, with a good fort, then much frequented and very convenient, from having a good bottom, but somewhat incommoded by currents. Pedro Arias Davila built here a fort for its defence in 1516; but the settlement, nevertheless, did not keep long together, the Spaniards having abandoned it, on account of its unhealthiness, in 1532. [Lat. 8° 56′ *n.* Long. 77° 40′ *w.*]

ACOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru. It was the capital, but at present the town of Guancavelica bears that title, on account of its being the residence of the governor and other people of consequence. It is of a good temperature, and so abundant in grain, that its crops of wheat amount to 25,000 bushels yearly. In an estate near it, are some pyramidical stones, and in other parts

are the ruins of some well made benches in the shape of couches, which have been much injured by time, and were there before the coming of the Spaniards. Lat. 13° 16′ 30″ *s.* Long. 74° 32′ 30″ *w.*

Acobamba, another settlement of the same name in the province and *corregimiento* of Jauja, annexed to the curaey of Cochangara.

Acobamba, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma.

ACOBAMBILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Conaica.

ACOCHALA, a very lofty mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, in the archbishopric of Charcas, where there are some very fine silver mines, which are, however, little worked for want of hands.

ACOLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ACOLMAN, San Agustin de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco, in Nueva España, situate in a pleasant valley of a benign temperature. There are some wards united to its district, and the number of its inhabitants, including these wards, amounts to 240 Indian families, besides a convent of monks of the order of St. Augustin.

ACOMA, a settlement of Nuevo Mexico, situate on the shore of a river which enters the Grande of the N. between the settlements of San Juan and La Laguna. [It is on a high mountain, with a strong castle, and is the capital of the province. [Lat. 35° 24′ *n.* Long. 106° 10′ *w.*]

ACOMACK, a county of the province and colony of Virginia, which preserves its Indian name. It is the largest county of the province, containing 200,925 acres of ground; but not so well peopled as the others, and has only one parish, which is of the same name. Different rivers take their rise here; among the most noted is the Clissonossea.

ACOMAIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle, situate on the confines of the infidel Panataguas Indians.

Acomaio, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

ACOMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Vilcas.

ACOMES, a fall of the river Amariscoggin, in the province of Continent, one of the four which compose the colony of New England.

ACOMULCO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España. It contains 12 Indian families, and is two leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

ACONCAGUA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *n.* by a part of the province of Quillota, *e.* by the *Cordillera*, *s.* by the valley of Colina, of the jurisdiction of Santiago, *w.* by the province of Quillota. Its territory is level and well watered. It is divided into two parts by a large river of the same name, having a bridge built of stone and mortar, with two arches. It produces abundance of wheat and much wild marjoram, which is carried to Peru, and forms the principal branch of its commerce. In this province is the royal road, lying through the *Cordillera* in the way to Mendoza, which is very rough and dangerous, on account of the many slopes and steep declivities towards the river; the path is very narrow, and in various places it is necessary to open a pass by means of a pick-axe; so that, if at any time the mules should crowd together, they would push each other into the river, which has not unfrequently been the case. The royal treasures are carried by this road from the month of November to April and part of May. A few years since, some small houses of brick and mortar have been built on one or other side of the *Cordillera*, which they call *casuchas* (miserable huts); in these they put, in the winter time, some coal, biscuit, and hung beef, so that the couriers, providing themselves with the keys of the doors at Mendoza, or, on the other side, at the Guardia of Aconcagua, may have something to live upon, in case they should be stopt by a fall of snow on their journey; and with this precaution, a courier goes every month to Santiago, carrying with him the mails brought by the ships from Europe. In the winter it is customary to walk on foot over the snow, from Paramillo, which is three leagues from the top of the *Cordillera*, and four from its descent to the place which is called *Los Ojos de Agua*, through the valley of Putaendo; but towards the *n.* there is another way, which they call *De Los Patos*, which is the road generally taken in going to the city of San Juan; but the *Cordillera* being more lofty here, it is only passable in the months of February and March. The inhabitants of this province amount, on an average, to 8000 souls. The capital is San Felipe el Real. [Lat. 32° 11′ *s.* Long. 70° 12′ 30″ *w.*]

Aconcagua, a large river which runs through the above province, rising in the mountains of the *Cordillera*, and running through it by the side of the road which leads to Buenos Ayres; branching

out various ways, and watering, from the place in which it rises, the extensive vallies of Curimon, Aconcagua, Quillota, and Concon; in which are cultivated large crops of wheat, flax and hemp; and it, moreover, enters the sea in as large a stream as if it had never undergone the like ramifications: its mouth is in 33° lat.

ACONCAGUA, a settlement of the same province, which was formerly its capital, until the foundation of the city of S. Felipe. It is very thinly peopled, and is situate in the valley of this name.

ACONCAGUA, a volcano of the same province.

ACONCHI, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

ACONICHI, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina, situate on the shore of the river Eno.

ACONICHI, an island in the middle of the river Dan, in the same province.

ACONQUIJA, the most lofty mountain of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Catamarca, and very near it. It is perpetually covered with snow, and abounds with minerals of gold. Its jurisdiction is disputed by the province of Atacama.

ACOPIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Sangarara.

ACORA, a settlement of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru, situate on the shore of the Gran Laguna (great lake). Lat. 16° 40′ 30″ *s.* Long. 70° 15′ *w.*

ACORI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *n.* between the Pacajes and Yavarais, and enters the river of the Amazonas, in the arm formed by the island of Marajo.

ACORIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

ACORO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tambillo.

ACOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jauja in Peru.

Acos, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi, annexed to the curacy of Acomayo.

ACOSTA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, situate on the *n.* shore of the large river of San Francisco, near where it enters the sea.

ACOSTAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-virreyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pilpichacha.

ACOSTAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huaribamba.

ACOTAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Iguari.

ACOTITLAN, a *settlement* of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Autlan. It contains 15 Indian families, who employ themselves in breeding the larger sort of cattle, in making sugar and honey, in dressing seeds, and extracting oil of *cacao*, which abounds greatly, from the number of trees yielding this fruit. It is annexed to the curacy of Tecolotlan, from whence it is two leagues to the *s. w.*

[ACOUEZ, an Indian nation in Canada.]

ACOXCHIAPA, a *settlement* of the head settlement of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuemavaca, in Nueva España.

[ACQUACKNACK, or ACQUAKINUNK, a town on the *w.* side of Passaic river, in Essex county, New Jersey, ten miles *n.* of Newark, and 17 *n. w.* from New York. Lat. 40° 47′ *n.* Long. 74° 10′ *w.*

ACTIPA, SAN MATEO DE, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Tezcoro in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Capulalpa.

ACTIPAQUE, SANTA MARIA DE, a *settlement* of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España, four leagues to the *s.* of its capital, and situate on the shore of the lake Tezcoco.

[ACTON, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 853 inhabitants; 24 miles *n. w.* of Boston.]

ACTOPAN, the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Nueva España, commonly called *Octupan*. Its productions and commerce are as follows: They consist in seeds, rigging, saltpetre, and the feeding of goats and sheep, chiefly prized on account of their skins and their fat. It is of a mild temperature; but the ground is infested with prickly plants, thorns, and teasels. There are some estates here of about eight or ten labouring families each. In this district, and in its environs, are many singing birds, which, in the Mexican language, are called *zenzontla;* and among others is the nightingale. The capital bears the same name, and in it there are no less than 2750 families of Othomies Indians, divided into two parties, and separated by the church, which is a convent of the order of St. Augustin, and a very ancient piece of architecture. It also contains 50 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*. 23 leagues *n. n. e.* of Mexico. Long. 98° 49′ *w.* Lat. 20° 19′ 30″ *n.*

ACTUPAN, SAN PEDRO DE, the head set-

tlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Xochimilco, in the same kingdom. It contains 210 Indian families, including those of its wards.

ACUA, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the island of Joanes or Marajo. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the large arm of the river of the Amozonas.

ACUIAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España, situate between two craggy steeps, and annexed to the curacy of Temascaltepec. It contains 38 Indian families, who carry on a commerce by the dressing of hides of large and small cattle. Six leagues *n.* of its capital.

ACUILPA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It is of a hot and moist temperature, abounding in grain, *chia*, (a white medicinal earth), seeds, and other productions, with which its inhabitants carry on a trade. These consist of 92 Indian families. It is a little more than three leagues from its head settlement.

ACUIO, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Cinaqua in Nueva Espana ; of a hot temperature, and inhabited only by nine Indian families, whose commerce consists in collecting salt and wild wax. It belongs to the curacy of Tauricato, and in its district are 11 sugar mills, and seven pastures fit for the larger cattle, and which are so extensive and considerable as to employ in them 50 families of Spaniards, and 235 of *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Negroes. 30 leagues towards the *s.* of its capital.

ACUL, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French ; situate on the *n.* coast, on the shore of the port of *Petit-Goave*.

Acul, another settlement in the same island, belonging also to the French ; situate *s.* of the *Llanos* of the N.

Acul, another settlement on the *s.* coast, upon the bay which forms the point of Abacú.

Acul, a river of the above island. It is small, and runs into the sea behind the point of Abacú.

ACULA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan in Nueva España, situate upon a high hill, and bounded by a large lake of salubrious water, called by the Indians *Puetla ;* which lake empties itself into the sea by the sand bank of Alvarado, and the waters of which, in the winter time, overflow to such a degree as nearly to inundate the country. It contains 305 Indian families, and is four leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ACULEO, a lake of the kingdom of Chile, which empties itself into the river Maipo, famous for good fish, highly prized in the city of Santiago. It is three leagues in length, and in some parts one in breadth. It is in the district of the settlement of Maipo, of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua.

ACUMA, a river of the *captainship* of Seara in Brazil : it enters the sea between the lake Upieni and the cape of Las Sierras.

ACURAGU, Angoras, or Camosin, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, which rises in the province of Pernambuco, runs *n.* for many leagues, and enters the sea between the points of Tortuga and Palmeras.

ACURAIPITI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Paraná.

ACUTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepuxilco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España. It contains 45 Indian families, who trade in sugar, honey, and maize, and many other of its natural productions. It is five leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement, and a quarter of a league from Acamuchitlan.

ACUTZIO, a settlement of the head settlement of Tiripitio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 136 families of Indians, and 11 of Spaniards and *Mustees*. There are six large cultivated estates in its district, which produce abundance of wheat, maize, and other seeds ; and these estates keep in employ eight families of Spaniards, 60 of Mulattoes, and 102 of Indians, who have also under their care many herds of large and small cattle, which breed here. It is one league and a half *s.* of its head settlement.

ADAES, Nuestra Senora del Pilar de Los, a town and garrison of the province of Los Texas, or Nuevas Felipinas, and the last of these settlements, being upon the confines of the French colonies. It is of a mild temperature, very fertile, and abounding in seeds and fruits, which the earth produces without any cultivation ; such as chesnuts, grapes, and walnuts. The garrison consists of a captain and 57 men, for the defence of the Indian settlements lately converted by the missions belonging to the religious order of St. Francis. It is 215 leagues from its capital, and 576 from Mexico. Long. 93° 35′. Lat. 32° 9′.

Adaes, a lake of the above province, about five leagues broad, and 10 in circumference, forming a gulph, in which large ships can sail with ease. It is more than 180 fathoms deep, as was once proved, when it was found that a line of that length did not reach the bottom. It abounds in a variety of fish, which are caught in vast quantities without nets ;

the same being the case with regard to the numerous rivers which intersect and fertilize the province; all of them entering and augmenting the already abundant stream of the Mississippi. In the middle of the lake is a pyramidical mount, of above 100 yards in circumference, composed of a stone similar to crystal, and being the loftiest of any in the province. Its borders abound with cattle, called *cibolas*, a sort of wild cow, having the neck well covered with a long and soft wool, and affording delicious food to the natives. By the fat which they procure from the numerous ant-eaters, which breed here, they supply the want of oil. There are also some castors, and other kinds of mountain-animals. Two leagues from the garrison.

ADAES, a river of the above province, which runs *s. e.* in the district or country of the Indians, who give it the denomination; and enters the river Mexicano.

[ADAIZE are Indians of N. America, who live about 40 miles from Natchitoches, below the Yattasses, on a lake called Lac Macdon, which communicates with the division of Red river that passes by Bayau Pierre. They live at or near where their ancestors have lived from time immemorial. They being the nearest nation to the old Spanish fort, or mission of Adaize, that place was named after them, being about 20 miles from them to the *s.* There are now but 20 men of them remaining, but more women. Their language differs from all others, and is so difficult to speak or understand, that no nation can speak ten words of it; but they all speak Caddo, and most of them French, to whom they were always attached, and join them against the Natchez Indians. After the massacre of Natchez, in 1798, while the Spaniards occupied the post of Adaize, their priests took much pains to proselyte these Indians to the Roman Catholic religion, but, we are informed, were totally unsuccessful.]

[ADAMS, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 2040 inhabitants, is about 140 miles *n. w.* of Boston. In the *n.* part of this town is a great natural curiosity. A pretty mill stream, called Hudson's brook, which rises in Vermont, and falls into the *n.* branch of Hoosuck river, has, for 30 or 40 rods, formed a very deep channel, in some places 60 feet deep, through a quarry of white marble. Over this channel, where deepest, some of the rocks remain, and form a natural bridge. From the top of this bridge to the water is 62 feet; its length is about 12 or 15, and its breadth about 10. Partly under this bridge, and about 10 or 12 feet below it, is another, which is wider, but not so long; for at the *e.* end they form one body of rock, 12 or 14 feet thick, and under this the water flows. The rocks here are mostly white, and in other places clouded, like the coarse marble common at Lanesborough, and in other towns in Berkshire county.]

[ADAMSTOWN, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing about 40 houses; 20 miles *n. e.* of Lancaster.]

ADAUA, a river of the province and government of St. Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises between the Meta and Meteta, runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco in the port of San Francisco de Borja.

ADAUQUIANA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia, which rises near the *sierra* of Parime; and running from *w.* to *e.* enters the sources of the Cauca.

[ADAYES. See MEXICANO River.]

ADDI, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of a small river, between the settlements of Uquitoa and Tibutana.

ADDIS, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, one of the Antilles; situate in the district of the parish of Christ Church, on the *s.* coast.

[ADDISON, a township of the district of Maine in Washington county, 10 miles *s. w.* of Machias, on the sea-board, between Englishmen's bay and Pleasant river. It was called No. 6. until it was incorporated in Feb. 1797.]

[ADDISON County, in Vermont, is on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, and is divided nearly into equal parts by Otter creek; has Chittenden county on the *n.* and Rutland county on the *s.* and contains 6449 inhabitants, dispersed in 21 townships. It is about 30 miles by 27. A range of the green mountains passes through it. Chief town Middlebury, granted Nov. 1761.]

[ADDISON, a town of the above county, containing 401 inhabitants. It lies on lake Champlain, and is separated from Newhaven, on the *e.* by Otter creek. Snake mountains on the *s. e.* lie partly in this township, granted 1761.]

[ADEQUATANGIE Creek, in New York state, is the eastern head-water of Susquehannah river.]

ADICONI, a port on the coast of the N. sea, in the province and government of Venezuela. It is *e.* of the peninsula of Paraguana.

[ADMIRALTY Bay, and Port Mulgrave, on the *n. w.* coast of America, lie in Lat. 59° 31′ *n.* Long. 140° 18′. *w.*]

ADOLES, a settlement of Indians, of the pro-

vince of Orinoco, and part of the Saliva nation, forming a separate district, and situate in the plains of San Juan, of the new kingdom of Granada, near the river Sinaruco. It was destroyed by the Caribee indians in 1684.

ADORATORIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru, situate *w.* of Lurin.

[ADSON'S Town lies near the *n. e.* line of New Jersey, and *s. e.* of the Drowned Lands; 27 miles *n.* of Morristown, and 24 *n. w.* of Patterson.]

ADUANA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate on the shore of the lake of this name, on the *e.* side.

ADVANCE. See FORWARD.

AEIQUAIA, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá in Nueva España.

AERIUCTUQUEN, a mountain of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions. It is the beginning of the great *sierra* of Binocote, between the rivers Cutini and Caroni.

AFFREUX, a lake of the province and colony of Virginia, near the coast.

[AFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the S. sea coast, in the kingdom of Chile. About 400 leagues to the *n.* of Cape Horn. This coast swarms with sea lions and wolves. Lat. 33° 47′ *s.* Long. 80° 41′ *w.*

AGA, a mountain of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil. It is between the rivers Irutiba and Tapoana, on the sea-coast.

AGACES, a nation of Indians, of the province of Paraguay, on the shore of the river of this name, towards the *e.* The people are numerous, valiant, and of a lofty stature. In ancient times they were masters of that river, cruising about in it, and being the enemies of the Guaranies; but after several conflicts, they were at last subjected by Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, governor of the province, in 1542.

AGALTECA, a river of the province and government of Honduras, in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[AGAMENTIGUS, a river of the province and colony of New England, of York county, district of Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters, through Pascataqua bay; having no considerable aid from streams of fresh water. Its mouth is about four miles *s.* from Cape Neddic river. Small vessels can enter here.]

[AGAMENTIGUS, a mountain of considerable elevation in the district of Maine, distant about six miles from Bald Head, and eight from York harbour. Lat. 43° 12′ *n.* and Long. 70° 43′ *w.* from Greenwich. It is a noted land-mark for seamen, and is a good directory for the entry of Pascataqua harbour, as it lies very nearly in the same meridian with it and with Pigeon hill, on Cape Ann. The mountain is covered with wood and shrubs, and affords pasture up to its summit, where there is an enchanting prospect. The cultivated parts of the country, especially on the *s.* and *s. w.* appear as a beautiful garden, intersected by the majestic river Pascataqua, its bays and branches. The immense ranges of mountains on the *n.* and *n. w.* afford a sublime spectacle; and on the sea side the various indentings of the coast, from Cape Ann to Cape Elizabeth, are plainly in view in a clear day; and the Atlantic stretches to the *e.* as far as the power of vision extends. At this spot the bearing of the following objects were taken, with a good surveying instrument, October 11, 1780.

Summit of the White mountains, *n.* 15° *w.*
Cape Porpoise, *n.* 63° *e.*
Rochester hill, *n.* 64° *w.*
Tuckaway South peak, *s.* 80° *w.*
Frost's hill, Kittery, *s.* 57° *w.*
Saddle of Bonabeag, *n.* 14° *w.*
Isle of Shoals Meeting-house, *s.* 6° *e.*
Varney's hill, in Dover, distant 10¼ miles by mensuration, *n.* 89° *w.* Variation of the needle, 6° *w.*]

[AGAMUNTIC, or AMAGUNTIC Pond, in the district of Maine, sends its waters northward to the Chaudiere, through the west branch of that river.]

[AGCHILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru. It has in its district seven public chapels, within four leagues distance.]

AGENAGATENINGA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese territory. It rises in the country of the Anamaris Indians, runs *n.* and enters the abundant stream of the Madera.

AGIQUA, a river of N. Carolina, which runs *n. w.* and afterwards turning to the *w.* enters the Cherokees.

AGNALOS, a nation of infidel Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, inhabiting the mountains *n.* of the river Apure.

AGNAPURAS, a chain of mountains, or a *cordillera* of the kingdom of Peru, which run for leagues from *n.* to *s.* without termination, and separate the Taucas from the Chizuitos Indians.

[AGOMISO, an island of Hudson's bay, near its *w.* coast; *n. n. e.* from Albany fort.]

AGONICHE, a river of Nova Scotia, running

from *s.* to *e.* between the rivers Mechicor and St. John, and entering the sea at the mouth of the bay of Fundy.

AGRATUMATI, a river of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* and enters the sea by the Little Beech, opposite Calidonia.

AGREDA, or Nueva Ma'laga, a city of the province and government of Popayán, in the kingdom of Quito, founded by Geronimo Aguado in 1541. It is small, and of a hot temperature, but abounds in gold mines. Forty-five leagues *s. w.* of its capital, 42 from Quito, and 37 to the *e.* of the S. sea.

AGRESINAS, a settlement founded by the Portuguese fathers of the Carmelite order, in the country of the Amazonas, situate on the shores of the river Amazonas.

AGRIAS, a nation of Indians of the province and government of Santa Marta, to the *w.* of the Cienega Grande. It was formerly very numerous, but at present considerably reduced.

AGUA, Port of, on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between Point Rabel and the Bay of Marqués.

Agua, a small island, situate near the *n.* coast of the island of Vaca, in the channel formed by the island of St. Domingo, in front of the bay of Mesle.

Agua, also Ojos de Agua, two springs or fountains of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo, in the kingdom of Chile, near the lake of Inca, from whence the river Quillota takes its source.

Agua Blanca, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate between the rivers Sarare and Acarigua, to the *e.* of the town of Araure.

Agua Buena y Dulce, or Fresh Water, a bay of the strait of Magellan, near the bay of La Gente.

Agua-Caliente, a settlement of the kingdom of Guatemala.

Agua-Clara, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná on the *w.* side.

Agua Colorada, a river of the same province and government as the former, which runs *e.* and enters also the large river of Paraná.

Agua de Culebra, San Francisco Xavier de la, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, a *reduccion* of Indians of the Capuchin fathers; but the place is also inhabited by some Spanish families. It belongs to the district and jurisdiction of the city of San Felipe; and in its vicinity dwell a great number of people in the estates belonging to it, and which produce abundance of *cacao*, plantains, *yucas*, and other vegetable productions.

Agua-Dulce, Caleta de, or Creek of, on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, on the side of the bay of San Martin.

Agua Escondida, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, situate at the foot of a mountain, and to the *n.* of Santa Clara.

Agua-Verde, an island of the gulph of California, or Red sea of Cortes, situate near the coast, between the islands of Carmen and Monserrat.

AGUACAGUA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumana, one of those belonging to the missions of the Catalanian Capuchin fathers. It is on the shore of the river Caroni, near the mouth, through which this enters the Orinoco. Lat. 8° 22′ *n.* Long. 62° 42′ *w.*

AGUACATAL, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia, situate in the valley of Peneo, on the shore of the river Cauca. Lat. 8° *n.* Long. 75° 28′ *w.*

AGUACATENANGO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala. [Lat. 16° 18′ *n.* Long. 91° 57′ *w.*]

AGUACATLAN, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Xala in Nueva España. In 1745 it contained 80 families of Indians, who employed themselves in the culture of maize and French beans. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and lies two leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

AGUACHAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala.

AGUADA, a settlement of the island of Portorico; situate in the bay of its name, between the capes Boriquen and St. Francis. It serves as an inlet for ships going to Tierra Firme and Nueva España to take in water. [Lat. 18° 25′ *n.* Long. 67° 6′ *w.*]

Aguada, the aforesaid bay in the above island.

Aguada, the point on the coast and at the head of the above island, 27 leagues distant from the cape of San Rafael, of the island of St. Domingo.

Aguada, a river near the cape or former point, and in the same island, being a place where ships are accustomed to take in water.

Aguada, a small river of the province and

captainship of the Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, and runs *s. s. e.* entering the sea close to the cape of San Roque.

AGUADA, a sharp point or small island of the S. sea, near the coast, in the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama.

AGUADA, a point on the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cartagena. It is one of those which form the mouth of the gulph of Uraba or Darien.

AGUADILLA, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains on the *s.* and enters the large river Chagre very near its mouth, and the castle of this name. Here ships take in water, on account of the convenience of a bay, for the defence of which there is, upon the shore, a battery belonging to the same castle, which was built under the directions of Don Dionisio de Alcedo, in 1743.

AGUADORES, River of the, in the island of Cuba. It runs into the sea on the *s.* coast of this island, having at its mouth a watch-tower and guard to give notice of vessels which may enter the port of Santiago de Cuba, from whence it is seven leagues distant.

AGUAIO, a settlement of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España, founded in the year 1748 by the Colonel of the militia of Queretaro, Don Joseph de Escandon, Count of Sierra Gorda.

AGUAIO, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the new kingdom of Leon, inhabited by Spaniards; 10 leagues distant from La Punta.

AGUAIUS, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Marcas in the kingdom of Quito.

AGUAGE, a settlement and *real* of mines of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España. Lat. 29° *n.* Long. 111° 5′ *w.*

AGUAJES, a settlement of the province of Tepeguna, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate on the shore of the river of Las Nasas.

AGUALEI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in the *sierras* of Usupama, and enters the Caroni on the *e.* side.

AGUALULCO, a settlement and capital of the jurisdiction of Izatlan in Nueva Galicia. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and in 1745 it contained upwards of 100 families of Indians, including the wards of its district; 17 leagues *w.* of Guadalaxara. Lat. 20° 44′ *n.* Long. 103° 33′ *w.*

AGUAMENA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas, and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, annexed to the curacy of that city. It is of a hot temperature, and produces the same fruits as the other settlements of this province.

AGUAMIRO, a settlement of the province and *cerregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru, celebrated for some medicinal and very salutary baths.

AGUAN, a river of the province and government of Honduras, which runs into the sea at the gulph of this name.

AGUANATO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Puruandiro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan. It is of a cold temperature, situate at the foot of the sierra of Curupo, and contains 36 families of Indians, who gain their livelihood by trading in dressed hides. Sixteen leagues from Pasquaro or Valladolid.

AGUANO, a lake of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It is formed by an arm or channel of the river Guallaga, and is very near the shore of that river.

AGUANOS, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; one of those which belonged to the missions held there by the Jesuits, and thus called from the nation of Indians of whom it is composed. It was founded in 1670 by the father Lorenzo Lucero.

AGUANOS, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco, in this province, and of these missions.

AGUAPAI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises between the Paraná and the Uruguay, near the settlement of San Carlos, runs *s.* forming a curve, and returning *e.* enters the last of the above rivers not far from the settlement of La Cruz.

AGUAPAI, another river of the same province and government, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná close to the Juan Gazú.

AGUAPEI, a river of the same province and government as the two former. It is very small, and rises in the mountains of Nuestra Señora de Fe; runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Paraná.

AGUARAU, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between the Inau and Piray.

AGUARICO, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of Indians, converted by the missions of the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

AGUARICO, another settlement of the same province, and belonging to the same missions, and bearing the dedicatory title of San Estanislao.

AGUARICO, a river of the same province and government, being one of those which enter the Napo by the *n.* side. At its mouth, or entrance, begins the large province of the Encabellados; and here it was that the Portuguese attempted to establish themselves in 1732, invading it with a certain number of Piraguas, (small vessels), which came from Pará. They were, however, through the well-timed precautions of the president of Quito, forced to retire without attaining their object. This river contains much gold in its sands, and its body is much increased by other streams, such as those of the Azuela, Cofanes, Sardinas, and Duino. It descends from the grand Cordillera of the Andes, near the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, washes the territory of the Sucumbios Indians, and enters the Napo in lat. 1° 23′ *s.*

AGUARINGUA, an ancient and large settlement of the nation of the Tairónas Indians, in the province and government of Santa Marta.

AGUARO, a river of the province and government of Honduras. It enters the S. sea to the *e.* of Aguan.

AGUARO, CANO DE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It enters the Guarico, and is famous for abounding in fish, particularly a kind called *pabon*, which has a circular spot of sky-blue and gold upon its tail, resembling an eye, and which is much esteemed for its excellent flavour.

AGUAS, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Uruguay close to the Juipa.

AGUAS-BLANCAS. See YAGUAPIRI.

AGUAS-BELLAS, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná.

AGUAS-CALIENTES, an *alcaldía mayor* of the the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara, in Nueva España. Its jurisdiction includes four head settlements of the district, and two large estates called the Pavellon, as also the estate Del Fuerte, in which quantities of grain and seed are cultivated. The principal settlement is the town of the same name, of a moderate temperature, its inhabitants consisting of 500 Spanish families, as also of some of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; and although some Mexican Indians are to be found here, they merely come to traffic with the productions of the other jurisdictions. It contains three convents; one of the bare-footed Franciscans, a sumptuous and well-built fabric; one of the Mercenarios; and a third of San Juan de Dios, with a well-endowed hospital; not to mention several other chapels and altars in the vicinity. It is 140 leagues *n. n. w.* of Mexico, and 35 of Guadalaxara. Long. 101° 51′ 30″ *w.* Lat. 22° 2′ *n.*

AGUAS-CALIENTES, another settlement in the province and government of Venezuela, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate upon the coast.

AGUASTELAS, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Andres of Acatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España. It is but lately established, and is one league *s.* of its head settlement.

AGUATEPEC, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in Nueva España. It contains 48 families of Indians.

AGUATLAN, the head settlement of the district of the *alcadía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España. It was formerly a separate jurisdiction; but on account of its smallness, and the ill-favoured and craggy state of its soil, it was incorporated with another close to it. It contains 46 Indian families, and is 12 leagues *e.* of its capital.

AGUATUBI, a settlement of the province of Moqui in Nuevo Mexico.

AGUATULCO, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tegoantepec in Nueva España. It runs *e.* and enters the S. sea near the Capolita.

AGUEDA, MONO DE SANTA, a mountain of the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan, in the Sierra Nevada (snowy sierra).

AGUEDA, a point or cape near the above mountain.

[AGUGA Cape, on the coast of Peru, S. America, lies *s.* of Puira, in the 61° of *s.* lat. and in the 81° of *w.* long.]

AGUIJO, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the new kingdom of Leon.

AGUILA, VILLA GUTIERREZ DE LA, a town of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xeréz in Nueva España. It was formerly very considerable, and had a numerous population of Spaniards, when it was made a fortress against the Tepehuanes and Tarahumaras Indians. It is an *alcaldía mayor*, but its jurisdiction is consolidated with another, on account of its being a place of little consideration, and its population being very scanty, and living in some small wards and estates in its district. It lies at the *e.* entrance of the province of Nayarith, and is the boundary of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, being nine leagues *e.* of Xeréz.

AGUILA, a very lofty mountain of the province

and government of Darien, near the *n.* coast, and thus called from an eagle with two heads, which was caught here in 1608, and which was sent to the queen, Doña Maria-Ana of Austria, mother of Philip III. At its skirt is a bay, or swampy ground, which is round, and has a very narrow inlet. Forty-five leagues from Cartagena.

Aguila, a point or cape of the larger island of the Maluinas or Falkland isles; thus named from having been discovered by the French frigate, the Aguila, or Eagle. It is one of those which form the great bay or port.

AGUILUSCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Arantzan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 32 families of Indians, who employ themselves in sowing seed, cutting wood, manufacturing vessels of fine earthen-ware, and saddle-trees for riding.

AGUIRRE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises by the side of the city of Niúra, runs *s.* passes through the town of San Carlos, and enters the Sarara.

Aguirre, some pastures for young horses in the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo, of the kingdom of Chile, between the rivers Ramos and Mamas.

AGUJA, Point of the, on the coast of Tierra Firme, and of the province and government of Santa Marta, between this city and Cape Chichibacoa. It is the part of land which projects farthest into the sea.

Aguja, Point of the, another point on the coast of the S. sea, and of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

Aguja, Point of the. See article Eguille.

AGUR, Francisco, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espíritu Santo in Brazil, situate near the coast and the bay of Espíritu Santo.

AGUSTIN, San, a capital city of the province and government of E. Florida, situate on the *e.* coast, in a peninsula, or narrow strip of land. It has a good port, which was discovered by Admiral Pedro Menendes de Avilés, on St. Augustin's day in the year 1565, which was his reason for giving the place this title, which has, however, been twice changed. He also built here a good castle for its defence. The city has a very good parish church, and a convent of the Franciscan order; and, as far as relates to its spiritual concerns, it is subject to the bishop of Cuba, who has at various times proposed the erection of an abbey, but has not obtained his wish, although it had been approved by the council of the Indies. It has two hospitals, one for the garrison troops, and another for the community; it has also an hermitage, with the dedicatory title of Santa Barbara. It was burnt by Francis Drake in 1586; by Captain Davis, with the Bucaniers, in 1665; but it was immediately afterwards rebuilt. In 1702 it was besieged by the English, under the command of Colonel Moore, who, failing in his attempts to take the castle, which was defended by the governor, Don Joseph de Zuñiga, exhibited his revenge by burning and destroying the town. In 1744 the English returned to the siege, under the command of General Oglethorp, who was equally unsuccessful, in as much as it was most valiantly defended by the governor, Don Manuel de Montiano, who defied the bombardment of the enemy. This fort has a curtain of 60 toises long; the parapet is nine feet; and the terrace, or horizontal surface of the rampart, is 20 feet high, with good bomb-proof casemates, and mounted with 50 pieces of cannon, having also, on the exterior, an excellent covered way. The city, although it is encompassed by a wall, is not strong, and its defence consists in 10 projecting angles. It was ceded, with the whole of the province, to the English, by the King of Spain, in the peace of Versailles, in 1762; and it remained in their possession till 1783, when it was restored by the treaty of Paris. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour have formed two channels, whose bars have eight feet of water each. Long. 81° 40′. Lat. 29° 58′.

Agustin, San, a settlement and *real* of mines, of the province of Taraumara, in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, which was formerly a population of some consequence, and wealthy withal, from the richness of its mines, which have lately fallen into decay, and thereby entailed poverty upon the inhabitants. It is 26 leagues *s.* of the town of S. Felipe de Chiguagua.

Agustin, San, another small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Zumpahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España.

Agustin, San, another settlement of the head settlement of the district of Nopaluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepcaca, in Nueva España. It contains 20 families of Indians, and is distant a little more than a league from its head settlement.

Agustin, San, another, in the head settlement of the district of Pinoteca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan. It contains 70 families of Indians, who trade in grain, seeds, and tobacco. Four leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

Agustin, San, another settlement of the district of Cuilapa, and the *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro

Villas. It contains 34 families of Indians, who cultivate and trade in grain, pulse, coal, and the bark of trees. A little more than two leagues to the *w.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Agustin, San, another setttlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Tercero (third river.)

Agustin, San, another settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Agustin, San, another of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito.

Agustin, San, another of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, on the shore of the river Ibiquay.

Agustin, San, another of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Culiacan in Nueva España, situate near the town of Rosario.

Agustin, San, a point or cape of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco, between the port Antonio Vaz and the river Tapado. One hundred leagues from the bay of Los Muertos; [300 miles *n. e.* from the bay of All Souls. Lat. 8° 38′ *s.* Long. 35° 11′ *w.*]

Agustin, San, another point or cape of the coast of the province and government of Rio de Hacha, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, close to the lake of San Juan, on the *e.* side.

Agustin, San, a river of the province and government of Antioquía, in the new kingdom of Granada. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and afterwards, with a slight inclination to the *w.* enters the river S. Juan, of the province of Chocó.

Agustin, San, a small island of the gulph of California, or Red Sea of Cortes; situate in the most interior part of it, and near upon the coast of Nueva España, opposite the bay of San Juan Baptista.

[AGWORTH, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contains 704 inhabitants; eight miles *e.* by *n.* from Charlestown, and 73 *n. w.* by *w.* from Portsmouth.]

AHOME, a nation of Indians, who inhabit the shores of the river Zuaque, in the province of Cinaloa, and who are distant four leagues from the sea of California: they were converted to the Catholic faith by father Andres de Rivas, a Jesuit. Their country consists of some extensive and fertile plains, and they are by nature superior to the other Indians of Nueva España. Moreover, their Heathenish customs do not partake so much of the spirit of barbarism. They abhorred polygamy, and held virginity in the highest estimation: and thus, by way of distinction, unmarried girls wore a small shell suspended to their neck, until the day of their nuptials, when it was taken off by the bridegroom. Their clothes were decent, composed of wove cotton, and they had a custom of bewailing their dead for a whole year, night and morning, with an apparently excessive grief. They are gentle and faithful towards the Spaniards, with whom they have continued in peace and unity from the time of their first subjection. The principal settlement is of the same name, and lies at the mouth of the river Fuerte, on the coast of the gulph of California, having a good, convenient, and well sheltered port.

AHORCADOS, Point of the, on the shore of the large lake of Los Patos, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil.

Ahorcados, some small islands or points on the coast of the S. sea, in the district of Santa Elena, of the province and government of Guayaquil, close to the mouth of the river Colonche.

AHUACATEPEC, San Nicolas de, another settlement of the above head settlement and *alcaldía mayor.*

AHUACATES, Santa Maria de, a branch of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

AHUACATLAN, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Talle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 51 families of Indians, and distant three leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

Ahuacatlan, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, situate on a small level plain, surrounded by hills and mountains. It contains 13 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

Ahuacatlan, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan in Nueva Nspaña. Its inhabitants are composed of 450 families of Indians, and 60 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, including the settlements of the district. Five leagues from its capital, and separated by a mountainous and rugged road, as also by a very broad river, whose waters, in the winter time, increase to such a degree as to render all communication between the above places impracticable.

Ahuacatlan, another, of the head settlement of the district of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in the above kingdom. It contains 160 families of Indians, who trade in *chia*, (a white medicinal earth), and grain, with which its territory abounds. It lies *n. w.* of its head settlement.

AHUACAZALCA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis de la Costa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 56 families of Indians, whose commerce consists in rice and cotton. Three leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

AHUACAZINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atengo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 46 families of Indians, and is ten leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

AHUALICAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España; of a benign and salutary temperature, as it is fanned by the *n.* breezes. It lies three leagues *n.* of its head settlement, which is Oapan; and contains 36 families of Indians.

AHUATELCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España, situate on the skirt of the volcano of the same name. In its district are eight settlements, inhabited by 289 families of Indians, and 11 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who live in some temporary habitations for labourers. It is situate on a cold, rough, and barren soil, but is nevertheless fertile in wheat, and abounds in water and cattle. Eight leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

AHUATEMPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Santa Isabel, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in Nueva España. It contains 39 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s.* of its capital.

AHUATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is two leagues *n.* of its capital.

AHUATLAN, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Juan del Rio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the former place, and lying ten leagues *n. w.* of the latter.

AHUEHUEZINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chietlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar, in Nueva España.

AHUEZITLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians, and abounds in *chia*, (a white medicinal earth), grain, and earthen-ware. It is nine leagues *w. n. w.* of its capital.

[AHWAHHAWAY, a race of Indians, who differ but very little in any particular from the Mandans, their neighbours, except in the unjust war which they, as well as the Minetares, prosecute against the defenceless Snake Indians. They claim to have once been a part of the Crow Indians, whom they still acknowledge as relations. They have resided on the Missouri as long as their tradition will enable them to inform.]

AIABACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

AIACASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Belille.

AIACOA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises to the *w.* of the Sierra Maiguatida, runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco near the rapid stream of the Marumarota.

AIACOCHA, a settlement of the pr[illegible]nd *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, situate in the island Tayacaja.

AIAHUALTEMPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitlala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

AIAHUALULCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixlahuacán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España, which, in the Mexican language, signifies a small river. It abounds in the best fruits of its jurisdiction, such as pears and other sorts of fruit highly esteemed at Vera Cruz. It contains only three families of Spaniards, 22 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 70 of Indians. In its district are several temporary habitations for labourers, and pastures for breeding cattle, which reach as far as the district of Tepcaca, in the lofty eminence of Xamiltepec, 16 leagues distant from Xalapa. It includes also within its administration the cultivated estates extending as far as the place called Puertezuelo, where this jurisdiction approximates to that of San Juan de los Llanos on the *w. s. w.* side; and in the culture of the above estates many Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, are employed. One league *s. w.* of its head settlement.

Aiahualulco, another settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitlala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in the kingdom of Xalapa, and annexed to the curacy of this place, from which it is three leagues distant, being nine to the *s.* of its head settlement. It contains 42 families of Indians, including another small settlement incorporated with it.

AIAHUASA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pachaconas.

AIAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Cordova.

AIANABE, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, situate on the shore of the river Buffle-noir.

AIAPANGO, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España. It contains 100 families of Indians, and is annexed to the curacy of Amecameca, at two leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

AIAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru, and very opulent, on account of its silver mines. The sands on the banks of the rivers here have been known so richly impregnated with this metal, that lumps of it have been at different times picked up. It is the most considerable population in the province, and the temperature is so salutary, that it is very common to meet with persons of 90 years of age, and many also of 100.

AIAPEL, a town of the province and government of Antioquía, in the new kingdom of Granada, situate on the bank of a large lake or swamp of the same name, and which is formed from the waters of the rivers Cauca, San Jorge, and others. In its district are the *lavaderos*, or washing places for gold, of La Cruz, San Mateo, Thuansi, Can, Ure, Man, San Pedro, and La Soledad.

AIARANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

AIARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Mayoc.

AIATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

AIATASTO, a large river of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta, on the banks of which are some pasture grounds of the same name, upon which are fed 40,000 head of neat cattle, and 6000 of horses for breeding.

AIATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It contains 45 families of Indians, and is 17 leagues from its capital.

AIAUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Virreyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huaitara.

AIAUIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lamoa in Peru. In its vicinity are some forts, which were built by the Indians in the time of their gentilism, and now in a state of great dilapidation. There is a lake of warm water here, the bottom of which has never yet been found. The water always keeps at one height, so that it is presumed that it finds its way out through some subterraneous channel. There is also another warm water spring at two leagues distance, which is very noxious, and, as it runs, has the property of petrifying, in like manner as the spring of water in Guancavelica.

AIAUIRI, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru.

AIAUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teutila in Nueva España, of a warm temperature, and inhabited by 100 Indian families, who support themselves by cultivating and selling the *vaynilla* plant. Nine leagues *s.* of its capital.

AICAROPA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Armocotos Indians, runs from *e.* to *w.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* and enters the Caura.

AICHES, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Las Texas, in Nueva España, sitzate in the way which leads to Mexico.

AICIACHIA, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, 40 leagues *w. s. w.* of the town and *real* of the mines of Chiguagua.

AIECTIPAC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Yxteapan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 21 Indian families, and is three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

AIENCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca, in the kingdom of Quito, annexed to the curacy of Paccha.

AIGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru.

AIGAME, a settlement and *real* of mines of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

AILES, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It runs *s. e.* between the rivers Canot and Noyre, and empties itself into the Mississippi.

AIMARAEZ, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n. w.* and *w.* by the province of Andahuailas, of the bishopric of Guamanga, *s.* by Parinacocha of the same, *s. e.* by Chumbivilcas, and *e.* by Cotabamba. It is 40 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and 26 in width from *e.* to *w.* including in its figure on the *w.* side the last mentioned province. It is one of the most uneven soils in the kingdom, being full of lofty *sierras* and snowy mountains. It is on this account that its climate is very cold, excepting, however, in some vallies, where it is more temperate, and where, on some small sloping grounds, the inhabitants sow seed and grain, and cultivate fruit trees and cane plantations,

from which they are enabled to make sugar. It is intersected by three rivers, which are of no use whatever to it, being too low in their beds; but they unite and form the Pachachaca, which enters the province of Abancay, and has more than 40 bridges of wood and cord thrown over it in different parts. There are innumerable veins of gold and silver ore in this province, which are not worked, from the want of energy, and from the poverty existing among the inhabitants; and thus only some trifling emolument is now and then derived from one or the other. It was otherwise in former times, but these mines are now almost all filled with water. Some mines of quicksilver have been discovered, but the working of them has been forbid. Here is little of the cattle kind, and no cloth manufactures peculiar to the country are made here, with the exception of a sort of thick quilt, which they call Chuces; and a kind of grain is gathered here, known by the name of Maino. This province was united to the empire of Peru by Capac Yupanqui V. Emperor of the Incas. The language of the natives is the same as that which is most universal throughout the kingdom. The capital formerly consisted of a large and well ordered settlement, which was called Tintay, but which is at present but thinly inhabited, on account of the scarcity of water, and from a plague, in which almost all its inhabitants perished. The number of souls in the whole of the province may amount to 15,000. It contains 50 settlements within its jurisdiction. The yearly tribute received by the *corregidor* used to amount to 800,100 dollars, and the duties paid upon the *alcavala*, (a centage on goods sold), to 688 dollars.

The settlements of its jurisdiction are:

Chaluanca.	Ayahuasa.
Colca.	Huancaray.
Mollebamba.	Sabaino.
Carabamba.	Catarosi.
Matara.	Antilla.
Antabamba.	Huaquirca.
Oropesa.	Pocoanca.
Totora.	Tapairihua.
Traparo.	Chalvani.
Chacoche.	Caypi.
Caleauzo.	Caracara.
Viri.	Sañaica.
Pampamarca.	Huaillaripa.
Silco.	Pichihua.
Atuncama.	Amoca.
Chacna.	Yanaca.
Capaya.	Saraico.
Muitú.	Subyunca.
Pachaconas.	Lucre.
Sirca.	Chuquinga.
Pichurhua.	Ancobamba.
Colcabamba.	Pampayacta.
Soraya.	Chapimarca.
Huairahuacho.	Lambrama.
Toraya.	Pairaca.

AIMARAPA, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It is one of those which enter the Cuyum near where it joins the Esquivo.

AINACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Cochamarca.

AINACOLCA, a gold mine of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru. It is famous for the excellent quality of this metal, but it is very difficult to be worked, on account of the hardness of its stone.

AIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condensuyos de Arequipa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chichas.

AIOAIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru, eight leagues from its capital.

AIOCUESCO, Santa Maria de, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains a convent of the religious order of Santo Domingo, and 400 Indian families, who carry on some commerce in the cochineal, (the plant producing which they cultivate), and a very considerable one in the manufacture of *Pulgues*, on account of the abundance of *Magueyes* which are found here. Seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

AIOTITLAN, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Amola in Nueva España, immediately upon the coast of the S. sea, and situate between two deep ravines. Its temperature is very hot and troublesome to live in, on account of the various venomous animals and insects that abound in its territory. It contains 76 Indian families, whose trade consists in making troughs and trays very finely painted. This settlement, in which there is a convent of the order of St. Francis, is beautifully surrounded with plantations. Fifteen leagues distant from its capital.

AIONANTOU, a settlement of Indians of New France, situate in the county of Canahoque, on the shore of one of the salt marshes that are found there.

AIOZINAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España, of a hot and moist temperature, and abounding in cochineal, fruit, and pulse, with

which the inhabitants trade. These are composed of 34 Indian families. It is a little more than three leagues from its head settlement.

AIOZINGO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España, situate on the shore of the lake of Mexico, with a good port, at which are embarked the fruits of many provinces for the supply of that capital, (Chalco), which is within eight or ten hours sail from hence. It has a good convent of S. Augustin, where a most beautiful image of the virgin is reverenced, and supposed to be wonder-working. Its inhabitants consist of 120 Indian families and some Spanish. It is distant one league *s. s. e.* from its capital.

AIQUILE, a settlement of the province of Mizque in Peru.

AIRICOS, a nation of Indians who inhabit the plains of Cazanare and Meta, of the new kingdom of Granada, to the *e.* of the mountains of Bogota, on the borders of the river Ele. It is numerous, and feared by all its neighbours, on account of its valour and dexterity in the use of arms.

Airicos, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco Xavier, a settlement which belonged to the Jesuits, and founded in 1662 by father Antonio de Monteverde, and composed of some of those Indians who were thus reduced to the Catholic faith.

AIRIHUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabamba in Peru.

AIRS, a small city of the province and colony of New Jersey, in the county of Burlington.

AIUDA, Nuestra Senora de la, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, situate upon the sea-coast, and on the shore of the river S. Miguel.

Aiuda, another settlement in the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro, situate upon the coast on the shore of the port.

AIUILA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Soconusco, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the S. sea between the settlement of Suchitepec and the river Coatlan.

AIUINOS, a nation of Indians of the province and government of Cinalóa in Nueva España, converted to the faith by father Francisco Oliñano, of the abolished society of the Jesuits, in 1624. They live towards the *n.* of the above province, and in the times of their heathenism they dwelt in the lofty mountains, in order that they might defend themselves from the other nations with whom they were at war. They are docile, well-inclined, and of good habits.

AIUN, or Iumeri, a river of the province and *viceroyalty* of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the Rio Negro.

AIUNCHA, Pago de, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, from whence it is 22 leagues distant. It is situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

AIUTLA, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, containing 187 Indian families, and a convent of the religious order of S. Domingo; distant 13 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

Aiutla, another settlement in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan of the same kingdom, with 23 Indian families, who have large stores of pulse and fruit, so rich and fertile is their country. It is annexed to the curacy of Tenamaztlani, from whence it lies one league *s.*

AIUA, a small town of the island of St. Domingo, situate in the line which divides the Spanish territory from the French. It was the inhabitants of this town who chiefly contributed to ensure the victory which was gained against the Spaniards in the plain of Puerto Real, by the president Don Francisco de Segura y Sandoval, in 1691.

AIX, Palmar de, a large beach on the coast of Florida, within the channel of Bahama, near the point of Cañaveral; memorable for the shipwreck of 22 vessels, composing the fleet of Nueva España, which took place in 1715, being under the command of Don Antonio de Ubila; memorable also for the loss of two galleons from Tierra Firme, commanded by Don Antonio de Echevers; the loss of the one and the other amounting to nearly 20 million dollars.

Aix, a river of the same province, which runs into the sea very near the Palmar.

AJOIANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Coaza.

[AJOS, a parish situate on the foot of the mountains which separate the rivers Paraguay and Parana, about 24 leagues *e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 25° 26′ 34″ *s.* Long. 56° 30′ *w.*]

AJOUES, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, in which the French held a garrison and fort for its defence, on the shore of a lake near the Missouri.

Ajoues, another settlement of the same province and government, situate on the shore of the river Missouri.

AKANCEAS, a nation of savage Indians of N. America, who live at the conflux of the rivers Mississippi, and another abundant stream of its

name. The religion of these idolaters is very singular, for they acknowledge a supreme being, who, they imagine, manifests himself to them in the figure of some animal which feeds in their fields; and when this dies, they substitute another, after having signified very great demonstrations of regret for the fate of the one which is lost.

AKANKIA, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It is an arm of the Mississippi, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the lake of Maurepas.

AKANSA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana. It has a fort built by the French, and it is near the mouth of the river of its name, where it enters the Mississippi.

AKANSA, another settlement in the same province, situate also on the shore of the aforesaid river, and distinguished by the name of Petit Akansa.

AKANSA, a river of the above province and government. It rises in the country of the Ozaques Indians, runs many leagues *s. e.* as far as the town of Satovis, when, turning to the *s.* it enters by two mouths into the Mississippi, being throughout subject to large cataracts.

AKOUKA, a settlement of the province of La Guayana, in the Dutch possessions, or colony of Surinam; situate on the shore of the river Little, just before it enters the Marawin.

[ALABAHA, a considerable river in E. Florida. Also said to be the name of a branch of St. Mary's river.]

[ALABAHA, a considerable river of Georgia, which pursues a *s.* course to the gulph of Mexico, 100 miles *w.* of the head of St. Mary's river. Its banks are low, and a trifling rain swells it to more than a mile in width. In a freshet the current is rapid, and those who pass are in danger of being entangled in vines and briars, and drowned; they are also in real danger from great numbers of hungry alligators. The country for nearly 100 miles on each side of this river, that is to say, from the head of St. Mary's to Flint river, which is 90 miles *w.* of the Alabaha, is a continued soft, miry waste, affording neither water nor food for men or beasts; and is so poor indeed, as that the common game of the woods are not found here. The country on the *w.* of Alabaha is rather preferable to that on the *e.*]

[ALABAMOUS, an old French fort, in the *w.* part of Georgia; situate between Coosa and Tallapoose rivers, and not far from their confluence.]

[ALABAMA, an Indian village, delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on several swelling green hills, gradually ascending from the verge of the river. These Indians are the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who inhabited the *e.* arm of the Great Mobile river, which still bears their name, now possessed by the Creeks, or Muscogulges, who conquered the former.]

[ALABAMA River is formed by the junction of the Coosa or Coosee, or High Town river, and Tallapoosee river, at Little Tallasee, and runs in a *s. w.* direction, until it meets Tombigbee river from the *n. w.* at the great island which it there forms, 90 miles from the mouth of Mobile bay, in the gulph of Mexico. This beautiful river has a gentle current, pure waters, and excellent fish. It runs about two miles an hour, is 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and from 15 to 18 feet deep in the driest season. The banks are about 50 feet high, and seldom, if ever, overflowed. Travellers have gone down in large boats, in the month of May, in nine days, from Little Tallasee to Mobile bay, which is about 350 miles by water. Its banks abound with valuable productions in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

[ALABASTER, or ELEUTHERA, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands, on which is a small fort and garrison. It is on the Great Bahama bank. The soil of this island and Harbour island, which lies at the *n.* end of it, is better than Providence island, and produces the greatest part of the pine-apples that are exported; the climate is very healthy. Lat. 24° 40′ to 26° 30′ *n.* Long. 76° 22′ to 76° 56′ *w.*]

[ALACHUA Savannah is a level green plain, in the country of the Indians of that name in E. Florida, situate about 75 miles *w.* from St. Augustine. It is about 15 miles over, and 50 in circumference; and scarcely a tree or bush of any kind to be seen on it. It is encircled with high sloping hills, covered with waving forests, and fragrant orange groves, rising from an exuberantly fertile soil. The ancient Alachua town stood on the borders of this savannah; but the Indians removed to Cuscowilla, two miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site, occasioned by the stench of the putrid fish and reptiles, in the summer and autumn, driven on shore by the alligators, and the noxious exhalations from the marshes of the savannah. Though the horned cattle and horses bred in these meadows are large, sleek, sprightly, and fat, yet they are subject to mortal diseases; such as the water rot, or scald, occasioned by the warm water of the savannah; while those which range in the high forests are clear of this disorder.]

ALACLATZALA, a branch of the head settlement of the district of S. Luis, of the coast and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 125 Indian families, and is one league from the settlement of Quanzoquitengo.

ALACRANES, some islands, or rather some hidden rocks, of the N. sea, in the bay of Mexico, opposite the coast of Yucatan. Those who navigate these parts are accustomed to pass round beyond them for fear of venturing amongst them, although there are some good channels among them, and with good soundings. They are for the most part barren, producing nothing beyond a herb called *moron*, and deficient in fresh water; neither do they produce any animal except the mole, which is found here in prodigious numbers. There are, however, a quantity of birds, of three distinct sorts, each forming a community of itself, and entirely separated from the other two; and it has been observed, that if one party may have fixed upon any place for building their nests, the others never think of disturbing them, or driving them from it; but the noise these birds make is so great, that one cannot pass near them without suffering considerably from their united clamours.

[ALADAS, a parish situate about 14 leagues *s. e.* of Corrientes, in Lat. 28° 15′ 20″ *s.* Long. 58° 30′ *w.*]

ALAHUIZTLAN, San Juan de, a branch of the head settlement of the district of Escateopan, and *alcaldía mayor* of *Zaqualpa*, in Nueva España. It contains 270 Indian families.

ALAIN, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Locamas Indians, runs from *s.* to *n.* and turning to the *n. n. e.* enters the Pucaré.

ALAMEDA, a settlement of the missions belonging to the religious of St. Francis in Nuevo Mexico.

ALAMILLOS, a settlement of the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; one of the missions which belonged to the religious of St Francis. It is close to the town and *real* of the mines of Santa Eulalia.

ALAMO, a settlement of the province and government of the new kingdom of Leon, situate 15 leagues to the *s. e.* of the Point.

ALAMOS, Real de Los, a settlement and *real* of the mines of the province of Sinaloa in Nueva España. It is situate *s. e.* of the Sierra Madre, and surrounded by rich silver mines, which would produce abundantly but for want of labourers. There are in its district five estates that are fertile in maize, French beans, and sugar-cane. The spiritual concerns of all these parts are under the direction of a curate, whose jurisdiction extends as far as the river Mayo, which flows down from the sierra. It is 20 leagues distant from the town of Tuerte, and between these lies the valley of Maquipo. [Population 7900 souls.]

Alamos, with the dedicatory title of S. Jorge, a town of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, founded by Jorge del Alamo, who gave it his name, in a place called La Vigia. It has a magnificent parish church, with the title of Nuestra Señora de Nazareth, with a large and good fort, and well furnished with artillery. Also, at the distance of a league and an half from the settlement, is a house of charity belonging to the religious order of the Capuchins of La Piedad.

Alamos, another town of the province and government of Sonora, in the line that divides the confines of this jurisdiction and the province of Ostimuri, between the rivers Hiaqui and La Sonora.

Alamos, another settlement of the same province and government as the former, situate to the *s.* of the garrison of Coro de Guachi.

Alamos, another of the missions belonging to the abolished society of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 27 leagues *s. w.* and a quarter of a league *s.* of the *real* of the mines and town of S. Felipe de Chiguaga.

Alamos, another settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province and government of Cinaloa.

ALANGASI, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of the Cinco Leguas de la Capital. In its territory is a fountain of hot medicinal waters.

Alangasi, a river of the above *corregimiento*, and rising in the desert mountain of Sincholagua; over it there is a large bridge, composed of a single arch, but so strong, that when, in 1660, a part of the mountain fell upon it, and precipitated one half of it into the stream, the other half still remained firm and immoveable. This bridge is built of mud and stone.

ALANIS, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the district of the city of Merida, situate in the way which leads from this city to the new kingdom of Grenada.

ALANGI, Santiago de, a city and head settlement of the district of the province of Chiriqui and government of Santiago de Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is small, but abounding in fruits and cattle; in which a regular trade is carried on for supplying the city of Panama. This trade consists principally in pigs,

mules, poultry, cheese, and salt meats. It has likewise some mines in its district, which are not altogether neglected, though the advantages derived from them would be immensely increased, if the number of labourers were greater. It is governed by a lieutenant nominated by the governor of Santiago de Veragua. [Lat. 8° 12′ *n.* Long. 80° 40′ *w.*]

ALAQUES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

ALAQUINES, a branch of the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España, situate on the shore of a large river which divides this jurisdiction from that of Guadalcazar.

ALARA, a river of the province and government of Antioquia in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises at the foot of the sierra of Guamoco, and *s.* of the town of this name; runs *w.* and enters the Cauca.

[ALASKE, a long peninsula on the *n. w.* coast of America, formed by Bristol bay and the ocean on the *n. w.* and *n.* and by the ocean and the waters of Cook's river on the *s.* and *s. e.* At its extremity are a number of islands, the chief of which, in their order westward, are, Oonemak, Oonalasha, and Ocumnak, which form part of the chain or cluster of islands called the Northern Archipelago. Captain Cook, on his return in 1779, passed through the channel *e.* of Oonemak island. See North-west Coast of America.]

ALATAMALIA, a large river of the province and government of Florida. It runs nearly due *e.* and enters the sea opposite the Georgean isles. [This river, which is navigable, is more properly of Georgia. It rises in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of a western branch of Savannah river, called Tugulo. In its descent through the mountains it receives several auxiliary streams; thence it winds, with considerable rapidity, through the hilly country 250 miles, from whence it throws itself into the open flat country, by the name of Oakmulgee. Thence, after meandering for 150 miles, it is joined by the Oconee, which likewise has its source in the mountains. After this junction it assumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large majestic river; and flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains 100 miles, discharges itself into the Atlantic by several mouths. The *n.* channel glides by the heights of Darien, about 10 miles above the bar, and after several turnings, enters the ocean between Sapelo and Wolf islands. The *s.* channel, which is esteemed the largest and deepest, after its separation from the *n.* descends gently, taking its course between M'Intosh and Broughton islands, and at last by the *w.* coast of St. Simon's sound, between the *s.* end of the island of that name, and the *n.* end of Jekyl island. At its confluence with the Atlantic it is 500 yards wide.]

ALAUSI, a province and small *corregimiento* or district of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *n.* by the province of Riobamba, *n. w.* by Chimbo, *s.* by Cuenca, *w.* by the district of Yaguache, and *e.* by that of Macas. It is watered by the rivers Uzogoche, Gussuntos, Piñancay, Alausi, and others of less note. It abounds in mountains, the most lofty of which are toward the *w.*; the country is pleasant, and yields liberally every kind of fruit and grain that are common either to America or Europe. It contains many sugar mills, and the sugar is the best in the kingdom. The air here is mild and healthy, and the climate cannot be said to be inconveniently hot. It is governed by the *corregidor*, who resides in the capital.

Alausi, the capital of the above province. It has in its district some mineral fountains of hot water, established with suitable conveniences by some families of consideration residing there. Its trade consists in cloths, baizes, and cotton garments, which are wrought in its manufactories. It has a very good parish church, and a convent of the order of St. Francis. [Lat. 2° 12′ *n.* Long. 78° 39′ *w.*]

[ALBANS, St. a township in Franklin county, Vermont, on lake Champlain, opposite N. Hero island, with 256 inhabitants.]

ALBANIA, or Albany, a county of the province and colony of New York. It contains a certain number of plains fertile in grain, in which, and in planks of pine, its principal commerce consists. The winter is extremely cold, and the river Hudson is generally frozen for 100 miles, so as to bear immense burthens. The great quantity of snow that falls at this season is useful, not only because it covers the grain, and keeps it from perishing by the frost, but because, when it melts, it so increases the waters of the river, as to facilitate thereby the transportation of the productions of the country.

[ALBANY County lies between Ulster and Saratoga; its extent 46 miles by 28. By the state census, Jan. 20, 1796, the number of electors in this county were 6087, and the number of towns 11.]

Albania, or Albany, the capital of the above county, founded by the Dutch in 1608, together with that of Orange, on the shore of the

river Hudson. It is small, but has a great trade from the contiguity of the Iroquese Indians. It contains 350 houses, built after the Dutch fashion; and that of the magistracy, which consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and a recorder, is very beautiful. The city is defended by a regular fort with four bastions, the rest of the fortification consisting of palisades. Here the treaties and alliances have been made with the Indians. It was taken by Robert Car in 1664, and added to this province by Colonel Dongan. [It is 160 miles *n.* of the city of New York, to which it is next in rank, and 340 *s.* of Quebec. This city and suburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contained 1263 buildings, of which 863 were dwelling houses, and 6021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic style, with the gable end to the street, which custom the first settlers brought from Holland; the new houses are built in the modern style. Its inhabitants are collected from various parts of the world, and speak a great variety of languages, but the English predominates; and the use of every other is gradually lessening. Albany is unrivalled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest rivers in the world. It enjoys a salubrious air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country *w.* and *n.*—a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article for the W. India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks, and rivers; settling with unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording subsistence to millions of inhabitants. The public buildings are, a low Dutch church, of ancient and very curious construction, one for Episcopalians, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, and one for Methodists; an hospital, city hall, and a handsome brick jail. In the year 1609, Henry Hudson, whose name the river bears, ascended it in his boat to *Aurania*, the spot on which Albany now stands. The improvements in this city have, of late years, been very great in almost all respects. Wharfs have been built on the river, the streets have been paved, a bank instituted, a new and handsome style of building introduced. One mile *n.* of this city, in its suburbs, near the manor-house of lieutenant-governor Van Renssalaer, are very ingeniously constructed extensive and useful works, for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee snuff, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, mustard, starch, hair-powder, split-pease, and hulled barley. These valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately lost a complete set of similar works by fire, in July 1794, with the stock, valued at 37,500 dollars. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and is evincive of the industry and enterprise of the proprietor, that the whole of the present buildings and machinery were begun and completed in the short space of eleven months. These works are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America. All the articles above enumerated, even to the spinning of tobacco, are manufactured by the aid of water machinery. For the invention of this machinery, the proprietor has obtained a patent. These works give employment and subsistence to 40 poor boys, and a number of workmen.] Long. 73° 42′ *w.* Lat. 42° 40′ *n.*

ALBANIA, or ALBANY, a large river of New France, which takes its rise from the lake Christinaux, runs *n. e.* and enters the sea at Hudson's bay.

ALBANIA, or ALBANY, a fortress in New South Wales, N. America. [Lat. 52° 17′ *n.* Long. 81° 51′ *w.*]

ALBARICOQUES, Point of the, a cape on the *n.* coast, in the head settlement of the island of Santo Domingo, and in the French territories. It lies between the Trou d'Enfers and Cape Bombon.

ALBARRACIN, Desert of, a very lofty mountain, always covered with snow, in the new kingdom of Granada.

ALBARRADA, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Cauchupil.

ALBARRADA, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the head settlement of the district of Mitla, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tentitlan, in Nueva España. It contains 22 Indian families, and is seven leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

ALBARREGAS, a large and abundant river of the new kingdom of Granada, which descends from the mountains of Bogota, irrigates the country and the city of Mérida, running *n.* of this city until it enters the lake Maracaibo.

ALBEMARLE, a county of the province and colony of N. Carolina, and that part of it which is most agreeable, fertile, and salutary. It produces various sorts of fruits and pulse, and the winter is very temperate. This colony was established in 1670 by the lords and proprietors of it, who equipped, at their own expence, three ships, and a considerable number of persons, with provisions for 18 months, and an abundance of merchandize, tools, and arms fit for the new establishment; to which they sent resources yearly, in the proportion required, until it appeared to be in a fit

state to maintain itself. Thus the colonists lived for some years, and in time the productions in which their commerce consisted, increased to such a degree as to have caused them to excel all the other English colonies.

ALBEMARLE, another county or part of Virginia, washed by the river Fluvana on the *s.* which divides itself into several branches, and adds much to the fertility of the country. It is bounded *e.* by the county of Goochland, *w.* divided by a chain of mountains of Augusta, and by that of Louisa on the *n.* [It contains 12,585 inhabitants, including 5579 slaves. Its extent, about 35 miles square.]

ALBEMARLE, a strait, which is the mouth or entrance into the sea of the river Roanoke.

ALBERTO, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Tlazintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

[ALBION, NEW, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of the *n. w.* coast of America, when he took possession of it. A large uncertain tract of the *n. w.* coast is thus called. Its limits, according to Mr. Arrowsmith's chart, are between 27° 12′ and 41° 15′ *n.* lat. Humboldt asserts, that, agreeably to sure historical data, the denomination of New Albion ought to be limited to that part of the coast which extends from the 43° to the 48°, or from Cape White of Martin de Aguilar, to the entrance of Juan de Fuca. Besides, he adds, from the missions of the Catholic priests to those of the Greek priests, that is to say, from the Spanish village of San Francisco, in New California, to the Russian establishments on Cook river at Prince William's bay, and to the islands of Kodiac and Unalaska, there are more than a thousand leagues of coast inhabited by free men, and stocked with otters and Phocæ! Consequently, the discussions on the extent of the New Albion of Drake, and the pretended rights acquired by certain European nations, from planting small crosses, and leaving inscriptions fastened to trunks of trees, or the burying of bottles, may be considered as futile. The part of the coast on which Capt. Cook landed on the 7th of March 1778, and which some designate as *New Albion*, is in *n.* lat. 44° 33′. *e.* long. 235° 10′, which he thus describes: "The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, while the vallies between them, and the grounds on the sea-coast, high as well as low, are covered with trees, which form a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest. At first the natives seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce; at last they preferred brass. They were more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations that had hitherto been met with; so that they would not part with wood, water, grass, nor the most trifling article without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands." See CALIFORNIA, NEW.]

ALBOR, a small island of the N. or Atlantic sea, one of the Bahamas, between those of Neque and S. Salvador.

ALBUQUERQUE, SANTA ROSA DE, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlan in Nueva España. It is 19 leagues *s. w.* of the head settlement of the district of Tlaltenango.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of New Mexico, situate on the shore of the Rio Grande (large river) of the N. [opposite the village of Atrisco, to the *w.* of the Sierra Obscura. Population 6000 souls.]

ALBUQUERQUE, a small island, or low rocks, of the N. sea, near that of S. Andres.

ALCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condensuyos of Arequipa in Peru.

ALCALA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, and kingdom of Guatemala, in the division and district of that city.

ALCAMANI, a branch of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Igualapa in Neuva España, and two leagues to the *n.* of the same.

ALCANTARA, S. ANTONIO DE, a town of the province and *captainship* of Marañam in the kingdom of Brazil. It has been frequently invaded by the infidel Indians, who destroyed its workshops, so that its inhabitants have been much reduced.

ALCANTARA, S. ANTONIO DE, another settlement in the province and district of Chanco, in the kingdom of Chile, near the shore of the river Mataquino.

ALCARAI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the river La Plata between those of Layman and Gomez.

ALCATRACES, Island of the, one of those which lie *n.* of St. Domingo, between the *s.* point of the Caico Grande, and the Panuelo Quadrado, (square handkerchief).

ALCHICHICA, S. MARTIN DE, a ward of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in Nueva España, belonging to that of Santa Maria de la Asuncion.

ALCHIDOMAS, a settlement of the province of the Apaches in Nuevo Mexico, situate on the

shore of the Rio Grande Colorado, (large coloured river), or of the North.

ALCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Libitaca.

ALCOHOLADES, a nation of Indians of the province of Venezuela. They are of a docile and affable disposition, and live upon the borders of the lake Maracaibo. Their numbers are much diminished, from the treatment they received from the German Weltzers, who, through a covetousness to possess the gold of these people, killed the greater part of them.

ALCOZAUCA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 104 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees;* not a single Indian dwells in it. It is of a mild temperature, and in its district were the once celebrated mines of Cayro, which were crushed in and destroyed, having been almost unparalleled for the quantity of silver that they produced. Eight leagues from its capital.

ALDAS, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España.

ALDEA, DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Tondos Santos in Brazil, situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Joana.

ALDEA, DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Seregipe, in the same kingdom, situate on the shore, and at the entrance of the river Real.

[ALDEN, Fort, in Cherry Valley, in the state of New York.]

ALDWORT, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago, on the *w.* coast.

ALEBASTER, or ELEUTHERA, an island of the channel of Bahama. See ALABASTER.

ALEGRE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vincente in Brasil, situate *s.* of the settlement of Alto.

[ALEMPIGON, a small lake northward of lake Superior.]

ALEXANDRIA, a city of Virginia, [formerly called Belhaven, and situated on the southern bank of the Patowmac river, in Fairfax county, about five miles *s. w.* from the Federal city, 60 *s. w.* from Baltimore, 60 *n.* from Fredericksburgh, 168 *n.* of Williamsburgh, and 290 from the sea; 38° 54′ *n.* lat. and 77° 10′ *w.* long. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. The soil is clayey. The original settlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains about 400 houses, many of which are handsomely built, and 2748 inhabitants. This city, upon opening the navigation of Patowmac river, and in consequence of its vicinity to the future seat of the federal government, bids fair to be one of the most thriving commercial places on the continent. Nine miles from hence is Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of the late General Washington.]

[ALEXANDRIA, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants, incorporoted in 1782.]

[ALEXANDRIA, a township in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing 1503 inhabitants, inclusive of 40 slaves.]

[ALEXANDRIA, a small town in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Janiatta river, 192 miles *n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

ALEXO, S. an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco, between the river Formoso and Cape S. Agustin.

ALFARO, S. MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians; situate on the shore of the river Ubay. It has a good port, from whence it is also known by the name of Port of the Chiquitos. It is, however, at present destroyed, and the ruins alone remain.

ALFAXAIUCA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Kilotepec in Nueva España. It contains 171 Indian families, and is seven leagues *e. n. e.* of its capital.

ALFEREZ, Valley of the, in the province and *corregimiento* of Bogota in the new kingdom of Granada.

ALFEREZ, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; it runs *n.* and enters the lake of Mini.

[ALFORD, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 577 inhabitants; 145 miles *w.* from Boston.]

[ALFORDSTOWN, a small town in Moor county, North Carolina.]

ALGARROBO, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the new kingdom of Granada; situate on the bank of an arm of the river Perico, in an island which it forms in the *serranías* of Guamoca.

ALGODON, Island of the, one of those which are in the N. sea, between the *s.* point of the Cayco Grande and the Panuelo Quadrado.

ALGODON, a settlement of the same name. See BIEZMET.

ALGODONALES, a settlement of the province

and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, situate on the coast.

ALGONQUINENSES, or ALGONQUINS, a nation of savage Indians, who inhabit a part of Canada: they are continually at war with the Iroquees. Their idiom may be looked upon as the mother tongue of all the other nations of that country, and differs very slightly from the rest, so that any one speaking it would be able to travel in any other nation in these parts. They border on the north side of lake Huron; and although inhabiting the whole of the coast of lake Superior, their number, according to Mackenzie, does not exceed 150 families.

[ALGONQUINS, of Rainy Lake, Indians of N. America, of the precise limits of whose country we are not informed. They live very much detached in small parties. The country they inhabit is but an indifferent one; it has been much hunted, and the game, of course, nearly exhausted. They are well-disposed towards the whites. Their number is said to decrease. They are extremely addicted to spirituous liquors, of which large quantities are annually furnished them by the *n. w.* traders, in return for their bark canoes. They live wretchedly poor.]

[ALGONQUINS, of Portage de Prairie, Indians of N. America, who inhabit a low, flat, marshy country, mostly covered with timber, and well stocked with game. They are emigrants from the lake of the Woods, and the country *e.* of it; who were introduced some years since by the *n. w.* traders, in order to hunt the country on the lower parts of Red river, which then abounded in a variety of animals of the fur kind. They are an orderly, well-disposed people, but, like their relations on Rainy lake, addicted to spirituous liquors. Their trade is at its greatest extent.]

ALGUILGUA. See article SANTA MONICA.

ALHUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile, annexed to the curacy of San Pedro.

ALHUE, a large lake of the same province and kingdom.

[ALIATANS, Snake Indians, of N. America, a numerous and well disposed people, inhabiting a woody and mountainous country; they are divided into three large tribes, who wander at a considerable distance from each other, and are called by themselves So-so-na, So-só-bubar, and I-a-kar; these are again subdivided into smaller, though independent bands, the names of which we have not yet learnt: they raise a number of horses and mules, with which they trade with the Crow Indians, or which are stolen by the nations on the *e.* of them. They maintain a partial trade with the Spaniards, from whom they obtain many articles of clothing and ironmongery, but no warlike implements.]

[ALIATANS, of La Playes, Indians of N. America, who inhabit the rich plains from the head of the Arkansas, embracing the heads of Red river, and extending, with the mountains and high lands, *e.* as far as it is known towards the gulph of Mexico. They possess no fire arms, but are warlike and brave. They are, as well as the other Aliatans, a wandering people. Their country abounds in wild horses, beside great numbers which they raise themselves. These people, and the West Aliatans, might be induced to trade on the upper part of the Arkansas river. The Aliatans do not claim a country within any particular limits.]

[ALIATANS, of the West, Indians of N. America, who inhabit a mountainous country, and sometimes venture in the plains *e.* of the rocky mountains, about the head of the Arkansas river. They have more intercourse with the Spaniards of New Mexico than the Snake Indians. They are said to be very numerous and warlike, but are badly armed. The Spaniards fear these people, and therefore take the precaution not to furnish them with any warlike implements. In their present unarmed state, they frequently commit hostilities on the Spaniards. They raise a great many horses.]

ALLANTE, a volcano of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and country of Arauco; in 1640 it burst, the mountain opening in two places, and throwing out large shapeless masses of lava, with so great a noise as to be heard at many leagues distance: the mischief it did was very considerable.

ALIBAMONS, or ALIBAMIS, a nation of Indians of Louisiana, dwelling *n.* of the Apaches. It is very numerous, and is on terms of amity with the French; so that they never have communication with the English, but from necessity. The former, when they first established themselves in this country, carried on a large trade here, but it afterwards declined, on account of the distance of the place. [These Indians are from West Florida, off the Allibami river, and came to Red river about the same time as the Boluxas and Appalaches. Part of them have lived on Red river, about sixteen miles above the Bayau Rapide, till lately, when most of this party, of about 30 men, went up Red river, and have settled themselves near the Caddoques, where, we are informed, they have lately raised good crops of corn. The Cad-

dos are friendly to them, and have no objection to their settling there. They speak the Creek and Chactaw languages, and Mobilian; most of them French, and some of them English. There is another party of them, whose village is on a small creek in Apelousa district, about 30 miles *n. w.* from the church of Appelousa. They consist of about 40 men. They have lived at the same place ever since they came from Florida; are said to be increasing a little in numbers for a few years past. They raise corn, have horses, hogs, and cattle, and are harmless, quiet people.]

[ALICHE, commonly pronounced EYEISH, Indians of N. America, who live near Nacogdoches, but are almost extinct as a nation, there not being more than twenty-five souls of them remaining. Four years ago the small-pox destroyed the greater part of them. Some years since they were a considerable nation, and lived in a spot which bears their name, which the road from Natchitoch to Nacogdoches crosses, about twelve miles *w.* of Sabine river, on which a few French and American families are settled. Their native language is spoken by no other nation, but they speak and understand Caddo, with which people they are in amity, often visiting one another.]

ALINA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Pinzandaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tancitaro, in Nueva España. It contains 20 families of Indians, who engage themselves in the commerce of maize and wax, and is seven leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

ALIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Laraos.

ALISOS, FARALLON DE LOS, an island of the N. sea, on the coast of California.

ALITATIS, a small island of the coast of Brazil, opposite the island of Marajo, and between those of Yurua and Nova.

ALJARACA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru. It rises in the Cordillera, *e.* of its capital, runs *n. e.* inclining to the *n. n. e.* and enters the Chuquiabo.

ALJOJUCA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlalchico-mula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España; situate on the bank of a great lake, the waters of which are somewhat brackish; and its depth being 70 fathoms, has never been found to vary. It contains 172 families, and is seven leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

ALKANSAS, a nation of savage Indians of Canada or New France, situate in 33° of *n.* lat. on the *w.* side of the Mississippi. See ALKANSAS River.

ALLAUCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tauripampa.

[ALLBURGH, a township in Franklin county, Vermont, containing 446 inhabitants, situated on Missisque bay.]

ALLCA, an ancient povince of the kingdom of Peru, to the *s.* of Cuzco. These Indians made a great and vigorous stand against Manco Capac, the fourth emperor of the Incas, and called the conqueror; being much favoured by the ruggedness of the country, which abounds in woods, mountains, and lakes, as also in gold and silver mines.

[ALLEGHANY, a county in Pennsylvania, extends from the junction of the river of that name with the Ohio, where its chief town, Pittsburgh, is situated, to the New York line. It contains 10,309 inhabitants, including 159 slaves.]

[ALLEGHANY is the most western county in Maryland, and has Pennsylvania on the *n.* The windings of the Patowmac river separate it from Virginia on the *s.* and Sideling-hill creek divides it from Washington county on the *e.* It con- 4809 inhabitants, including 258 slaves. Cumberland is its chief town.]

[ALLEGHANY Mountains, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mississipi river, and the lakes, are a long and broad range of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges, extending *n. e.* and *s. w.* nearly parallel to the sea coast, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 and 200 miles in breadth. Mr. Evans observes, with respect to that part of these mountains which he travelled over, viz. in the back parts of Pennyslvania, that scarcely one acre in ten is capable of culture.

This, however, is far from being the case in all parts of this range. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have different names in the different states, viz. the Blue Ridge, the North Mountain, or North Ridge, or Devil's Back-bone, Laurel Ridge, Jackson's Mountains, and Kittatimy Mountains; which see under these names. All these ridges, except the Alleghany, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks. This principal ridge is more immediately called Alleghany, and is descriptively named the Back-bone of the United States. From these several ridges proceed innumerable branches or spurs. The general name of the whole range, taken collective-

ly, seems not yet to have been determined. Mr. Evans calls them the Endless Mountains; others have called them the Appalachian Mountains, from a tribe of Indians who live on a river which proceeds from this mountain, called the Appalachicola; but the most common name is the Alleghany Mountains, so called, probably, from the principal ridge of the range. These mountains are not confusedly scattered, rising here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other; but run along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as you proceed *s.* and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs: others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run *s.* into the Gulph of Mexico.]

[ALLEGHANY River, in Pennsylvania, rises on the *w.* side of the Alleghany Mountain, and after running about 200 miles in a *s. w.* direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittsburgh, and both united form the Ohio. The lands on each side of this river, for 150 miles above Pittsburg, consist of white oak and chesnut ridges, and in many places of poor pitch pines, interspersed with tracts of good land and low meadows. This river, and the Ohio likewise, from its head waters until it enters the Mississippi, are known and called by the name of Alleghany river, by the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six Nations, who once inhabited it.]

ALLEGUIPPES, a settlement of the province and colony of Virginia, in the county of Hampshire, situate on the shore of the river Yauyaugani, and at the mouth which enters the Monangahela.

[ALLEMAENGEL, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara river, in Pennsylvania.]

[ALLEMAND, a river which falls into the Mississippi from the *s. e.* about 43 miles *s.* of the Natches.]

ALLEMANDS, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana, on the shore of the river Mississippi, between this river and the lake Ovachas.

[ALLEN-TOWN, in Pennsylvania, Northampton county, on the point of land formed by Jordan's creek and the Little Lehcigh. It contains about 90 houses, and an academy.

[ALLENSTOWN, a town in New Jersey, in Monmouth county, 15 miles *n. e.* from Burlington, and 13 *s.* by *e.* from Princeton.]

[ALLENSTOWN, a township in Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing 254 inhabitants; situated on the *e.* side of Merrimack river, 25 miles *n. w.* of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth.]

ALLHEGENI, or rather ALLEGHANY, a town of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, in which the English had an establishment and fort. It is on the shore of the Ohio, which is also called the Vieslle.

ALLIGATOR, Bay of, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

ALLIGATOR, a river of N. Carolina, in the division of Hyde; It runs *n.* and enters the sea at the sound of Albemarle.

ALLIUITAS, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the settlement of Matanillas and Manati.

[ALLOWAY Creek, in Salem county, New Jersey, empties into the Delaware. It is navigable 16 miles, interrupted, however, by several draw-bridges.]

[ALL-SAINTS, islands near Guadaloupe island in the West Indies.]

[ALL-SAINTS, a parish in George-town district, South Carolina, containing 2225 inhabitants, of whom 429 are whites, and 1795 slaves. It sends a member to each house of the state legislature.]

ALL-SAINTS Bay. See SANTOS.

ALMACEN, DEL REY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, situate on the coast, opposite the islands of Chincha.

ALMAGRO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, founded by the conqueror Diego de Almagro, in 1536, in the valley of Chincha; owing to a competition with Don Francisco Pizarro, who had founded the city of Lima, and out of honour to his native place of this title. It once bore the appellation of a city; but its inhabitants so dwindled away, that it was forced to resign it a short time after.

ALMAGUER, a city of the province and government of Popayan, in the kingdom of Quito, founded by Captain Alonza de Fuen Mayor, in 1543, on the top of a small mountain, which is in the middle of a plain called Guachicono. It abounds in wheat, maize, barley, fruits, and some sorts of cattle. Its temperature is mild and pleasant, and in its district are some gold mines. It lies seven leagues *s.* of Popayan. [Lat. 1° 56′ *n.* Long. 76° 54′ *w.*]

[ALMARIA. See VILLA RICA.]

ALMAS, REAL DEL RIO DE LAS, a Portuguese settlement and *real* of gold mines, in the territory of the Guayazas Indians, and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore and source of the river Tocantines.

ALMAS, REAL DEL RIO DE LAS, a river of the same kingdom and territory, which rises in the

sierra near Villaboa, to the *s.* runs *e.* and enters the Tocantines.

ALMENAS, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of *Arequipa* in Peru, close to the point of Chile.

ALMERIA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Vera Cruz in Nueva España, situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river Noadan.

[ALMIRA, a town in Mexico. See ANGELOS.]

ALMIRANTE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Parayba in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Aracay.

ALMIRANTE, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and *w.* of Escudo; thus called from its having been discovered by Admiral Columbus in his fourth voyage. At its entrance are many small islands and hidden rocks, upon which its discoverer had well nigh been wrecked.

ALMIRANTE, a river of the province and government of Florida, which runs *s. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of Panzacola.

ALMOLOIA, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Zultepéc in Nueva España, situate in a spacious, very pleasant, and well watered plain. Its temperature is mild; it contains 77 Indian families, and is annexed to the curacy of Temascaltepec. It lies three leagues *w.* of its capital, and inclining to the *s.*

ALMOLOIA, SAN PEDRO DE, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel del Rio, being the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Metepec in the same kingdom. It contains 156 Indian families, and to its curacy are annexed several others. It lies three leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

ALMOLOLOIAN, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Colima in Nueva España. It contains 60 families of Indians, 15 of Spaniards and 22 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, who occupy themselves in the culture of maize and French beans; and has a convent of the order of St. Francis, and is a quarter of a league *n.* of its capital.

ALOA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of the Cinco Leguas de esta Capital.

ALOASI, a settlement of the same kingdom and *corregimiento* as the former.

ALOJAMIENTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore, and at the mouth of the river Chiminal.

ALONCHE, a settlement of the district of Yaguache, in the province and government of Guayaquil, and in the kingdom of Quito.

ALOTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atitlan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It contains 67 Indian families, and is 19 leagues from its capital.

ALOZOZINGO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Martin de Temelucan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Guejozingo, in Nueva España, having in it 110 families of Indians.

ALPABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacocha in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Colta.

ALPAMARCA, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

ALPACIA, a settlement and *asiento* of the mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Andary.

ALPAIACU, a small river of the province and government of Quijos and Marcas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Llucin.

ALPARGATON, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate near the coast, in the bay of Burburata, to the *w.* of Port Cabello.

ALPARGATON, a river in the same province and government, which rises in the *Serrania*, opposite the coast, and runs to the *w.* of Port Cabello.

ALPIZAGUA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Culiacan in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians. Its district abounds in the various fruits of that region, and also in some maize. It is five leagues *e.* of its capital.

ALPOIECA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atengo, and *alcaldia mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España, in which there are 42 families of Indians. It is one league distant from its head settlement.

ALPOIECA, another settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ixcateapan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlapa, in the same kingdom. It contains 115 families of Mistecos Indians, and is two leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

ALPOIECAZINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlapa in Neuva España. It contains 140 families of Indians, and is four leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

ALPONECA, San Antonio de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Jochimilco in Nueva España. Although it is situated within the jurisdiction of that of Tetela, it contains 30 families of Indians, and a convent of the order of St. Dominic.

ALPUIECA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuenavaca, in Nueva España. It contains 77 families of Indians.

[ALSTEAD, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing 1111 inhabitants; eight miles *s.* from Charlestown.]

ALTA, a lake of the province of Venezuela, and government of Cumaná. It lies *s.* of the valley of Pasqua, and *w.* of the river Unare, which is very near to and joins it.

ALTABOIANO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdova.

ALTABONITA, a small bay of the island of Cuba, on the *n. n. e.* coast, and at the *e.* head, between the bay of Nipe and Port Tanabo.

ALTAGRACIA, a city and capital of the province of Sutagaos in the new kingdom of Granada. It was founded in 1540 by the Captains Pedro Ordoñez de Cevallos, Juan Lopez de Herrera, and Diego Sotelo. It abounds in wax, honey, and *pita*, these being the productions in which the natives trade, as likewise in boats, cut out of the solid trunks of the large trees, abounding in its very craggy mountains. It has at present but a miserably scanty population.

Altagracia, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora, in the province and government of Cumaná. Its inhabitants enjoy a royal privilege of indemnification from the tributes. It is situate on the shore, within a cannon's shot of the capital.

Altagracia, another settlement in the province and government of Tucuman, in the kingdom of Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdova, on the shore and at the source of the Rio Segundo.

Altagracia, another settlement in the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná. It is one of those which belonged to the missions of the Catalanian Capuchin fathers.

Altagracia, another settlement of the province and government of Guayana, which is at present separated from that of Cumaná.

Altagracia, another settlement in the province and government of Venezuela, in the jurisdiction of the city of S. Sebastian, and valley of Orituco; in which district there are many estates of *cacao*, esteemed particularly good, and several sugar mills, on either side of the river Orituco.

ALTAMIR, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, situate on the shore of the river Chivata, to the *n. w.* of the town of San Fernando.

ALTAMIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the Seno Mexicano, (bay of Mexico), and kingdom of Nueva España; founded by the count of that title, D. Joseph de Escandon, colonel of the militia of the city of Queretaro, in 1750, who gave it this name, from his attachment and friendship towards the Marquis of Altamira, auditor of that royal audience, and one of those who were destined by the king to be inspector in the concerns relating to the conquest and the population of that province.

Altamira, another settlement in the province and government of Venezuela, one of those under the care of the fathers of the Capuchin missions. It abounds in large cattle.

ALTAR, a town and garrison of the province and government of Sonora.

Altar, a settlement in the province and government of Venezuela, consisting of Indians converted to the Catholic faith by the Capuchin fathers; in the jurisdiction of the town of San Carlos, near the river Cojade.

Altar, a very lofty mountain of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of Riobamba, to the *e.* of this town. It is always covered with snow, from whence it is called the snow-mountain. It serves as a boundary to the mountains of the country, the other side of this mountain being as yet unknown. From it the rivers Llurin and Min take their rise, which, united, enter the Pastaza, always running *e.* This mountain is one of those which form the *Cordillera* called, of Collanes.

ALTO, San Andres del, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; one of the missions held there by the abolished order of the Jesuits; situate on the shore of the river Marañon, and opposite the city of S. Francisco de Borja.

Alto, San Andres del, another settlement in the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate *s.* of the settlement of Espigón.

Alto, San Andres del, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Catamarca in Peru.

Alto, San Andres del, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor*

of Tecpatitlan, in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia. It is seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

Alto, San Andres del, another settlement in the province and government of Popayán, of the kingdom of Quito.

ALTOBELO, a lofty, sharp-pointed island, near the *n.* coast of Hispaniola, discovered at a great distance, and lying between the point Beata and the island of Vaca. [Long. 71° 18′ *n.* Lat. 17° 38′ *w.*]

[ALTON, a tract of land in Strafford county, New Hampshire, *n. e.* from Barnstead.]

ALTOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of S. Vincente in Brazil, situate between those of Tributos and Porcon.

Altos, another settlement in the province and *captainship* of Rey in the same kingdom, and on the shore of the river Curucay.

Altos, a river of the province and government of Guanuco in Peru. It is small, runs from *s.* to *n.* and forming a curve towards the *w.* enters the sources of the river Guallaga, opposite the settlement of Saramajos.

ALTOTONGA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xalacingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España; situate in a fertile, beautiful, and spacious valley, from which it takes its name. It is of a mild temperature, abounding in fruits, pulse, and tobacco. It contains 105 Spanish families. The word Altotonga signifies, in the Mexican language, hot and saltish water; and this comes from a river which has its rise in two hills united to each other, and situate at a league's distance to the *s.* This river runs into the lake of Alchichica, of the jurisdiction of Tepeaca. It lies a league and a half *s. e.* of its head settlement.

ALVA, San Luis de Laicacota de, an establishment of silver mines, celebrated for their riches, in a mountain of this name, which signifies enchanted lake; there being a lake at the top of the mountain formed by the Indians, who made use of it as a place in which to deposit and conceal their riches. This place was discovered in 1657 by the Colonel Don Joseph de Salcedo, who, having received some vague rumours of its importance, and finding that there was little need of hands for the working the mountain of San Joseph, sent his men hither to work. They accordingly opened the ground, and having succeeded in finding some metals of a superior quality, contrived to let off the lake, so as to come to the principal vein. Here they discovered an immense quantity of silver, which they dug out at a trifling expence. They also found the mouths of other mines; namely, of those of Las Animas and Laicacota Baxa, which were contiguous, and equally rich. From the last of these, Salcedo took, in one night, 93 casks full of silver, valued at a hundred thousand dollars, also a massy lump of silver, which weighed seven *arrobas*. The metal was, moreover, so fine and pure, that, after paying the quinto or duty to the king, it was coined into money without any previous refinement. From these riches the disgraces of Salcedo took their origin; it was from them that arose the bickerings and party spirits which appeared among the Andaluces and Criollos on one side, and the mountaineers and the Viscainos on the other. A battle was the consequence, and the plain was covered with dead bodies. The plain bears the same name (Alva), and is, to this day, strewed with whitened bones. This disastrous affair induced the viceroy, the Count of Lemos, to come in person to put a stop to these differences; and he, upon his arrival, ordered the settlement, which consisted of upwards of 300 houses, to be laid waste; and finding a pretext for the removal of the Colonel Salcedo, caused him to undergo his sentence in the city of Lima, in 1686; but, as the sentence was about to be put into execution, it happened, and, as it is believed, by the decree of heaven, which would bear testimony to his innocence, that the mine became inundated; so that it could never after be emptied; and although vast sums have been employed upon this work, no silver has ever since been extracted.

ALVARADO, a very abundant river of Nueva España, forming itself from one which descends from the *sierras* of Zongolica and Misteca. All these three unite near the settlement of Cuyotepeque, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan, and collecting the streams of many others, which swell it to an immense size, it enters the sea at the mouth of its name, 12 leagues from Vera Cruz. It was anciently called Papaloapan, and was the first that was discovered by Hernan Cortes. It has a battery at its entrance, guarded by a detachment from Vera Cruz.

Alvarado, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Cruz in Nueva España. It is of a hot and dry temperature, inhabited by 60 families of Spaniards and Mulattoes, whose commerce consists in fish; as the land, although naturally fertile, yields no productions by which their commerce might be enlarged. They have a church, in which the image of our Lady of Con-

ception is revered, on account of the miracles wrought by it; and according to tradition, it was said to have been found shut up in a chest, lying upon the sea-shore on the coasts of Goazacoalco. Fourteen leagues from Vera Cruz, *n. w.* and 88 from Mexico.

ALVARO, Sierra de Maestro, or Lunar Sierra, a *cordillera* of the mountains of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Espíritu Santo, between the point of Tiburón and the island of Reposo.

ALVERNE, Mountain of, a settlement composed of Indians, converted by the missions of the order of St. Francis, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Gaudalcázar. It contains 30 families, and is 12 leagues *n.* of the settlement of Sta. Rosa.

ALZ, Manuel de, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises between those of La Palma and Tocantines, runs nearly *s.* and, forming a curve towards the *w.* enters the latter river in 10° *s.* according to the map of Cruz, and 11° 18′ *s.* according to Arrowsmith, [which refutes the opinion of Mr. De Lisle, who places it in 7°.]

ALZOUI, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Luis, of the coast and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 190 families of Indians, who are very industrious in tilling and cultivating the ground, which produces, in abundance, maize, cotton, French beans, and rice.

AMA, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huamanga.

AMACACHES, a nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro, inhabiting the woods and mountains towards the *s.* It is very numerous, and much dreaded, on account of the incursions which they have made upon the Portuguese establishments. Amongst them are to be found some cannibals. Their weapons are darts and macanas, a sort of club, composed of a very heavy and solid wood; and they use in their wars a very active poison, with which they anoint the points of their arrows and lances.

AMACHURA, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the principal mouth of the Orinoco.

AMACORE, a large river of the province and government of Guayana, which descends from the W. Cordillera, and running towards the *e.* waters many parts unknown, or at least inhabited by some barbarous Indians. Its banks are covered with beautiful and umbrageous trees. After collecting in its course the waters of several other rivers, it empties itself into the N. sea.

AMACU, a lake of the province of Guayana in that part which is possessed by the Dutch.

AMACUICA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

AMACUITLAPILCO, a settlement of the same head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Xonacatepec.

AMACURO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the interior of the Serrania. It is one of those missions belonging in that province to the fathers of the Aragonese Capuchins, at the point of Paria, and on the interior coast of the gulph Triste.

Amacuro, a river in the same province, which runs towards the *n.* and joins the Orinoco at its large mouth, called De Navíos.

AMADEA, a river of the province and government of S. Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises to the *n.* of its capital, and joins the Meta very near to its source.

AMAGUAJES, S. Antonio de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of a small river, which enters that of S. Miguel.

AMAGUANA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of the Cinco Leguas de su Capital.

Amaguana, a river of the same province and kingdom, which rises from the *n.* summit of the Páramo, or desert of Elenisa, and running *n.* collects all the waters which take their course from that *cordillera*, and from the mountains of Rumiñavi and Pasuchua. It afterwards joins the river Ichubamba to the *n.* at a small distance from the settlement of Conocoto; and being increased by the streams which flow in abundance from the *w.* part of the *cordillera*, it changes its name to Guaillabamba; and then, receiving also the waters of another, called Pisque, takes the denomination of Alchipechi, following a *n.* course till it enters the river of Esmeraldas; which is so large, that near the settlement of S. Antonio, in the *corregimiento* of Quito, it is necessary to cross it *en taravita*, its width not admitting of its being passed by a ford, or by a bridge.

AMAGUNTICK, a stagnant water, or lake, of New France, on the confines of New England.

AMAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta, or Charcas, in Peru.

AMAIALUI, a settlement and *asiento* of the gold mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta, or Charcas, in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chayantacas.

AMAIUCA, a small river of the province and

country of the Amazonas. It rises in the territory lying between the Payaguas and the Cobachis Indians; runs with an inclination to the *s. s. e.* and enters the Mazañon, very near the mouth of the large river Napo.

AMAJUNO, a small river of Florida, which runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Anclote.

AMAMAZOS, a nation of barbarous Indians, o the *n.* of the city of Ganuco in Peru; bounded by the nation of the Panataguas, and *s. w.* by the *cordillera real* of the Andes.

AMAMBAI, Cordillera de, a *sierra* of the province and government of Paraguay. It extends many leagues from the *n. n. w.* to the *s. s. e.* and its mountains abound in the herb Paraguay.

Amambai, Cordillera de, a river of the same province, which rises in the territory of the Monteses Indians. It runs *s.* and enters the Paraná, opposite the large island of Salto.

AMANA, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, situate on the shore of the river of its name, to the *n.* of the Table-land of Guampa.

Amana, a river in the same province and government, which rises at the foot of the mountains of Bergantin; runs *e.* and enters the Guarapiche.

AMANALCO, S. Geronimo de, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepeque in Nueva España. It contains 1224 families of Indians.

AMANIBO, a river of the country of the Amazonas, or Guayana, in the Dutch possessions. It runs *n.* making several windings, and enters the sea near the lake of Iracubo.

[Amanibo, a town on the coast of Guayana, between Paramaribo, and Cayenne.]

AMANIQUE, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the territory of the Plateros Indians, runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the river Perene, or ancient Marañon.

AMANTANE, San Miguel de, an island of the great lake Chucuito, belonging to the province of Paucarcolla, on the lofty plains of which were established some settlements of note, but which have, by lapse of time, fallen into decay. The houses were somewhat peculiar, having been built entirely of stone, and the roofs of the rooms having been vaulted with the same; forming edifices altogether handsome and well-constructed. This island, which is three leagues in circumference, is full of orchards and gardens, producing fruits, herbs, and flowers.

AMANTARA, a small island of the lake Titicaca, belonging to the province and government of Chucuito, near the strait of Capachica.

AMAUTATA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru. It rises in the valley of Inaguana, to the *s.* of the settlement of Cuyocuyo, and runs *n.* forming a curve to enter the source of the river Inambari.

AMAZONAS, San Felipe de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It is on the shore of the river Nanai.

AMAPAES, a barbarous nation of savage Indians in Nueva Andalucia, to the *w.* of the river Orinoco, and near the mountain of Paria. They inhabit the territory between the rivers Catury, Cayari, and Meta, and are bounded by the Isaperices, with whom they are continually at war. They are valiant and hardy, sincere and faithful; they live by the chase, and by fishing, and their arms are bows and arrows, which are tipped with a very active vegetable poison. The territory is called Amapaya, and is comprehended in the province of Paria.

AMAPALA, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate upon a strip or narrow point of land running into the S. sea, at the distance of four leagues from the town of San Miguel, and 220 miles *s. e.* of Guatemala. [Long. 87° 55′ *w.* Lat. 13° 12′.]

AMAPILCAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España, containing 15 Indian families.

AMACUCHO, *alias* Tamberia, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajamarca in Peru.

AMARETE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Charazani.

AMARGOS, an island of the coast of Chile, at the mouth or entrance of the river Valdivia; where there is also a castle of the same name.

AMARGOSO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea by a wide mouth, between the point of Tiburon and that of Mello.

AMARILLO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Loja in the kingdom of Quito. It rises at the foot of the *sierra*, near the settlement of Saraguro; runs *w.* and enters the Tumbez.

AMARISCOGGIN, a river of the district of Maine. See Androscoggin.

AMARO, Juan, a town of the province and *captainship* of the bay of Todos Santos in the

kingdom of Brazil, founded in the year 1668 by a Portuguese gentleman of this name, in virtue of the concession of proprietorship made by King Don Pedro, and as a reward for the services of the former in its conquest. The same gentleman immediately sold it to Colonel Manuel Araujo de Aragon, whose descendants are in possession of it at the present day. Its population and commerce are equally scanty. It is situate near the river Longoribo, [or Panuaca. Lat. 13° 17′ *n.* Long. 40° 14′ *w.*]

AMARO, JUAN, a settlement, also called Mina de Luis Amaro, in the territory of Guayazas, of the same kingdom, situate on the shore of a river which enters the Tocantines.

AMARO, JUAN, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in the same kingdom; situate at the port of the capital.

AMARO, JUAN, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco, situate at the source of the river of Antonio Grande, to the *n. n. e.* of the settlement of San Sabastian Novo.

AMARO, JUAN, another settlement, called San Amaro el Velho, or Viejo, in the same province and *captainship* as the former.

AMARO, JUAN, another town of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in the same kingdom, situate on the shore of the bay of this name.

AMARO, JUAN, a small island near the coast of this last mentioned province, where the Portuguese have a fort or castle, with the name of La Cruz. It is on the side of the bay of San Vincente.

AMARUCA, a settlement of the province of Guayana and government of Cumana; one of those belonging to the missions held there by the Catalanian Capuchin fathers. It lies *s.* of the city of Santo Tomas.

AMARUMAIU, a large river of the kingdom of Peru, which rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, in 13° 30′ *s.* lat. It passes through the province of Mojos, after a long course of many leagues through unknown parts; and after frequently changing its name, it enters into the Marañon, in 4° 36′. *s.* lat.

AMASARENDO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Parayba in Brazil, situate near the coast.

AMATENANGO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

AMATEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España, situate on the top of a mountain. It is of a cold temperature, and its population consists of 80 Indian families. It lies 12 leagues *s. e.* of of its capital.

AMATEPEC, another settlement of the head settlement of the district of Totontepec, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta. It is of a cold temperature, contains 15 families of Indians, and lies a little more than seven leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

AMATICLAN, S. LUIS DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España. It contains 43 families of Indians.

AMATINCHAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 62 families of Indians, and lies two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

[AMATIQUES, a sea-port town at the mouth of Guanacos river, which empties into the Amatique gulf, or gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Paz, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters, and on the *s.* of the gulf is a tract of land called Amatique land. Lat. 15° 23′. Long. 89°.]

AMATITLAN, SAN CHRISTOBAL DE, a settlement of the kingdom of Guatemala, situate in the valley of Mixto, or of Pinola. In the Mexican tongue it signifies the city of letters, from a custom which the natives have of writing upon the bark of trees, and thus forming tablets, which they send to a great distance. It has some excellent medicinal baths, renowned for the cure of several infirmities. A great commerce is carried on from the salt which is collected every morning from the shores of a lake, and which they purify. It has a large market-place, with a magnificent church, and a convent of the order of St. Dominic, being one of the richest establishments maintained by this order throughout that kingdom. It is said to be famous for having made the discovery of curing the cancer by eating raw lizards. The Indians used this remedy from the time of their gentilism, and it was first tried by the Europeans in 1780, as appears by testimony and information transmitted by the provisional viceroy of New Spain, Don Martin de Mayorga; the same information having been passed, by order of the King, to the tribunal of the first physician of this court.

AMATITLAN, SAN CHRISTOBAL DE, another settlement of the same province, distinct from the former.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tanzitaro in Nueva España, situate on the skirts of the *sierra* of this name. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 60 families of In-

dians, 29 of Spaniards, and 12 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. So great is its commerce, and so abundant is it in fruits and grain, that it could maintain, with ease, double its present number. It has a convent of Monks, of the order of St. Francis; in whose church, an image of Christ crucified, and which image also bears the title of Milagro, or miracle, is held in particular reverence. It is said to have obtained this title from a miracle well authenticated among the people of this settlement. Fourteen leagues *s.* of its capital.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Luis, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Miahuatlan in the same kingdom. It contains 380 families of Indians, including those of its wards; and here, as in the former settlements, is found a fruit something like a filbert, which they call *coatecos*, or *tepexilotes*, which is very hard, and of which are made beads and rosaries, ornamented and painted with different ciphers of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, or sentences of the *Magnificat*, which are so permanent that it has been thought by some that the trees produced them in this state: they are not unfrequently carried to Spain in little boxes. It is two leagues to the *n.* of the capital.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement belonging to the missions of the order of St. Francis, in the *alcaldia mayor* of Tuchipila, at a short distance from the large river of Guadalaxara. Ten leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement of the head settlement of the district Tepoxtlan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuernavaca.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Cordova, annexed to the curacy of La Punta. It contains 220 Indian families, who, from the fertility the ground acquires from the waters of the rich stream of the Truchas, are enabled to cultivate large quantities of fruits and pulse. Two short leagues *s.* of its capital.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Joseph, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldia mayor* of Zacatlan. In this settlement, and in the wards of its district, the families of Indians are estimated at 248.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement (with the dedicatory title of San Pedro) of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Cozamaloapan. It is of a hot temperature, situate on the shore of a large river of the same name, and was formerly the capital. It contains 150 families of Indians, and is two leagues *e.* of its capital.

AMATLAN, SANTA ANA DE, another settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Izatlan. It is 12 leagues from Aqualulco, which is the capital.

AMAZONAS. See the article MARANON.

AMBALEMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocarima, and government of Mariquita, in the new kingdom of Granada, situate on the shore of the large river Magdalena. It produces in abundance the fruits peculiar to its climate, which is excessively hot: these are sugar-cane, maize, *yucas*, and plantains. It is much infested with Moschettoes, moths, and serpents; and its inhabitants may amount to about 100. It lies 12 leagues *s. w.* of Santa Fe.

AMBANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

AMBAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

AMBARGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero; from whence it is distant 52 leagues.

AMBATO, ASIENTO DE, the division and district of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, part of which is in the kingdom of Quito. Its temperature is very mild and healthy, the air is good, and the earth so fruitful that it is no uncommon thing to see the husbandman sowing, reaping, and threshing, all in the same day. The crops are abundant, and of the best quality. It has many plantations of sugar-cane, from which is procured a sugar superior to any produced by the estates of the contiguous provinces: it has also many delicate and exquisite fruits, and an abundance of cochineal, which they employ for dyeing, and of which a much larger quantity might be procured. The capital bears the same name, and is founded upon a rugged spot on the banks of a large river. Its temperature is benign and salubrious; it abounds in all kinds of flesh, and choice productions; the edifices are beautiful: besides the parish-church, which is very good and large, it has two parish-chapels of ease, and a convent of Franciscans. In the year 1698 it was entirely destroyed, from an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, which is near to it; and, at the same time, the snowy-mountain, or desert of Carguairaso, throwing up a river of mud or lava, which inundated the whole country near, ruined the crops, and killed the cattle, which in vain endeavoured to avoid the destructive deluge. The monuments of this misfortune are still visible, and various chinks

or chasms are still remaining, especially one, about four or five feet wide, and running from *n.* to *s.* nearly a league in length, towards the *s.* point of the town; but nevertheless, owing to the fertility and extensive commerce of the town, it has become already more considerable than it was formerly. In several houses they make a sort of fancy bread, so white and of so exquisite a flavour as far to surpass any sort of biscuit; this article is exported largely, even to the most distant settlements, since in no other has it ever been imitated with success, although the very flour and water have been carried hence for the experiment.—It is 18 leagues from Quito, and four from Tarunga. [Lat. 1° 14′ *w.* Long. 78° 25′.]

AMBATO, ASIENTO DE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, near the former capital. It runs with such violence, and with such a tremendous stream, that it is impossible to pass it otherwise than by a very strong built bridge: it has one of wood, braced with thick links of iron. This river afterwards joins others, and these together form a large river, called Patate.

AMBATO, ASIENTO DE, a mountain of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, in the jurisdiction of the city of Catamarca, to the *w.* of the jurisdiction. It is large, and renowned not so much for its considerable mines, of which vestiges are yet apparent, as for the rumbling noises caused in it by the air, which seem occasionally to produce a kind of slight earthquake.

[AMBER Bay, on the peninsula of Yucatan in the bay of Honduras, lies *n.* of ASCENSION Bay, which see.]

[AMBERGREESE Key, an island in Hanover bay, on the *e.* side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. It runs along the mouth of the bay, is 70 miles long, but very narrow. See ASCENSION Bay.

AMBOCAS, SAN LUCAS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loja in the kingdom of Quito.

AMBOL, SAN, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Plata near the town of Santa Lucia.

[AMBOY. See PERTH AMBOY.]

[AMBROSE, ST. an island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chile, four or five leagues due *w.* from St. Felix island. At first view, it appears like two small islands; but after a nearer approach, it is found they are joined by a reef. It lies in Lat. 26° 17′ 40″ *s.* and Long. 79° 8′ 35″ *w.* from Greenwich. There is a large rock four miles to the *n.* of the island, called, from its appearance, Sail Rock. Captain Roberts, who was here in 1792, found St. Felix island inaccessible. On St. Ambrose island, his crew killed and cured 13,000 seal skins, of the best quality, in seven weeks. The island has little else to recommend it. Fish and craw fish abound. The best season for sealing is from the 1st of April to the 1st of August. The island has the appearance of having had volcanic eruptions.]

AMBROSIO, SAN, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Ocula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tocuyo; thus called by Ambrosio de Alfinguer, who was the first who entered it in 1529. In its vicinity are the Barbarian Indians, the Xuruaras, and the Corominos. The territory is level, fertile, and abounding in maize, and in all sorts of grain; also in cotton and sugar-cane, which, however, being very watery, will not admit of being made into sugar. The climate is hot and unhealthy, and it has to the *e.* the *cordillera* of the mountains of San Pedro, and to the *w.* the *cordillera* of those of Bogota.

AMBUQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of the town of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of the river Mira-cerca, of the settlement of Pimampiro.

AMEALEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Juan del Rio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro, in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria of Tequisquiapan. It contains 38 families of Indians.

AMECA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 43 of Indians, who trade in seeds and swine, having enough of them for the supply of the jurisdiction. In its district are many herds of large cattle, with some goats. Thirty leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

AMECA, another settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tala in the same kingdom. It is of a moderate temperature, fertile in all kinds of seed, fruit, and pulse. In its vicinity, towards the *w.* is the great estate of San Nicolas, and to the *e.* that of Cabejon, besides many others on the shore of the river, which runs to the town of La Purificacion. Eight leagues *w. s. w.* of its capital.

AMECAMECA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España, situate at the skirts of a mountain which leads up to the snowy volcano, on which account it is of a very cold temperature. The whole of its district is full of very fertile estates, and in one of these was born the famous Sor Juana Ines de la

Cruz, the Mexican poetess, and who was baptized in the parish church of this settlement. It contains 570 families of Indians, and some of whites. Three leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

AMECAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Calpa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Atrisco, in Nueva España. It contains 275 families of Indians, and is five leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

AMELIE, or AMELIA, a county of the province and colony of Virginia in North America. It lies between several rivers, and is bounded on the *n.* by the county of Cumberland, on the *e.* by that of Prince George, and *s.* and *w.* by that of Lunemberg. [Amelia, including Nottaway, a new county, contains 18,097 inhabitants, of whom 11,037 are slaves.]

AMELIE, or AMELIA, an island, situated seven leagues *n.* of the city of S. Agustin, on the *e.* coast of Florida. It is nearly two miles wide and thirteen long, and one league distant from the river of St. Juan. [It is fertile, and has an excellent harbour. Its *n.* end lies opposite Cumberland island, between which and Amelia isle, is the entry into St. Mary's river, in Lat. 30° 41′ 40″ *n.* Long. 81° 34′ 40″ *w.*]

AMELIE, or AMELIA, a settlement of the same province, situate on the shore of the river Congari.

[AMELINS, ECORA, is a *s. e.* head branch of Wabash river, whose mouth is nine miles *n. e.* from the mouth of Salamine river, and 45 miles *s. w.* from the Miami village and fort.]

AMENGOACA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; it rises in the territory of the Uniguesas Indians, runs from *w.* to *e.* and afterwards turning *n.* enters the Ucayale.

AMERICA, the Indies, or the New World, one of the four parts of the Universe, and the largest. It was richer and better peopled in the time of the Indians, and more fertile and abounding in the necessaries and comforts of life. It is, as it were, surrounded by the sea, and is indeed a continent as far as the Arctic Pole, where its boundaries have not been discovered. This immense country, nearly 2000 leagues in length, was unknown to the ancients, until it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of their Catholic Majesties, Don Fernando V. and Doña Isabel, in four following voyages. In the first voyage he departed from the port of Palos de Moguer, with three small vessels and ninety men, in the year 1491, and had to contend with incredible difficulties, as well in combating the prejudices of the Spaniards, who opposed his ideas, holding his attempt as something chimerical, as in preserving the crews of the vessels that accompanied the expedition; many of whom, depressed and tired with the labours and hardships of so long a voyage, endeavoured to put an end to their existence. It is improperly called America, from the celebrated pilot Horentin Américo Vespucio, who discovered the continent to the *s.* of the equinoctial line: others will have that it was before discovered by Sancho de Huelva, who was driven there in a storm in the year 1484. The English assert, that in 1170, or 1190, it was discovered by a man of the name of Madoc, or Madocro, son or brother of Ousen Quisneth, prince of Wales, who, in two voyages to Virginia, Florida, Canada and Mexico, founded English colonies; but this is a mere fable. This country has produced, and yet produces gold, silver, and other precious metals, in prodigious quantities, an infinite variety of herbs, plants, fruits, roots, fish, birds, and animals unknown, and such as had never heretofore been seen; an astonishing variety of exquisite woods, some of the trees being of an enormous size. Its natives, though, on account of the innumerable nations and provinces of which it is composed, differ entirely amongst each other, were nevertheless all idolaters. The greater part of this immense country, which is, from its size, as it were unpeopled, is possessed by the Spaniards, who were its discoverers and conquerors; but after this, the French, invited by its riches, established themselves in different parts, as also did the English, the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Danes. America is divided into North and South by the isthmus of Panamá, or Tierra Firme. The N. part, known at the present day, extends from 11 to 70 degrees of latitude, and comprehends the kingdoms of Nueva España, California, Louisiana, Nuevo Mexico, Virginia, Canada, Newfoundland, Florida, and the islands of St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, Puertorico, and the other Antilles. The Meridional or S. part extends itself from 12 degrees *n.* lat. to 60 *s.* comprehending Tierra Firme, Darien, the new kingdom of Granada, Nueva Andalucia, Peru, Chile, Paraguay, Quito, the country of the Amazonas, Brazil, and the Tierras Magallanicas, or of the *Patagones*. Its largest mountains are those of the great chain, or *cordillera* of the Andes, which run from *n.* to *s.* from the isthmus of Panamá to Cape Horn. The mountain Chimborazo is the loftiest of any known in the world at the present day; and others, especially those in Quito, are of an extraordinary height, and always covered

with snow. America is also watered by the largest rivers in the universe; such are those of the Amazonas, Orinoco, Magdalena, Atrato, La Plata, Esmeraldas, Jeneyro, Negro, Coca, Ucayale, Cauca, Putumayo, Beni, Madera, Napo, Paraná, Pilcomayo, Mississippi, St. Lawrence, &c. The barbarous nations belonging to it are innumerable, and scattered over all parts, living in the most savage state in the mountains, forests, and lakes, without any head, government, or laws; some of them are cannibals, and they all gain their livelihood, in general, by fishing and the chase. Their languages are as various as their different nations; nevertheless the most universal dialect that is spoken in Peru is the Quechuan and the Aymarán, and in Nueva España the Mexican. Of religions, the most common are, idolatry among the barbarians, and the Catholic religion in those countries which have been subdued. Some of the idolaters worship the sun, moon, and the stars; but they confess, and are sensible of a superior Being, who created them, and who preserves them. They believe in the immortality of the soul, the rewards and punishments of another world, and in the common enemy, whom they call Zupay; in the universal deluge, and many other truths, although even these are enveloped in a thousand errors, and disfigured with accounts and fables which have been handed down to them by their ancestors; others, more savage, adore nothing, or at least pay but little respect to their idols, which they choose from among plants, serpents, and quadrupeds. It is evident they have, all of them, some confused sort of light, impressing them with something that they cannot understand, but which they respect and fear. The greater part of them are given to polygamy, and they are not without their ceremonies in matrimony, and at their funerals; but they are all, without exception, much addicted to drunkenness, and have different sorts of strong drinks, which they make of herbs, roots, fruits, &c. They are, for the most part, robust, moderate, liberal, faithful, compassionate, patient, and silent; but revengeful, jealous, luxurious, and stupid: of an obscure colour, with hair long and black, with round faces, being of a sad countenance, beardless, and of a good stature and person. There are some that are of a good colour, with a cheerful and noble countenance; and grace and pleasantness are not wanting amongst the women. Besides these Indians, America is inhabited by the Europeans, who have established themselves here since the times of its conquest, also by the sons of those, who are known by the name of Creoles, those of Peru being called *Chapetones*, and those of Nueva España *Cachupines*. The Negroes, who are brought from the coast of Africa in considerable numbers, and who are sold as slaves to work in the sugar-cane estates, and in the mines of gold or silver, and other servile capacities, are the authors of a race called *Castas*, or peculiar breeds: thus the *Mustees* are the offspring of the Spaniard and the Indian, and the Mulattoes of the Spaniard or White and of a Negro or other woman; the names of such offspring being Zambo, Cholo, Puchuela, Salta Atras, Tente en el Ayre, Quarteron, Quinteron, &c.—This country abounds in gold, silver, copper, quick-silver, iron, antimony, sulphur, nitre, lead, load-stone, and marbles of every sort and colour; in diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, granites, alabaster, rock-crystal, and all kinds of precious stones and minerals, besides its pearl-fisheries, which are carried on in many parts.—Its fields produce every kind of grain, fruit, pulse, herbs, plants, and flowers, native to Europe, besides an infinite variety of others peculiar to this climate; such as the *cacao* tree, the cinnamon, pepper, sarsaparilla, *vaynilla*, scarlet dye, tobacco, balsams of a thousand kinds, Brazil and log-wood, bark, sassafras, aloes, and *azibar*; fine smelling incense, gums, barks, resins, and medicinal herbs. The number of cattle is incredible, and the breed of European horses and mules deserves particular estimation. Its woods are filled with tigers, leopards, and bears; its rivers, with lizards, alligators, and thousands of different kinds of fish; in its fields are found numbers of vipers and snakes, differing, to a surprising degree, in their powers, qualities, forms, and colours; also other insects and venomous animals. The climate is various, and is changed according to the situation of the country, or of the different places. In the valleys and plains, and on the shores of the sea, it is commonly very hot; upon the slopes or skirts of mountains, and in the country which lies more lofty, the temperature is most commonly mild and pleasant. The copious rains that are frequent under the equinoctial line, are not the only cause of the mildness of temperature experienced in those parts, but this is effected in no small degree by the winds and snows of the neighbouring mountains, from which proceeds an excessive degree of cold. The part possessed by the King of Spain, and which is the larger, is governed by four Vice-roys, established in Lima, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, and Santa Fe; an account of which governments will be found under their articles, and for a des-

cription of which we have referred to the Chronicles of Antonio de Herrera, as being the most punctual and complete.

In what regards those who first peopled, and who were the ancient inhabitants of this hemisphere, and from whence they came, we leave this problem to be answered by the numerous celebrated historians and philosophers who have written so much upon this subject; observing only, that the opinion which, at the present day, most generally obtains, is, that America was peopled in the *n.* part, from Kamtchatka.

[America is one of the four quarters of the world, probably the largest of the whole, and is, from its late discovery, frequently denominated the New World, or New Hemisphere. This vast country extends from the 56th degree of *s.* lat. to the north pole, and from the 55th to the 165th degree of *w.* long. from Greenwich. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length. Its average breadth may be about 1800 or 2000 miles. It has two summers and a double winter, and enjoys almost all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is washed by two great oceans. To the *e.* it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa. To the *w.* it has the Pacific, or Great S. sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. America is divided into two great continents, called North and South America, by an isthmus about 500 miles long, and which, at Darien, about lat. 9° *n.* is only 60 miles over; other writers say 34 miles. This isthmus, with the *n.* and *s.* continents, forms the Gulph of Mexico, in and near which lie a great number of islands, called the West Indies, in contradistinction to the eastern parts of Asia, which are called the East Indies.

In America Nature seems to have carried on her operations upon a larger scale, and with a bolder hand, and to have distinguished the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much superior in height to those in the other divisions of the globe. Even the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the *Andes*, is elevated farther above the level of the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe; and Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet high, which is at least 7102 feet above the Peak of Teneriffe. From the lofty and extensive mountains of America, descend rivers, with which the streams of Europe, of Asia, or of Africa, are not to be compared, either for length of course, or for the vast body of water which they convey to the ocean. The Danube, the Indus, the Ganges, or the Nile, in the *e.* hemisphere, are not of equal magnitude, even with the St. Lawrence, the Missouri, or the Mississippi, in N. America; and fall far short of the Amazon and the La Plata in S. America.

The lakes of the New World are no less conspicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in N. America, viz. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario: they may be properly termed inland seas of fresh water: and even those of the second or third class are of greater circuit (the Caspian sea excepted) than the greatest lake of the ancient continent.

The luxuriance of the vegetable creation in the New World is extremely great. In the *s.* provinces, where the moisture of the climate is aided by the warmth of the sun, the woods are almost impervious, and the surface of the ground is hid from the eye under a thick covering of shrubs, of herbs, and weeds. In the *n.* provinces, although the forests are not incumbered with the same wild luxuriance of vegetation, the trees of various species are generally more lofty, and often much larger, than are to be seen in any other parts of the world.

Notwithstanding the many settlements of the Europeans on this continent, great part of America remains still unknown. The *n.* continent contains the four British provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New-Britain, and the island of Cape Breton; 3. New-Brunswick; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St. John's island. Besides these there are the island of Newfoundland, and the 16 *United States*. It contains also the Spanish territories of E. and W. Florida, Louisiana, New Mexico, California, and Mexico. Besides these there are immense unexplored regions to the *w.* and *n. w.* The *s.* continent has been already delineated.

America, so far as is known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies by three European nations, the Spaniards, British, and Portuguese. The Spaniards, as they first discovered it, have the largest and richest portion, extending from Louisiana and New Mexico in N. America, to the straits of Magellan in the S. sea, excepting the large province of Brazil, which belongs to Portugal; for though the French and Dutch have some forts upon Surinam and Guayana, they scarcely deserve to be considered as proprietors of any part of the *s.* continent.

Next to Spain, the most considerable proprietor of America was Great Britain, who derived her claim to N. America from the first discovery of that continent by Sebastian Cabot, in the name of Henry VII. of England, in the year 1497, about six years after the discovery of S. America by Columbus, in the name of the king of Spain. The country was in general called Newfoundland, a name which is now appropriated solely to an island on its coast. It was a long time before the English made any attempt to settle in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, an uncommon genius and a brave commander, first shewed the way, by planting a colony in the *s.* part, which he called Virginia, in honour of queen Elizabeth, who was unmarried.

The French, indeed, from this period until the conclusion of the war of 1756, laid a claim to, and actually possessed Canada and Louisiana; but in that war, they were not only driven from Canada and its dependencies, but obliged to relinquish all that part of Louisiana lying on the *e.* side of the Mississippi; and the British colonies, at the peace of 1763, extended so far as to render it difficult to ascertain the precise bounds of the empire of Great Britain in N. America. To the *n.* Britain might have extended her claims quite to the pole. From that extremity, she had a territory extending *s.* to Cape Florida in the Gulph of Mexico, in *n.* lat. 25°, and consequently near 4000 miles in a direct line; and to the *w.* the boundaries were unknown: but having entered into disputes with her colonies, she brought on a war, of which she felt the ruinous effects, by the dismemberment of her empire in N. America; and British America, at the peace in 1783, was circumscribed within the narrow limits already mentioned.]

A Chronological List of the most celebrated Discoverers of America:

Years.

1492. Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, who, on the 11th October, first discovered the island which is called San Salvador, one of the Lucayas, and afterwards the following:

1497. The island of Trinidad, coast of Nueva Andalucia.

1498. The island of Margarita.

1502. Portobello, Nombre de Dios, the Rio de San Francisco, with the other coasts and islands. This great man, alas! worthy of a better fortune, died on the 20th May, 1506, in Valladolid; and having required in his will that his body should be carried embalmed to the island of St. Domingo, one of the Larger Antilles, these lines were inscribed upon his tomb, and which, for those times, are excellent:

Hic locus abscondit præclari membra Columbi,
Cujus præclarum nomen ad astra volat.
Non satis unus erat sibi mundus notus, at orbem
Ignotum priscis omnibus ipse dedit.
Divitias summas terras dispersit in omnes,
Atque animas cœlo tradidit innumeras.
Invenit campos divinis legibus aptos,
Regibus et nostris prospera regna dedit.

1497. Americo Vespucio discovered, in the month of May, the coast of Paria, and from him the whole of the New World takes its name.

1498. The Antilles, the coast of Guayana, and that of Venezuela.

1501. The coast of Brazil, the Bay of Todos Santos, and the *e.* coast of Paraguay.

1503. A second time the coast of Brazil, the river Curubata, that of La Plata, and the coast of Los Pampas in Paraguay.

1498. Vicente Yanez Pinzon, a Spaniard, discovered Tombal, Angra, the Rio de las Amazonas and its islands, the Pará or Marañon, and the coast of Paria and Caribana.

1501. Rodrigo Galvan de Bastidas, a Spaniard, discovered the islands Verde, Zamba, the city of Calamari, now Cartagena, the Gulph of Urabá, part of the *n.* coast of Darien and that of Sinu.

1511. Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spaniard, discovered part of the course of the river La Plata in Paraguay.

1512. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa discovered the S. or Pacific sea through the Isthmus of Panamá.

Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida.

1514. Gaspar de Morales discovered, in the S. sea, the islands of Las Perlas and those of Rey.

1515. Pedrarias Dávila discovered the coast of Panamá, the Cape of Guerra, Cape Blanco, and the *w.* coast of Darien, as far as the point of Garachine.

1517. Francisco Hernandez de Córdova discovered Yucatán.

1518. Juan de Grijalba began the discovery of Nueva España.

1519. Hernando de Magallanes, a Portuguese, discovered the port and river of San Julian, and on the 6th of November of the following year, 1520, the strait to which he gave his name. He also discovered the land of the Patagones, that of Fuego, and the Pacific Sea. He was the first who went round the world from

Years.

the *w.* to the *e.* in which voyages he spent three years and 28 days, returning to Europe in the same ship, which was called the *Victory*, and of which it was said,

Prima ego velivolis ambivi cursibus orbem.
Magelliana novâ sub duce ducta fretro.*
Ambivi, meritoque vocor Victoria; sunt mi
Vela, alæ, pretium gloria, pugna mare.

1522. Gil Gonzalez Dávila discovered through Nueva España the S. Sea, and Andres Niño 652 leagues of coast in the N. Sea.

1524. Rodrigo Bastidas discovered Santa Marta.

1525. Francisco Pizarro, Hernando de Luque, and Diego de Almagro, joined company in Panamá, and discovered the river of San Juan, the country of Esmeraldas, and the coast of Manta.

1526. Francisco Pizarro discovered the land of Tumbez.

Francisco de Montejo discovered Yucatán.

Sebastian Gobato, a Venetian, discovered the coast and land of Pernambuco, and 200 leagues further on of the river Paraguay, and of that of La Plata.

1531. Garcia de Lerma, a Spaniard, discovered a great part of the large river Magdalena in the new kingdom of Granada.

Diego de Ordez discovered the grand river Orinoco, and the country of the Caribes.

Nuño de Guzman discovered Nueva Galicia, called Xalisco.

1533. Francisco Pizarro, Marquis of Los Charcas and Atavillos, discovered the island of Puña, Tumbez, Truxillo, the coast of Peru, as far as Guanuco and Caxamarca.

1535. He discovered the river Rimac, Pachacamac, and the coast of Lima.

1533. Pedro de Alvarado and Hernando de Soto discovered Cuzco and Chimo.

1534. Sebastian Venalcazar discovered Quito, the Pastos Indians, and other parts of Popayán.

1535. Diego de Almagro discovered Atacama and Chile.

Pedro de Mendoza, a Portuguese, discovered the rest of the river La Plata, and the famous mountain of Potosi.

1539. Pedro de Valdivia discovered the rest of the kingdom of Chile, the country of the Araucanos, Chiloe, the land of the Patagones, and the coast of Magellan to the *w.*

1540. Gonzalo Pizarro discovered the rivers Napo and Coca, and the province of the Canelos.

* Probably *freta.*

Years.

1540. Panfilo de Narvaez discovered Nuevo México.

Francisco de Orellana discovered the grand river Marañon, or of the Amazonas.

1543. Domingo de Irala discovered the rivers Paraguay and Guarani.

1566. Alvaro de Mendaña discovered the Solomon Isles.

1576. Francis Drake, an Englishman, discovered Cayenne and the coast of Guayana.

1578. He discovered the islands of the straits of Magellan, the whole of the coast of Chile, the islands of Mocha, other islands, and the coast of Peru.

1585. He discovered the coast of the Rio del Hacha and of Coro, of which it is said:

Quem timuit lævis etiam Neptunus in undis,
Et rediit toto victor ab oceano,
Fœdifragos pellens pelago prostabit Iberos
Drakius, huic tumulus æquoris unda fuit.

1601. Juan de Oñate discovered the rest of Nuevo México.

1616. Jacobo de Maire, a Dutchman, discovered the strait which still preserves the name he gave it.

1617. Fernando Quiros discovered the unknown land to the *s.* near the Antarctic Pole.

1619. John More, James Hermit, and John Hugo Scapenham, Dutchmen, discovered the islands of the Estates, Port Mauritius, and the island called Hermit.

1670. Nicolas Mascardi, a Jesuit, discovered the city of Césares, in the kingdom of Chile.

[1764. Byron, an Englishman---Islands in Pacific Ocean.

1766. Carteret, an Englishman---do.
Wallis, an Englishman---do.
Pages, a Frenchman---do.
Bougainville, a Frenchman---do.

1769. Cook, an Englishman---made discoveries in the Pacific.
Surville, a Frenchman---do.

1771. Marion and du Clesmeur, Frenchmen---do.
Hearne, an Englishman---do.

1775. Cook, Clerke, and Gore, Englishmen---do.
Carter, an Englishman---in N. America.

1789. Mackenzie, an Englishman---do.
Pike, an American---in Louisiana.]

A Catalogue of the Founders of the principal Cities of S. America.

Years.

1502. Christopher Columbus—Portobelo.

1509. Alonso de Ojeda—Buenavista.

Years.
1510. Diego Nicuesa—Nombre de Dios.
1514. Gabriel de Roxas—Acla.
1517. Gaspar Espinosa—Natá.
1518. Pedrarias Dávila—Panamá.
1519. Pedro Daza—Santiago de Atalayas.
1525. Gonzalo de Ocampo—Córdova de Cumaná.
Marcelo Villalobos—Margarita.
Rodrigo Bastidas—Santa Marta.
1526. Iñigo Carbajal—Cumaná.
1530. Ambrosio Alfinger—Maracaibo.
1531. Francisco Pizarro—Piura.
1534. Pedro de Heredia—Cartagena and Tolú.
Francisco Pizarro—Arequipa.
Sebastian Benalcazar—Quito.
1535. Francisco Pacheco—Puerto Viejo.
Nicolas Federman—Rancheria.
Francisco Pizarro—Truxillo, Lima.
Pedro de Mendoza—Buenos Ayres.
1536. Francisco Henriquez—Tenerife.
Diego de Almagro—Almagro.
Alonso de Alvarado—Chachapoios.
1537. Pedro de Mendoza—Buena Esperanza.
Sebastian Benalcazar—Cali, Popayan.
Francisco de Orellana—Guayaquil.
1538. Pedro de Añasco—Timaná.
Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada—Santa Fe.
Sebastian Benalcazar—La Plata.
Juan Salazar—La Ascension.
1539. Pedro Anzures—Chuquisaca.
Francisco Pizarro—Huamarga.
Juan Gomez Alvarado—Guanuco.
Lorenzo de Aldana—Pasto.
Sebastian Benalcazar—Plasencia.
Martin Galiano—Velez.
1540. Gerónimo Santa Cruz—Mompox.
Pedro Ordiñez de Cevallos, Lope de Herrera, and Diego Sotelo—Altagracia.
1541. Juan Salinas—Valladolid.
Pedro de Valdivia—Santiago de Chile.
Gerónimo Aguado—Malaga.
Francisco Henriquez—Barbudo.
1542. Jorge Robledo—Antioquia, Anserma, Cartago.
Sebastian Benalcazar—Arma.
Juan de Salinas---Loyola
1543. Alonso Fuenmayor---Almaguer.
Juan Moreno---Caloto.
Sebastian Benalcazar---Caramanta.
Diego Martinz de Ospina---Neiva.
Luis Diaz Melgarejo---Ontiveros.
1544. Sebastian Venegas---Tocaima.
Lorenzo Martin---Tamalameque.
Fernando Valdez---Sompallon, S. Miguel de las Palmas.

Years.
1544. Pedro de Valdivia—Coquimbo, La Serena.
1546. Alonso Mercadillo—Loxa.
1547. Jacobo Castellon—Cadiz.
Luis Lanchero—Muzo.
Pedro de Ursua—Tudela.
1548. Francisco Roldan—Victoria.
Alonso Mendoza—La Paz, Villanueva de los Infantes.
1549. Garcia de Mendoza—Confines.
Juan Nuñez de Prado—Cordova del Tucuman, Santiago del Estero.
Diego Palomina—Jaen.
Andres Salinas—Salinas.
Pedro Mercadillo—Zamora.
1550. Fernando de Santa Ana—Los Reyes.
1551. Pedro de Valdivia—Villa Rica, La Imperial.
Andres Lopez Galarza—Ibaqué.
Francisco Pedroso—Mariquita.
1552. Pedro Mantilla—San Juan Giron.
Geronimo Avellaneda—S. Juan de los Llanos.
Juan Villegas—Segovia.
Pedro de Valdivia—Valdivia.
1553. Pedro de Alvarado—Toro.
Juan Lopez de Heredia—Caguan.
1555. Andres Hurtado de Mendoza—Cañete.
Pedro de Tarita—Londres.
1557. Adriano de Vargas—S. Joseph de Cravo.
Gil Ramirez Dávalos—Cuenca.
1558. Miguel de Armendariz—Pamplona.
Andres Hurtado de Mendoza—Osorno.
1559. Diego de Paredes—Paz de Truxillo.
Gil Ramirez Dávalos—Baeza.
1560. Lope Garcia de Castro---Castro, or Chiloe.
Francisco Faxardo---Carballeda.
1562. Francisco Rivas---Cara.
Domingo Fernandez de Soto---Cáceres.
Diego Lopez de Zúniga---Ica.
Juan de los Pinos---Mérida.
1563. Alonso Rangel---Salazar de las Palmas.
Pedro Centellas---Barcelona.
Diego Lopez de Zuñiga---Arnedo.
1566. Juan de Salamanca---Carora.
1570. Francisco Cáceres---San Christóbal.
1571. Francisco Hernandez---Ocaña.
1572. Francisco de Toledo---Guancavélica.
Martin de Loyola---Santa Cruz de Loyola.
Miguel de Ibarra---Ibarra.
Juan Pedro Olivera---Cornuta.
Pedro Sarmiento—Filipolis, Nombre de Dios.
Antonio de los Rios---San Justino.
Domingo Lozano---Buga.
Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza---Cañete, Mendoza.

Years

1572. Guillermo de la Mota Villar---San Luis de Marañon.
Diego Vaca de Vega—Borja.
Diego Fernandez de Cordova—Moquehna.
Juan de Zarate---S. Martin del Puerto.
Joseph Manso de Velasco—Buenavista del Callao.

Catalogue of the Founders of the principal Cities of Spanish N. America.

1494. Bartolomew Columbus—St. Domingo.
Christopher Columbus—Bonao.
Christopher Columbus—Concepcion de la Vega.
1502. Juan de Esquivel—Higuey.
Juan de Esquivel—Ceibo.
Nicholas de Ovando—Puerto de Plata.
1503. Diego Velasquez—Xaragua.
Diego Velasquez—Salvatierra.
Diego Velasquez—Maguana.
Diego Velasquez—Yaquimo.
1504. Diego Velasquez—Azua.
Nicolas de Obando—Yaguana.
Nicolas de Obando—Buenaventura.
1505. Rodrigo Mexíca—Cotui.
1506. Juan de Esquivel—Salvaleon.
1509. Juan Esquivel—Santiago de los Caballeros.
Juan de Esquivel—Sevilla.
1510. Juan Ponce de Leon—Puertorrico.
1514. Diego Velasquez—Santiago de Cuba.
Diego Velasquez—Baracoa.
Diego Velasquez—Puerto Principe.
Diego Velasquez—Sancti Spiritus.
Diego Velasquez—Havana.
Juan de Garay—Melilla.
Juan de Garay—Oristan.
1518. Hernan Cortes—Segura de Tepeaca.
Hernan Cortes—Vera Cruz.
1520. Gonzalo de Sandoval—San Estevan del Puerto.
1522. Andres de Tapia—Medellin.
Gonzalo de Sandoval—Goazacoalco.
Gonzalo de Sandoval—Colima.
1523. Juliano Rodriguez de Villafuerte---Zacatula.
Francisco Fernandez de Córdova---Leon de Nicaragua.
Francisco Fernandez de Córdova—Granada.
1524. Francisco Fernandez de Córdova---Bruselas.
Pedro de Alvarado—Santiago de Guatemala.
Francisco de las Casas—Truxillo.

Years.

1525. Hernan Cortes—Nra. Sra. de Victoria de Tabasco.
1526. Francisco de Montejo—Valladolid de Yucatan.
1528. Diego Mazariegos---Villaroel.
1530. Diego Dávila—S. Sebastian de Chiametla.
Nuño de Guzman---S. Miguel de Culiacan.
Gabriel de Roxas---Gracias á Dios.
1531. Diego Mazariegos---Chiapa.
Alonso de Cárceres---Comayagua.
Nuño de Guzman---Guadalaxara.
Nuño de Guzman---Espiritu Santo.
Nuño de Guzman---Compostela de Xalisco.
Nuño de Guzman---Purificacion.
Christóbal de Olid---Pascuaro or Mechoacan.
1532. Francisco de Montejo---Salamanca.
Diego Dávila—San Jorge de Olancho.
1533. Licenciado Salmeron---Puebla de los Angeles.
Nicolas de Obando—Monte Christi.
1536. Christóbal de Olid---Valladolid.
Pedro de Alvarado---San Pedro.
1538. Alonso de Ojeda---Buena Vista.
1540. Francisco de Montejo---S. Francisco de Campeche.
1542. Francisco de Montejo—Mérida.
1551. Francisco de Ibarra---Guadiana.
1560. Juan de Tolosa---Zacatecas.
1565. Pedro Menendez—San Agustin.
1570. Don Martin Henriquez---Concepcion de Zelaya.
1596. Andres de Arriola---Panzacola.
1599. Conde de Monterrey---Monterrey.
1613. Martin Reolin---Lerma.
1618. Diego Fernandez de Cordóva---Cordóva.
1623. Jacobo Castellon---Cubagua.
1637. Martin de Zavala---Cadereita.
1642. Alvaro de Quiñones---Lorenzana.
1748. Don Joseph Escandon---Monclova.
1750. Don Joseph Escandon---Altamira.

[AMESBURY, a flourishing town in Essex county, Massachusetts, on the *n. w.* bank of Merrimack river, about four miles *n. w.* of Newburyport, containing 1801 inhabitants. Powaws river divides the township from Salisbury, over which a handsome bridge has lately been erected. A number of mills lie on this river round the lower falls. See Powaws River.]

[AMEWELL is the most populous town in Hunterdown county, New Jersey. It contains 5201 inhabitants, including 283 slaves.]

[AMHERST, a township in Cumberland coun-

ty, Nova Scotia, situate on Chignecto Bason, on the *s.* side of La Planch river, and on the rivers Napan and Macon. The navigation of the two last is difficult, on account of shoals. The town was settled by North Irish, Yorkshire, and New England people.]

[AMHERST, the shire town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, is a town of some note, formerly *Souhegan West*, and was originally granted from *Massachusetts*. It has 2369 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1762. The Aurean Academy was founded here in 1790. A few years ago, the township being much infested with wolves, the people, on a day appointed, surrounded a large swamp which they frequented, and kept up an incessant firing of guns and beating of drums the whole day; which music forced the wolves to decamp the following night with dismal howlings, and they have never done any mischief in the town since. Amherst lies on a *n.* branch of Souhegan river, which falls into Merrimack river, and is 60 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, and 53 *n. w.* of Boston. Lat. 42° 54′ *n.* Long. 71° 33′ *w.*]

[AMHERST, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1233 inhabitants; 91 miles *w.* from Boston, and about eight *n. e.* from Northampton.]

[AMHERST County, in Virginia, lies between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, and contains 13,703 inhabitants, including 5296 slaves. It lies on the *n.* of James river.]

[AMICU, a lake in the province of Cumana, S. America, whose waters run *s.* through Parima river into the Amazon.]

AMICURI, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese, formed by a river which enters the Madera.

AMILGAMBO, or AMILGANELO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Rioxa, to the *n. n. e.* It is now destroyed, and the ruins of it alone remain.

AMILPA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xochimilco in Nueva España, situate on the top of a mountain which rises near the capital. It has in it a very good convent of the order of St. Francis, with an endowed cathedral for the instruction of the novices in the Mexican tongue. It is surrounded by many wards; and the number of Indian families amount altogether to 730, who live by tilling the ground.

[AMILPAS, two volcanoes in the province of Guatemala in New Spain, near the mountains of Soconusco.]

AMILTEPEC, a *settlement* of the head settlement of the district of Juquila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayán, in Nueva España. It contains 14 families of Indians, and is six leagues from its capital towards the *n. e.*

AMINE, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in its mountains, and runs from *w.* to *e.* until it enters the Guarapiche.

AMIRCARE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia, which rises near the country of the Caribes Indians, runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Caroni.

AMIT, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs from *s.* to the side of the Mississippi, and enters the Akankia.

AMIXOCORES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, who inhabit the woods and mountains to the *s.* of the capital of Rio Janeyro. They are cruel and treacherous, and maintain a continual warfare with the Portuguese. Their territory and their manners are but little known.

AMOCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aymaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pocoanca.

[AMOENIA, a thriving township in Dutchess county, New York, six miles distant from Sharon in Connecticut. It contains 3078 inhabitants, of whom 383 are electors.]

AMOGUAJES, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the province and government of Quijos Marcas in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of a small river which enters the Putumayo.

AMOI, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Simigayes Indians, runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Tigre, or Pinguera.

AMOIA, a river of the new kingdom of Granada. It rises behind the desert of Ruiz, and after many turnings enters the river Magdalena.

AMOLA, or AMULA, *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara. In the Mexican tongue it signifies the land of many trees, from its being well stocked with them. The name is now corrupted, and is called Amula. Its jurisdiction is composed of 17 settlements, which, from the coast of the S. sea, form a *cordillera* towards the *e.* as far as the boundaries of Zayula. The capital is the settlement of Tuzcacuezco.

The settlements of its jurisdiction are:

Tuzcacuezco,	Cuzalapa,
Mazatlan,	Tonaya,
San Gabriel,	Tetepam,
Ayotitlan,	Xiquilpa,

Chacala,	Teutlan,
Copala,	Cuicatlan,
San Juan,	Zapotitlan,
Chachichilco,	Tozin.
Toliman,	

AMOLTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teozaqualco in Nueva España. It contains 96 families of Indians, who gather cochineal and cultivate some maize. It is nine leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

[AMONOOSUCK, an Indian name given to two rivers in New Hampshire; the one is called Upper Amonoosuck, passing through a track of excellent meadow. It rises near the *n.* end of the White hills, runs *n.* about 15 miles, where is a carrying place of about three miles to Amariscoggin river. From thence the river runs *s. w.* and *w.* nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos.

The other is called Great or Lower Amonoosuck, which rises on the *w.* side of the White mountains. It falls into the Connecticut just above the town of Haverhill in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About two miles from its mouth it receives Wild Amonoosuck, 40 yards wide, from Franconia and Lincoln mountains. Two or three hours rain raises the water in this last mentioned river several feet, and occasions a current so furious as to put in motion stones of a foot in diameter, but its violence soon subsides.]

AMOPOCAN, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of a river.

AMORTAJADO. See Santa Clara.

AMOTAPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, immediately upon the coast of the S. sea, and a quarter of a league from the river of its name, which forms itself into pools in the rainy season, which so fertilize the land as to produce abundance of *seeds*, *roots*, and *fruits* peculiar to a hot climate. It is in the direct road called Vales, which leads to Piura. In its vicinity is a mine of Copé, a sort of black and hard naphtha, resembling *ashphalta*, in which a great commerce is carried on with the ports, where it is used instead of *alquitran*, though it is more commonly mixed with the latter. [In 4° 50′ lat. 80° 42′ *w.* long.] and 14 leagues from the capital.

Amotape, a *sierra* of the same province and *corregimiento*, beginning at cape Blanco, and running in a *n. n. e.* direction until it becomes incorporated with the *sierra* of Pachini.

Amotape, a river of the above province.

AMOZAQUE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of the Puebla de los Angelos, situate in a hot and dry temperature. It contains, besides the parish church, a convent of the order of St. Francis; one hundred families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, and 586 of Indians, including those of the wards of its jurisdiction. Three leagues *e.* of its capital.

[AMPALLA, by some authors called Ampalia, a city and seaport in Guatemala gulf, in that of Mexico, 350 miles *s. e.* of the city of Guatemala, and carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.]

AMPARAES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of that of Cochabamba. [Lat. 19° 12′ *s.* Long. 67° 3′ *w.*]

AMPATA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman, and of the jurisdiction of the city of Rioja, and to the *s.* of the same.

AMPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacoche in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pacca.

AMPOLA, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Aldama.

AMPONES, a barbarous nation of Indians in the province and government of Paraguay. The natives are small, and inhabit the forests of the Rio de la Plata to the *s.* It is bounded *n.* by the Yaperaes, *e.* by the Mepones, and *s.* by the Chimenes. They all form one nation, although they are divided into several tribes. They are courteous and valorous, maintain themselves upon wild fruits and fish, which they catch in the neighbouring lakes, and which they preserve by smoking. They enjoy a fine country and a healthy climate. They have some gold mines, and this metal is also found in the sand of the shores of their rivers; nor are they without some intercourse with the city of Concepcion. Some have been converted to the Catholic faith through the zeal and exertions of the Jesuits.

AMSTERDAM, a capital town of the island of Curazao, with a large bay on the *s.* coast, opposite the cape of Hicacos of Tierra Firme.

[Amsterdam, a new township in Montgomery county, New York. It contains 235 inhabitants, who are electors.]

Amsterdam, New, a city in the province of Guayana, and in the Dutch possessions, situate near the coast. [Lat. 6° 20′ *n.* Long. 57° 15′ *w.*]

Amsterdam, another city in the province and colony of New England, which belongs to

the English, but founded by the Dutch on the shore of the bay and river called Mantrati. See New York.

Amsterdam, an island of the S. sea, discovered by the Dutch captain Tasmani, who gave it this name in 1643. It lies for the most part very low, and is subject to inundations of the sea at the flood tides, when the water rises to the height of nine feet. It is inhabited by savages of a docile and affable nature, who have good means of subsistence. The climate is temperate, and it is seven leagues distant from the other island, which the Dutch call Rotterdam.

AMUES, San Francisco de los, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of San Luis de la Paz, and bishopric of Mechoacan, in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Spaniards, 92 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 43 of Indians, who are all employed in the commerce of the silver that is dug from the mines. Fifteen leagues *e.* of the capital.

AMULALAS, or Amulals, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman, called formerly Mataray. It is a population of the ancient Abipones Indians.

AMURCAS, a nation of barbarous Indians, descended from the Panches, in the new kingdom of Granada. They live in the forests to the *s.* of the river Magdalena; but of them little is known.

[AMUSKEAG Falls, in New Hampshire, are on Merrimack river, 16 miles below Concord, and seven below Hookset falls. It consists of three pitches, one below the other, so that the water falls about 80 feet in the course of half a mile. The second pitch, which may be seen from the road on the *w.* side, is truly majestic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall is a high rocky island, on the top of which are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogsheads, some of which are capable of holding several tons; formed by the circular motion of small stones, impelled by the force of the descending water. There is a bridge a little below the falls, 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, consisting of 2000 tons of timber, and made passable for travellers 57 days after it was begun. Lat. 42° 59′ *n.*]

AMUTURI, a large river of the new kingdom of Granada, which runs through the plains of Cazanare, and being united to the river of this name, enters the Orinoco on the *n.* side.

AMUZGOS, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, and contains three or four families of Spaniards, and 76 of Indians, who carry on a commerce in cotton, *bainilla*, tobacco, and cochineal, which are its natural productions. It lies 15 leagues between *n.* and *s.* of its capital.

ANA, Sta. a settlement of the government of Mariquita in the new kingdom of Granada. It has more than 200 housekeepers, is of a hot temperature, but is nevertheless healthy, and abounding in natural productions, notwithstanding it must be allowed, that the water is apt to cause *cotos*, or morbid swellings in the throat, an epidemy to which almost all the inhabitants are subject. It has been a place of note, in consideration of its silver mines, from whence immense quantities of this metal have been extracted, but they are now abandoned.

Ana, Sta. another small settlement or ward in the district of Ocuila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España.

Ana, Sta. another settlement in the district of Tenanzingo, and of the former *alcaldía mayor* in the same kingdom, situate on the verge of a deep chasm, which divides this jurisdiction from that of Zaqualpa. It contains 31 families of Indians, is of a moderate temperature, and lies two leagues from its capital.

Ana, Sta. another settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in the same kingdom. It contains 117 families of Indians, who collect much wax and virgin honey in their district. Seven leagues *s.* of its capital.

Ana, Sta. another, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca, with 124 families of Indians, and close to its capital.

Ana, Sta. another, in the head settlement of the district of Isabel, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula. It contains 134 Indian families, and is three leagues *s.* of its capital.

Ana, Sta. another, in the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru, reduced by the missions held there by the Jesuits. In the head settlement of the Rio Capivari.

Ana, Sta. another, in the province and government of Cartagena, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, of the district of Mompox, situate on the shore of the large river Magdalena.

Ana, Sta. another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the shore of the river Parana, between the settlements of San Cosme and Loreto.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and *cap-*

tainship of Para in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Xingu, in the country of the Guaiapis Indians.

Ana, Sta. another, of the island of Curaçoa, and colony of the Dutch, situate on the *s.* coast, and opposite that of Tierra Firme.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate to the *s.* of San Joaquin.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province of Taraumara in Nueva España, a *reduccion* of the missions held here by the Jesuits. It is 15 leagues from the *real* of San Felipe de Chiguaga.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province of Cinaloa, a *reduccion* of the missions of the abolished society of the Jesuits.

Ana, Sta. another, in the kingdom of Nueva Mexico, a *reduccion* of the missions of the order of St. Francis.

Ana, Sta. another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pilpichaca.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pucquin.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in the same kingdom.

Ana, Sta. another small settlement or ward of the district and jurisdiction of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

Ana, Sta. another, in the head settlement of the district of Yautepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España, situate on the top of a hill. It contains 18 Indian families, who employ themselves in the culture of grain; and it lies to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Ana, Sta. another, of the head settlement of the district of Mitla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tentitlan. It contains 25 families of Indians, is of a cold and moist temperature, and lies a little more than four leagues from its head settlement.

Ana, Sta. another, of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, situate between two lofty hills to the *s.* of lake San Marcos. It is of a benign and healthy temperature, enjoys pure and delicate waters, contains 70 Indian families, and its district abounds in maize, wheat, and fruits. Five leagues *n. e.* of its head settlement.

Ana, Sta. another, of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez, in the new kingdom of Granada, annexed to the curacy of Chitaraque. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in the same fruits as that place, and from whence it is but at a small distance. It contains 250 housekeepers.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

Ana, Sta. another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepecpan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan, in Nueva España.

Ana, Sta. another, which is the *real* of the mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato, in the same kingdom and province, and bishopric of Mechoacan.

Ana, Sta. another, of the head settlement of the district of Huchuetlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan. It contains 149 families of Indians, and is two leagues and a half to the *n.* of its head settlement.

Ana, Sta. another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco. It contains a convent of the order of St. Francis.

Ana, Sta. another, of the missions held there by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river Florido, near the settlement and *real* of the mines of Parral.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shores of the lake of this name, and at the part opposite to the entrance of the same.

Ana, Sta. another, of the same province and government as the former, situate in the peninsula formed by the cape of San Roman, of that coast, and in the *w.* part.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those held in charge by the missionaries of Peritú, and followers of St. Francis; situate on the top of a mountain, towards the *s.* and a quarter of a league *e.* of the town of San Fernando.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and government of Cumaná, situate to the *e.* of the city of Cumanagoto, and near the settlement of Aracagua.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and government of Moscos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Yacume, between this and that of Marmoré.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory of Matagroso; situate near the river Seneré, between this and the Itenes.

[Ana, Sta. a mission and *real* of mines of the province of Old California, celebrated on account of the astronomical observations of Velasquez.]

Ana, Sta. another settlement and parish of the island of Guadaloupe, situate in the part of the Gran Tierra and *s.* coast, in front of the Diamond isles.

Ana, Sta. another, which is the *real* of the gold mines belonging to the Portuguese, in the territory and country of the Araes Indians in Brazil, situate on the shores of the port and river of that name.

Ana, Sta. another, which is a parish of the English in the island of Jamaica, in the *n.* part.

Ana, Sta. a town of the province and government of Venezuela, founded in the peninsula of Paraguana, very near the *w.* coast.

Ana, Sta. another, in the *n.* part of the island Margarita, of the Guayqueries Indians, who are indemnified by the king from all contributions. They employ themselves in fishing, and in the years when the rain is abundant they have plenty of maize. They manufacture very fine hats of straw, and cords of the same, which they use in ornamenting their lances, and for other purposes.

Ana, Sta. a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs into the sea near the cape of San Antonio of the Rio de la Plata.

Ana, Sta. another, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España, which runs into the sea between the river Topliquillos and Dos Bocos, in the bay of Mexico.

Ana, Sta. another, of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory of Matogroso. It rises in some mountains near the road that leads to Villaboa, runs from *n.* to *s.* making several windings, and enters the river Prieto, just previous to its entering upon the confines of Paraguay.

Ana, Sta. another, also called Yacuma, in the province and government of Moxos of the kingdom of Quito. It rises near lake Rogacuelo, runs towards the *s. s. e.* and afterwards directing its course to the *e.* enters the river Marmoré.

Ana, Sta. another, of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French. It runs *n.* and enters the sea by the coast in this direction, between the settlement of San Luis and the river Tuerto.

Ana, Sta. another, on the coast which lies between the river La Plata, and the straits of Magellan.

Ana, Sta. islands of the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the bay of San Luis de Marañans. Of these there are three, but they are all deserted. They abound in thick woods, in which are found large birds, called by the Indians *foux*, from suffering themselves to be easily taken. [Long. 43° 44′. Lat. 2° 30′.]

Ana, Sta. another small island of the same kingdom of Brazil, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan, also called Dos Macomes by the Portuguese, between the point of Arboles Secos (dry trees) and the canal of Buen Fondo.

Ana, Sta. another, in the straits of Magellan, on the *n.* coast, near the entrance of the S. sea.

Ana, Sta. a bay of the island of Curazao, opposite the cape or point of Hicacos.

Ana, Sta. a mountain of the province and government of Venezuela, called El Pan de Santa Ana, in the peninsula of Paraguana.

Ana, Sta. a point of land on the *w.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between the bay of Agua Buena and that of La Gente.

Ana, Sta. another, on the same coast and strait, in the bay of Buena Pesca.

Ana, Sta. another river, with the additional title Maria, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between the rivers of Potré and Antonio Tomás. [See Anna and St. Ann.]

[ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico, including all the parts of New Spain lying between the 14th and 21st degrees of latitude.]

ANAICA, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Arahuay.

ANAIRAHI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Xingu, in the country of the Guayapis Indians.

ANALCO, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva Galicia in Nueva España, of the bishopric of Guadalaxara. It is much reduced, and extends to only as far as three other settlements, but enjoys the title from being governed by an ordinary *alcalde*, who appoints annually one of those of Guadalaxara. The productions of its territory are wheat, maize, seeds, and various sorts of fruit peculiar to that region. The principal settlement bears the same name. It is of a cold temperature, and inhabited by 16 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 40 of Indians. It lies a little more than a league to the *e.* of Guadalaxara, and 80 *w.* of Mexico, with a slight inclination to the *n.*

Analco, another, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teocuilco in the same kingdom, of a moderate temperature. Close to it runs the large river of the same name, in which, at certain seasons of the year, trout are found. With its waters they irrigate and fertilize the land for cul-

tivating several fruits; but the principal emolument of the inhabitants, who are composed of 182 families of Indians, consists in cochineal. Fourteen leagues to the *n.* with some inclination to the *w.* of its capital.

ANALCO, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipila, annexed to the curacy of Atemanica, from whence it is two leagues and an half distant.

ANALCO, another, in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate somewhat more than a quarter of a league to the *s.* of the capital of Guadiana.

ANALCO, another, with the dedicatory title of San Antonio, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuenavaca.

ANANCUSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Acoria, situate on the shore of the river Iscuchaca.

ANANDIVA, or ANADINVA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

ANANEA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the capital.

ANANEO, a mountain of the *corregimiento* and province of Asangaro in the kingdom of Peru, where there are some rich gold mines, which produce five or six thousand *castellanos* [an old Spanish coin, the fiftieth part of a mark of gold,] a year. Formerly it yielded abundantly, but the working of it is at present impeded by the snows.

ANAPITI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

ANAPOIMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima, and government of Mariquita, in the new kingdom of Granada, situate below the plain of Juan Diaz. It is of a burning and extremely bad temperature, abounding only in ticks or lice, which are very obnoxious and troublesome. It is situate amidst crags and steep mountains. It is a short day's journey from Santa Fe, in the high road which leads to Tocaima. It is very scantily inhabited, scarcely containing a dozen Indian families.

ANAPUIA, a large province of Andalucia, abounding in woods, lying to the *s.* of the mountains of San Pedro. It extends towards the *w.* from the river Buria, to the *e.* from the mountains of Meta, and to the *n.* from the district of the province of Venezuela. It is very barren, and its woods are inhabited by some families of the Parimoes, barbarian Indians.

ANAQUITO, a valley or entrance to the city of Quito, lying on its *n.* side, having in it a hermitage or chapel, in which was buried the first viceroy of Peru, Blasco Nuñez Vela, who died in the battle fought on this plain between himself and Gonzalo Pizarro in 1546. It is more than a mile long, and has a lake abounding in fish and aquatic fowl.

ANARAMA, a river of the country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese.

ANARIQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

ANASCO, a settlement of the island of Puertorico, situate on the *w.* coast, on the shore of the bay of its name.

[ANASTATIA, ST. a small island close to the coast of E. Florida, situated *s.* of Mastances inlet, where the river Mastances forms two islands of the same name at its mouth. St. Anastatia island is bounded on the *n.* by St. Augustine's bar. Here is a quarry of fine stone for building.]

ANATIGUCHAGA, lakes of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. They are three in number, upon the banks of the river Marañon, with which they communicate in the territory of the Mainas Indians.

ANAURA-PUCU, a river of the province of Guayana, in the Portuguese possessions.

ANAUILLANA, a small river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the river Negro, close to the settlement of Toromas.

ANAUX, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, one of the four which supply with water the city of Caracas. It rises in the *serrania* which lies between this city and the port of Guaira *s.* and enters the Guairé near the capital.

ANCAMARES, a nation of Indians who inhabit the *r.* shore of the river Madera, bounded *s.* by the nation of Guarinumas, and *n.* by the Hunuriaes. It is a very warlike and robust nation. In 1683 they attacked the Portuguese, and obliged them to give up their intention of introducing themselves to the right of navigating the river. They are divided into different tribes or parts, the most numerous of which are those who form the tribe of the Ancamaris, inhabiting the shores of the river Cayari.

ANCA, Point of, on the coast of the kingdom of Chile, and district of Guadalabquen, one of the two which form the mouth or entrance of the river of Valdivia.

ANCAS, a nation of Indians, who give their name to a large settlement of the province of

Huailas in Peru, between that of Curuay, and that of Yungay. The memory of it alone remains, it having been overwhelmed by the ruins of a mountain, which burst by an earthquake on the 6th of January, in the year 1725, burying the whole of the population, which amounted to 15,000 souls.

ANCASTE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Catamarca.

ANCATATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Challapata. It lies 21 leagues from the town of Oruro.

ANCATEMU, a settlement of Indians of the island of La Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Buren.

ANCE, Grand, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinica, a curacy of the religion of Santo Domingo, situate on the *n.* coast, between the river Capot and that of Lorrain, on the shore of the river of its name.

Ance, Grand, a small river of the above island. It runs *n. e.* and enters the sea close to that settlement.

Ance, Grand, a large bay and capacious and convenient port of the island of San Christobal, one of the Antillas, in the *s. e.* extremity, towards the part of the *s. w.* between the point of Salinas and the Gros-Cap.

Ance, Grand, another bay, called La Grande del E. in the island of Guadalupe, on the coast which looks to that point, between the point of Vieux-Fort and Los Tres Rios.

Ance, Grand, another, called Quartel de Petite-Ance, a settlement and parish of the French, in the part which they possess in the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, between those of Morin and *Llanos* of the N.

Ance, Grand, another bay of the coast of the Rio de San Lorenzo, in New France, between the rivers Oville and the Three Salmones.

Ance, Grand, another river, La Petite-Ance, in the island of St. Domingo, and in the French possessions. It rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the sea opposite the shoal La Cocque Vieulle.

ANCES, Grands, two bays of the island of Guadalupe, on the *n. w.* coast, at a small distance from each other, between the fort of San Pedro and the point of Gros-Morne, or Gran Morro.

ANCHAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, situate on the summit of the mountain, and on the opposite part of the river Angoyaco.

ANCHIHUAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamanga in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Anco.

ANCHO, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It enters the sea from the coast, to the *w.* of the point of Aguja.

ANCLOTE, a small island close to the coast of Florida, between Charles bay and the river S. Pedro. [Lat. 29° 4′ *n.* Long. 83° 41′ *w.*]

[Anclote Point, on the peninsula of California, and coast of the N. Pacific ocean, lies in lat. 29° 17′ *n.* and 115° 11′ *w.* long.; *s.* from the town of Velicata, and *n. e.* from the small island of Guadalupe.]

ANCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamanga in Peru, the province of Huanta interposing. It is of a cold temperature, but abounding in the productions peculiar to the mountains of the Andes, in which its inhabitants have some estates, where they cultivate cocoa, sugar-cane, maize, and some garden herbs. Its territory is extremely fertile, but much infested by insects and reptiles, such as snakes, vipers, and scorpions, which are common in every part of the mountains. Here they have plantains, alligator-pears, *chirimoyas*, *guayabas*, pines of excellent flavour, oranges, lemons, and other fruit. It has four other settlements annexed to its curacy, and formerly it had also another, called Marocmarca, which was in the valley of this name, within the mountains; having been depopulated at the beginning of this century, from the inhabitants retiring to the other settlements, from dread of the tigers. It contains 1200 souls, including those of the four other aforementioned settlements. Twenty leagues distant from its capital. [Lat. 13° 14′ *s.* Long. 73° 10′ *w.*]

Anco, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuios in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Achacache.

ANCOBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Amaracz in Peru.

[ANCOCUS Creek, in New Jersey, a water of the Delaware, six miles *s. w.* from Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles; and considerable quantities of lumber are exported from it.]

ANCON, a very lofty mountain of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, near to which, and almost at the skirts, is situate the city of Panamá. It is full of a variety of large trees, different birds, and animals; contains several fountains of very good water, by means of which the city is supplied with a never-failing stream, which they call *Chorrillo*, but which is, however, some

distance from the city. There was formerly on its summit a telegraph, or watch-tower, supported by the king, to give notice of the vessels which were coming to that port.

ANCON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancai in Peru, situate upon the coast.

ANCON, a point of the coast of the S. sea, in the former province and *corregimiento*.

ANCON, a gulph, with the sirname of Sardinas, in the province of Esmeraldas and kingdom of Quito. It lies very open, and consequently the currents are very rapid. It is somewhat more than five leagues distant from the mouth of the river of Santiago, and four from the point of Manglares. Its centre is in Lat. 1° 25′ *n.* Long. 78° 50′ *w.*

ANCON, a shoal of the *e.* coast of the strait of Magellan, with the sirname of South. It is opposite the bay of Los Gigantes.

ANCONES, very lofty mountains on the coast and in the government of Santa Marta, on the skirts of which is a lake, in which are caught *bonitos*, (sea fish resembling tunnies). They lie between the city and the point of Chichibacoa.

ANCOOS, a small river of the province and English colony of New Jersey, in the county of Burlington. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Delaware.

ANCORA, a small island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro, between Bahia-Hermosa, and the river De las Ostras.

ANCORAIMES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru, situate upon the *e.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

ANCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Llapo.

ANCUD, a small settlement of the island of Chiloe, from which the Archipelago derives its name, the number of the islands being 40. The largest of all, in which is the city of Castro, is that of Chiloe, which shuts in the Archipelago on the *w.* They abound in wheat, maize, and amber. It is usual to find gold upon the sea shore. This Archipelago is 83 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and 35 wide from *e.* to *w.*

ANCUIA and ABADES, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito.

ANCUMA, CORDILLERA DE, mountains of the kingdom of Peru. They run from *n. n. w.* to *s. s. e.* from the province of Asangaro to that of La Paz, on the side of the great lake Titicaca, dividing the provinces of Asangaro and Omasuyos from those of Apolabamba, Larecaja, and La Paz.

ANCUTERES, a nation of infidel Indians, inhabiting the forests of the river Napo. They are very numerous, savage, treacherous, and inconstant; have amongst them a people called Santa Maria de los Ancuteres, on the shore of a river. It was a *reduccion* of the Jesuitical missionaries of the province of Quito; is bounded on the *s.* and *s. s. e.* by the nation of the Congies Indians, and bordering upon those of the Abixiras and Icaquates.

ANDABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Acobamba.

ANDAC, a small river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia. It runs *s.* and enters the sea at the bay of Fundy.

ANDACOLLO, a settlement and seat of the gold mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. In its district is the valley of Las Huigerillas, in which is a convent of the strict observers of the religion of San Francisco; and upon a lofty mountain, where the various ramifications of the *cordillera* unite, is a celebrated gold mineral. On the summit is a small plain, from whence runs a stream. In its church is reverenced an image of Nuestra Señora del Rosario, before which not only the people of the neighbouring provinces are eager to make their devotions, but also some of the most remote provinces.

ANDAHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos of Arequipa in Peru.

ANDAHUAILAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *n. e.* by the province of Abancay and by that of Aimaraez, *s. e.* by Parinacocha, *s.* by Lucanas, *w.* by Vilcas Huaman, and *n. e.* by the summit of the mountains of the Andes, from whence it is not remembered that the infidel Indians, (who inhabit the interior of those mountains), ever made an incursion upon this province. Its forests are very thick. It is 24 leagues long from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and 15 wide. The high road from Lima to Cuzco passes through it. It has no other river of note than that which runs down from the province of Vilcas Huaman, dividing these provinces, and which is called in this province river of Pampas. The same has a bridge of *criznejas* or twigs, of 30 yards long, and above one and an half wide, by means of which the *cargas* pass which are carried from Lima to Cuzco, and also those which pass from the latter place to Lima. This province produces wheat, maize,

seeds, and all kinds of fruit; and from its having parts in it of a cold temperature, it abounds likewise in the productions which are natural to a similar climate, but this, indeed, in a degree not more than sufficient to supply its own necessities. The only branch of its commerce is sugar, of which 30 or 40 thousand *arrobas* are manufactured yearly in several estates. Among the best of these is that of Moiobamba, which is entailed on the Marquises of that title. The inhabitants of this province should amount to 12,000 souls, divided into 27 settlements. The *repartimiento* used to amount to 110,500 dollars, and the *alcavala*, or centage on goods sold, to 884 dollars. Its capital is the settlement of the same name, in Lat. 13° 25′ *s.* and Long. 73° 4′ *w.*

ANDAHUAILAS, a valley of the above province, memorable for a great battle, in which the Inca Viracocha was victorious over the nation of the Chancas, who were commanded by his brother. Thirty leagues from Cuzco.

ANDAHUAILILLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

ANDAIMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Vireyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huaitara.

ANDAJES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

ANDALIEN, Valley of, in the province and *corregimiento* of Puchacay in the kingdom of Chile. It lies *e.* of the city of Concepcion.

ANDALIEN, a large and navigable river of the same province and kingdom, which traverses and irrigates that valley. It laves the fields of the city of Concepcion, and enters the sea at the bay of this name, between the rivers Maule and Biobio.

ANDALGALA, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, on the confines of the kingdom of Chile.

ANDALGALA, a lake of that province.

ANDALUCIA, NUEVA, a province of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, anciently called Serpa; divided into North, or Superior, and South, or Inferior. It comprehends Guayana, or Caribana and Paria. Taking it at its full extent, it is more than 300 leagues from the island of Margarita, to the cape Pinion, or *n.* shore of the river Marañon, inhabited by the barbarous nations of the Caribes, Omiguas, Peritoes, Palenques, Arvacos, Amapaes, Ivarepices, Parimoes, and others. Among the many rivers which lave it, the largest is the Orinoco. Its climate is for the most part hot and unhealthy. The ground is rugged, mountainous, covered with forests, and but little known. Its coasts, as well on the *n.* as *e.* were first discovered by Columbus in 1497, and afterwards by America Vespucio, with Alonzo de Ojeda, in May 1498. It contains mines of gold and other metals, although they are not worked: it has also pearl fisheries, which, although in former times they yielded most plentifully, are at present neglected. It abounds in cattle, and the greatest source of its commerce is in *cacao*, of an excellent quality. The capital of the province is Cumaná.

Catalogue of the barbarous nations and principal towns of this province.

Nations.
Acomes,
Amapaes,
Aravis,
Aricaretis,
Aricoris,
Arbacas,
Campagotes,
Canuris,
Carivinis,
Chahuas,
Cumanaes,
Eparagois,
Marones,
Mayos,
Morinies,
Omiguas,
Palenques,
Papinis,
Parimoes,
Parragotes,
Peritoes,
Saymagoes,
Sebayos,
Supiayes,
Vacuronis,
Yaos,
Yuaripices.

Cities.
Cadiz Nueva,
Córdova,
Cumaná.

Mountains.
Guanta,
Panagara,
San Pedro,
Saporovis,
Vacarima.

Rivers.
Amacore, or
Amacuri,
Amaná,
Aquire,
Aricani,
Aro,
Aropa,
Aruari,
Atanari,
Berbis,
Buria,
Cabomi,
Caora,
Capurvacá,
Cassipouri,
Caturi,
Cavo,
Corentin,
Coropatuba,
Coura,
Curiguacuriu,
Demarari,
Esquebo, or
Esquibo,
Europa,
Guaveteri,
Guarepiche,
Majo,
Mahuiri,
Masiacari,
Maravini,
Maroni,
Macpari,
Moruga,
Orinoco,
Ovarabiche,
Ovetacates,
Pao,
Paraba,
Piari,
Saima,
Sinamari,
Surinam,
Timeraris,
Varca,

Varima,
Via, or
Uvia,
Vyacopo, or
Yacopo,
Vyaricopo.
Promontories.
Caldera,
Cepereu,
Cenobebo,
De Salinas,
Oranges,
Pinzon,
Romata.
Lakes.
Cassipa,
Parime.
Fountains.
Araya,
Essequeb,
Mompatar,
Surinam.
Islands.
Assapara,
Blanca,
Cayena,
Coche,
Cubagua,
Iracapono,
Maiparo,
Maraca,
Marasi,
Margarita,
Ovaracapa,
Escudo,
Tortuga,
Trinidad.

ANDAMARCA, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajamarquilla in Peru.

ANDAMARCA, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, of the archbishopric of Charcas, in the same kingdom.

ANDAMARCA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas, annexed to the curacy of Charcana.

ANDAMARCA, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Jauxa, annexed to the curacy of Comas, situate on the frontiers of the infidel Indians of the mountains.

ANDAMARCUS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chacayan.

ANDAQUIES, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the new kingdom of Granada.

ANDARAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condensuyos de Arequipa in Peru.

ANDARAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of San Gerónimo.

ANDARIEL, a settlement of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the *n.* coast, on the shore of the gulph of Urabá.

ANDASTES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Canada, bounded by Virginia.

ANDES, CORDILLERA DE LOS, a chain of mountains and most lofty *serranias*, which extend over nearly the whole of America, for the space of more than 1000 leagues, running continually from *n.* to *s.* from the province of Santa Marta, where they have their origin, in the Sierra Nevada, of the new kingdom of Granada, through the provinces of Peru and Chile, as far as the straits of Magellan and cape Horn, where they terminate. They are divided into two branches: one which passes through the interior of the new kingdom of Granada, on the *s.* part of the plains of San Juan, beginning in Guayana; and the other which forms various lines and curves, divided in different directions, through Cuzco, Tucumán, Tarma, and Paraguay, and afterwards becomes united with the grand chain of mountains of Brazil. It takes its course through the isthmus of Panamá into the kingdom of Nicaragua, passes into those of Guatemala, Mechoacan, and the province of Cinaloa, and continues itself through the unknown countries of N. America. These mountains are clad with immense forests, and their tops are continually covered with snows, from the melting of which are formed great lakes, and the largest rivers in the world. Their greatest elevation is in the kingdom of Quito, where the lofty Chimborazo rises superbly among the rest; it has many volcanoes vomiting fire, and which have caused infinite mischief in the provinces, producing earthquakes, inundations, and scattering, far and wide, mud, bitumen, and burning stones: in its entrails are hidden the greatest treasures of nature, such as gold, silver, and other metals, precious stones, marbles, and mineral earths of the rarest and most esteemed qualities. Almost all the mines in the bosom of these rich mountains are worked, and principally those of Peru and Chile. Besides the name of Andes, they bear others also, given to them by the various settlements in their vicinities. The roads which, upon their account, were made by the Incas, Emperors of Peru, were truly magnificent; but they are at present destroyed, and those which are used now for the communication of the interior provinces, may be called precipices rather than roads, and are only passable on foot, or on mules, which are very tractable and safe. These mountains are inhabited by many barbarous and fierce nations, and they abound in mineral waters of approved medicinal virtues. The greatest width of these mountains is 20 leagues, being in some parts 12 leagues from the sea-coast, and in others approaching to it within five leagues. They abound in *vicuñas*, *guanacos*, monkeys, and apes of infinite kinds, tigers, leopards, and swine, who have the navel in the spine and smell of musk, with a multitude of other curious birds and animals, altogether unknown in Europe; such is the condor, in the kingdom of Chile, which is a carnivorous bird of an extraordinary size, having the power to carry with it up into the air animals of considerable weight, such as sheep, and even small

calves, making, as it flies, a noise which may be heard at a great distance. The craggy parts abound in *cacao*, so useful for the Indians, as also in *canchalagua*. It has been attempted to pass from Chile to Peru, but this cannot be effected during six months in the winter without imminent risk, since many have been lost who have engaged in this enterprise. Indeed it is said, that at that time the *Cordillera* is shut up.

[The lofty chain of the Andes, running along the western coast of America, extends on both sides of the equator to near the 30th degree of latitude. It is of unequal height, sinking in some parts to 600 feet from the level of the sea, and at certain points, towering above the clouds to an elevation of almost four miles. The colossal Chimborazo lifts its snowy head to an altitude which would equal that of the Peak of Teneriffe, though placed on the top of Mount Etna. The medium height of the chain under the equator may be reckoned at 14,000 feet, while that of the Alps and Pyrenees hardly exceeds 8000. Its breadth is proportionably great, being 60 miles at Quito, and 150 or 200 at Mexico, and some districts of the Peruvian territory. This stupendous ridge is intersected in Peru and Nueva Granada by frequent clefts or ravines, of amazing depth; but to the *n.* of the isthmus of Panama, it softens down by degrees, and spreads out into the vast elevated plain of Mexico. In the former provinces, accordingly, the inhabitants are obliged to travel on horseback or on foot, or even to be carried on the backs of Indians; whereas carriages drive with ease through the whole extent of New Spain, from Mexico to Santa Fé, along a road of more than 15,000 miles. The equatorial regions of America exhibit the same composition of rock that we meet with in other parts of the globe. The only formations which Humboldt could not discover in his travels, were those of chalk, roe-stone, grey wakke, the topaz-rock of Werner, and the compound of serpentine with granular limestone, which occurs in Asia Minor. Granite constitutes, in South America, the great basis which supports the other formations; above it lies gnesis, next comes micaceous schist, and then primitive schist. Granular limestone, chlorite schist, and primitive trap, often form subordinate beds in the gnesis and micaceous schist, which is very abundant, and sometimes alternates with serpentine and sienite. The high ridge of the Andes is every where covered with formations of porphyry, basalt, phonolite, and greenstone; and these, being often divided into columns, that appear from a distance like ruined castles, produce a very striking and picturesque effect. At the bottom of those huge mountains, occur two different kinds of limestone; the one with a filiceous base, enclosing primitive masses, and sometimes cinnabar and coal; the other with a calcareous base, and cementing together the secondary rocks. Plains of more than 600,000 square miles are covered with an ancient deposit of limestone, containing fossil wood and brown iron ore. On this rests the limestone of the Higher Alps, presenting marine petrifactions at a vast elevation. Next appears a lamellar gypsum, impregnated with sulphur and salt; above this, another calcareous formation, whitish and homogeneous, but sometimes cavernous. Again occurs calcareous sandstone, then lamellar gypsum mixed with clay; and the series terminates with calcareous masses, involving flints and hornstone. But what may perplex some geologists, is the singular fact noticed by Humboldt, that the secondary formations in the new world have such enormous thickness and elevation. Beds of coal are found in the neighbourhood of Santa Fe, 8650 feet above the level of the sea; and even at the height of 14,700, near Huanuco in Peru. The plains of Bogota, although elevated 9000 feet, are covered with sandstone, gypsum, shell-limestone, and even in some parts with rock-salt. Fossil shells, which in the old continent have not been discovered higher than the summits of the Pyrenees, or 11,700 feet above the sea, were observed in Peru, near Micuipampa, at the height of 12,800; and again at that of 14,120, besides at Huancavelica, where sandstone also appears. The basalt of Pichincha, near the city of Quito, has an elevation of 15,500 feet; while the top of the Schneekoppe in Silesia is only 4225 feet above the sea, the highest point in Germany where that species of rock occurs. On the other hand, granite, which in Europe crowns the loftiest mountains, is not found in the American continent above the height of 11,500 feet. It is scarcely known at all in the provinces of Quito and Peru. The frozen summits of Chimborazo, Cayambé, and Anitsana, consist entirely of porphyry, which, on the flanks of the Andes, forms a mass of 10 or 12,000 feet in depth. The sandstone near Cuença has a thickness of 5000 feet; and the stupendous mass of pure quartz, on the *w.* of Caxamarca, measures perpendicularly 9600 feet. It is likewise a remarkable fact, that the porphyry of those mountains very frequently contains hornblende, but never quartz, and seldom mica. The Andes of Chile have a distinct nature from those three chains called the Maritime Mountains, which have been successively formed by the waters of the ocean. This great interior structure

appears to be coeval with the creation of the world. It rises abruptly, and forms but a small angle with its base; its general shape being that of a pyramid, crowned at intervals with conical, and, as it were, crystallized elevations. It is composed of primitive rocks of quartz, of an enormous size, and almost uniform configuration, containing no marine substances, which abound in the secondary mountains. It is in the Cordillera of this part of the Andes, that blocks of crystal are obtained, of a size sufficient for columns of six or seven feet in height. The central Andes are rich, beyond conception, in all the metals, lead only excepted. One of the most curious ores in the bowels of those mountains is the pacos, a compound of clay, oxyd of iron, and the muriate of silver, with native silver. The mines of Mexico and Peru, so long the objects of envy and admiration, far from being yet exhausted, promise, under a liberal and improved system, to become more productive than ever. But nature has blended with those hidden treasures the active aliments of destruction. The whole chain of the Andes is subject to the most terrible earthquakes. From Cotopaxi to the S. sea, no fewer than forty volcanoes are constantly burning; some of them, especially the lower ones, ejecting lava, and others discharging the muriate of ammonia, scorified basalt and porphyry, enormous quantities of water, and especially moya, or clay mixed with sulphur and carbonaceous matter. Eternal snow invests their sides, and forms a barrier to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Near that confine the torpor of vegetation is marked by dreary wastes. In these wide solitudes, the condor, a fierce and powerful bird of prey, fixes its gloomy abode. Its size, however, has been greatly exaggerated. According to Humboldt, it is not larger than the læmmer geyer, or alpine vulture of Europe; its extreme length being only three feet and a half, and its breadth across the wings nine feet. The condor pursues the small deer of the Andes, and commits very considerable havoc among sheep and heifers. It tears out the eyes and the tongue, and leaves the wretched animal to languish and expire. Estimating from very probable data, this bird skims whole hours at the height of four miles; and its power of wing must be prodigious, and its pliancy of organs most astonishing, since in an instant it can dart from the chill region of mid-air to the sultry shores of the ocean. The condor is sometimes caught alive, by means of a slip-cord; and this chase, termed *correr buitres*, is, next to a bull-fight, the most favourite diversion of the Spanish colonists. The dead carcase of a cow or horse soon attracts from a distance crowds of these birds, which have a most acute scent. They fall on with incredible voracity, devour the eyes and the tongue of the animal, and plunging through the anus, gorge themselves with the entrails. In this drowsy plight they are approached by the Indians, who easily throw a noose over them. The condor, thus entangled, looks shy and sullen; it is most tenacious of life, and is therefore made to suffer a variety of protracted tortures. The most important feature of the American continent, is the very general and enormous elevation of its soil. In Europe the highest tracts of cultivated land seldom rise more than 2000 feet above the sea; but in the Peruvian territory extensive plains occur at an altitude of 9000 feet; and three fifths of the viceroyalty of Mexico, comprehending the interior provinces, present a surface of half a million of square miles, which runs nearly level, at an elevation from 6000 to 8000 feet, equal to that of the celebrated passages of Mount Cenis, of St. Gothard, or of the great St. Bernard. These remarkable facts are deduced chiefly from barometrical observations. But Humboldt has adopted a very ingenious mode, infinitely superior to any description, of representing at one view the collective results of his topographical and mineralogical survey. He has given profiles, or vertical sections, of the countries which he visited, across the continent, from Acapulco to Mexico, and thence to Vera Cruz; from Mexico to Guanaxuato, and as far as the volcano of Jorullo; and from Mexico to Valladolid. These beautiful plates are in every way highly interesting.]

ANDIETUM, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland. It runs *s.* and enters the Potowmac.

ANDINOS, a small river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions, and in the territory of the Natayas Indians. It runs from *s. s. e.* to *n. n. w.* and enters the lake Maguegazu. According to the description of Mr. Bellin, who calls it Andiras, it enters the river Abacachis.

ANDOAS, Santa Tomas de, a settlement and *reduccion* of the missions held there by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito.

[ANDOVER, a large, fertile, and thriving town in Essex county, Massachusetts. It contains 2863 inhabitants, in two parishes. In the *s.* parish are a paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large supplies of gunpowder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town, called Phillip's Academy,

which owes its existence to the liberal benefactions of the family whose name it bears. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part which is watered by Shawsheen river. It lies about 20 miles *w.* from Newbury-port, and about 22 *n.* from Boston. Lat. 42° 41′ *n.* Long. 71° 8′ *w.*]

[ANDOVER, in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, contains 645 inhabitants, and was incorporated 1779.]

[ANDOVER is the *s. w.* township in Windsor county, Vermont, has Chester on the *e.* lies 32 miles *n. e.* of Bennington, and contains 275 inhabitants.]

[ANDOVER, a place in Sussex county, New Jersey, near the source of Pequest river, five miles *s. s. e.* from New Town, and 16 in the same direction from Walpack.]

ANDRE, BAHIA DE, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan.

[ANDRE, ST. a town in the kingdom of Leon, in N. America, near the mouth of Nassas river, which falls into the gulf of Mexico.]

[ANDREANOFFSKI Isles, a crescent of isles between Asia and America, discovered in 1760. See BEHRING'S Straits, and NORTHERN Archipelago.]

ANDRES, SAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texupilco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc, in Nueva España, situate on the top of an extensive and craggy elevation, of a hot and moist temperature. It contains 77 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ANDRES, SAN, another settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca, in the same kingdom, with 134 families of Indians. It is a small distance *n.* of its capital.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tlatotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca. It contains 33 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

ANDRES, SAN, another, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxtla. It contains 1170 families of Indians.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, at the distance of one short league from its capital.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Texpatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca.

ANDRES, SAN, another, which is a small ward united to that of Tequiszitlàn, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan.

ANDRES, SAN, another, in the head settlement of the district of Ahuacatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, at more than a league's distance from its head settlement.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Xonotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetela, lying one league *s. w.* of its head settlement.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo. It contains 15 families of Indians, including those of the ward of San Pedro, which is joined to it, both being to the *s.* of their capital.

ANDRES, SAN, another, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, annexed to the curacy of that of Tlacuclotepec.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Papalotipac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, with 20 families of Indians.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Hiscontepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa. It comprehends 68 families of Indians.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district of Tepehuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepec, in which there are reckoned to be 40 families of Indians, employed in cultivating cotton.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapatlan and Tuspa. In its vicinity, and upon the shores of the river Amazonas, is an estate called El Tigre a la Raya, (the tiger at bay), and that of Manguaro, also upon the shore of the same river. It is four leagues from its capital.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the missions that were held by the Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate on the shore of the river of Las Nasas.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the mission belonging to the order of St. Francisco, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; 10 leagues distant between the *s. e.* and *e. s. e.* of the *real* of San Felipe de Chiguaga.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the jurisdiction and government of San Juan Giron, in the new kingdom of Granada, situate in the most uneven part of the *serranía*.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the province and government of Cartagena, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Sinú.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the same province and government as the former, and at a small distance from it.

ANDRES, SAN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pucquin.

Andres, San, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Andres, San, another, of the missions that belonged to the Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Hayai, at a small distance from that of San Juan.

Andres, San, another, of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito.

Andres, San, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Andres, San, another settlement and parish of the English, in the island of Jamaica, on the *s.* side.

Andres, San, another, being a parish and the head settlement of the district of the island of Barbadoes, situate upon the *e.* coast.

Andres, San, another, of the above island, of the district and parish of St. Thomas.

Andres, San, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Andres, San, an island of the N. sea, situate in front of the coast of Tierra Firme, and *s.* of that of Santa Catalina: it is desert.

Andres, San, another island of the N. sea, one of the Lucayas, between the island Larga and that of El Espiritu Santo.

Andres, San, a bay of the province and government of La Louisiana, between the two rivers Incognitos (unknown).

Andres, San, another bay of Florida, in the province of Georgia, between that of Santa Rosa and the river Apalachicola.

Andres, San, a fort of the English, situate in an island of the coast of Georgia.

Andres, San, a cape, or point of land, on the coast of the Patagones, which lies between the river of La Plata and the straits of Magellan.

[ANDREW'S, St. a small town in the contested country between New Brunswick and the United States; situated in the rear of an island of the same name, on the *e.* side of the arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy, called Scoodick. The town is regularly laid out in the form of an oblong square. The few inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides rise here about 18 feet.]

[Andrew's, St. a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 100 miles *n. e.* from Bennington.]

[Andrew's, St. a parish in Charleston district, South Carolina, containing 2947 inhabitants, of whom 370 are whites, and 2546 slaves.]

[Andrew's Sound, St. lies *s.* of Jekyl's island, and is formed by it and a small island at the mouth of Great Sagilla river. The small river opposite this sound separates Camden from Glynn county, in Georgia.]

[ANDROS Islands, sometimes called Holy Ghost Islands, are of very considerable magnitude, and have been very erroneously placed in almost every map or chart of the Bahama islands. They extend in a sort of curve, or crescent, upwards of forty leagues in length. There is a passage between the northern point of them (at Joulter's keys) and the Berry islands, of difficult navigation, and not above eight feet deep. Vessels, therefore, proceeding from that quarter to Cuba, should go round the *n.* end of all the Berry islands, over the Great Bahama bank; which, however, will not admit vessels drawing more than 12 feet. There are also several passages, or creeks, (though very shallow), through this chain of islands, particularly towards the *s.* extremity and Grassy Creek keys. Upon the *w.* side of Andros islands is the most *n.* extremity of the Great Bahama bank. On the *e.* side there are no soundings at any considerable distance from the shore. The most *n.* point of the principal Andros island lies about 10 or 11 leagues *w. n. w.* from the *w.* end of New Providence. High Point, which is the most *s.* part of it, lies about eight leagues *s.* from the *w.* end of the same island. There are few, if any, inhabitants now on Andros island. In the interior of the island, there is a shallow swamp or lake of fresh water, almost the only one which is to be found in the Bahama islands; and it communicates with the sea by a creek, or lagoone, navigable for flat-bottomed boats. Great quantities of various sorts of timber abound in the interior; but, from the shallowness of the banks, and extreme difficulty of getting any communication to the coast, the trees remain untouched. One part of Andros island extends to the *w.* very far into the Great Bahama bank, in a *s. w.* direction from New Providence, towards Salt key and the island of Cuba. In 1788 Andros island contained about two hundred inhabitants, including slaves; and previous to May 1803, lands were granted by the crown, to the amount of 16,025 acres, for the purpose of cultivation. See Bahamas.]

[ANDROSCOGGIN, or Amariscoggin River, in the district of Maine, may be called the main western branch of the Kennebeck. Its sources are *n.* of lake Umbagog. Its course is southerly till it approaches near to the White mountains, from which it receives Moose and Peabody rivers. It then turns to the *e.* and then to the *s. e.* in which

course it passes within two miles of the sea-coast, and then turning *n.* runs over Pejepskaeg falls into Merry-Meeting bay, where it forms a junction with the Kennebeck, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands on this river are very good.

ANEAV, Port of the, on the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland and gulph of St. Lawrence, between cape Raye and the bay of Anguila.

ANECUILCO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tetelzingo, and *alcaldia mayor* of Coautla, in Nueva España. It contains 20 families of Indians, and at a little more than a league's distance there is the estate of Mapaztlan; in the vicinity of which is a *rancheria*, consisting of 22 families of Mulattoes and *Mustees*, who have near to this place another estate, in which they grind silver-metals, and which is of the *real* of the mines of Coautla. It is one league *s. w.* of its head settlement.

ANEGADA, a small island of the N. sea, one of the Antillas, situate to the *e.* of that of Puertorico. It is barren, without water, and desert, [is dependent on Virgin Gorda. It is about six leagues long, is low, and almost covered by water at high tides. On the *s.* side is Treasure Point. Lat. 18° 46′ *n.* Long. 64° 22′ *w.*]

Anegada, also a bay of the coast of the straits of Magellan. It is large and capacious, and lies between that of San Matias and the cape of San Andres.

Anegada, a small island near the coast of Vera Cruz, in the bay or gulph of Mexico, between the Arrecife del Palo, and the island of Cabezas.

Anegada, a point of land of the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, close to the cape of Orange, and opposite the bay of La Posesion.

Anegada, another bay of the coast of the Patagones, which lies between the river of La Plata and the strait of Magellan.

ANEGADITOS, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast, between port Trinidad and the island Cochinos.

ANEGADIZOS, River of the, in the province and government of Chocó, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It runs almost directly from *e.* to *w.* into the S. sea, near the point of Salinas.

Anegadizos, Senas de los, the name of three mountains, which are upon the coast of the S. sea, in the same province and government as the former river.

ANEMBI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru.

AUGACHILLA, a river of the district of Guadalabquen, in the kindom of Chile. It runs *w.* and enters the Valdivia near this city.

ANGAGUA, Santiago de, a *settlement* of the head settlement of the district of Uruapan, and *alcaldia mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate in the interior of the *serrania*. It contains 22 families of Indians, and is distant 10 leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement, and 15 from the capital.

ANGAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Latacunga in the new kingdom of Quito.

ANGAMOCUTIRO, San Francisco de, a *settlement* of the head settlement of the district of Puruandiro, and *alcaldia mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoácan; situate on the top of a hill, in the *e.* part of its capital; is of a warm and dry temperature; contains 45 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 106 of Indians. Twenty-five leagues *e.* of its capital Pasquaro.

ANGARAES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *n.* by the province of Jauja, on the *w.* by the Andes, and joins the province of Castro-Virreyna to the *s.*; to the *e.* it is bounded by the island of Tayacaja, of the province of Huanta: 24 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* and 12 in width, having a very irregular figure. Its temperature is for the most part cold, except in one or two hollow uneven parts, which are somewhat temperate; but there is nevertheless no scarcity in wheat, maize, and other seeds. In the temperate parts are cultivated the sugar-cane, some fruits and herbs, and a kind of hay called *ichu*, serving as fuel for the ovens in which they extract the quicksilver, from which great emolument is derived, since the miners buy this article at a great price. It abounds in cattle of every kind, and in native sheep, which serve to carry the metals to the ovens. There are also found in this province various coloured earths for painting, such as umber, which they call *guancabélica*, *oropimente*, *ocre almagre*, vermillion, and others of different hues. It is watered by the river Sangoiaco, which divides it from the island of Tayacaja, belonging to the province of Huanta, the river Vilcabamba, which also divides it from the province of Tauxa, and the rivers Licay and La Sal, all of which run into the Marañon. It has six curacies or parishes of Indians, and 30 other settlements, dependent upon, or annexed to these. Its *repartimiento* was 36,422 dollars, of which it paid 1456 of *alcavala* in five years. The capital is Guancavélica, and the settlements of its jurisdiction are,

San Antonio,	Andabamba,
San Sebastian,	Paucara,
Santa Ana,	Ilillinca,
Santa Barbara,	Vechuilluiaillas,
Acobamba,	Huachocollpa,
Acoria,	Pata,
Conaica,	Huando,
Lircay,	Palea,
Julcarmarca,	Añancusi,
Autarpanca,	Pallalla,
Huaillas,	Chacapa,
Huancahuanca,	Iscuchaca,
Congallo,	Cuenca,
San Christóval,	Moya,
Asuncion,	Vilcabamba,
Sacsamarca,	Incahuasi,
Huailazuchu,	Acobambilla,
Chacllatacana,	Callanmarca,
Espirítu Caja,	Achonga.
Todos Santos,	

ANGASMAIU, a river of the province and government of Popayán, in the valley of Los Masteles. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and, after collecting the waters of the Tuanambú and the Guaitara, enters the Patia on the *s.* side, which thus becomes increased by its stream. It then divides the jurisdiction of Quito from that of Popayán, and is the mark of the boundary of the inquisition of Lima, and the point from whence that of Cartagena begins. Its mouth is in Lat. 2° 4′ *n.* Long. 78° 24′ *w.*

ANGASMARCA, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Parianchacra.

Angasmarca, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamachuco, also in Peru.

Angasmarca, a river of the same province and *corregimiento*. It rises to the *s.* of the capital, and enters the river Santa.

ANGEL, San, a *settlement* of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Coyoacan in Nueva España, of an agreeable and delightful temperature, and well stocked with houses, gardens, and orchards, which serve as places of recreation to the people of Mexico. There is a convent of monks of the order of St. Francis, and another magnificent convent of the bare-footed Carmelites, which is a college of studies. It has some commerce in cloths and baizes, wrought in its manufactories; is distant somewhat more than a quarter of a league from the *w.* of its capital.

Angel, San, another *settlement* in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Periban in the same kingdom. It contains 86 families of Indians, and six of *Mustees*, who obtain a livelihood in making shoes and saddles, as its territory has no productions whatever. It has a convent of the order of St. Francis, and is six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

Angel, San, another, of the kingdom of Chile, which is a place of encampment, and a frontier of the Arucanian Indians, near the river Biobio.

Angel, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito, situate in the road which leads down from Popayán.

Angel, San, another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, on the shore of a river which enters into that of Gila, to the *w.* of the garrison of Horcarsitas.

Angel, San, another, of the missions held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Yui. Here the Portuguese, commanded by Gomez Freire de Andrade, held their head-quarters, in the year 1756, when the lieutenant-general Don Pedro Cevallos, with the Marquis of Valdelirios, was sent over to treat for an exchange of prisoners between the settlement of Paraguay and the crown of Portugal. [It was founded in the year 1707, in Lat. 28° 17′ 19″ *n.* Long. 54° 52′ *w.*]

Angel, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, situate at the source of the river of its name.

Angel, San, a large island of the gulph of California, or Red sea of Cortes, situate in the most interior part of it, at a small distance from the coast.

Angel, San, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, which rises from the desert of Angel, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Mira, a little before the bridge which is across the latter, in Lat. 27° 7′ *n.*

ANGELES, Puebla de los, a capital city of the province of Tlaxcala in Nueva España, founded in 1533 by the bishop Don Sebastian Ramirez de Fuenleal; is of a warm and dry temperature, and one of the most beautiful cities of America, being inferior to none in Nueva España, save its capital. Its temples are sumptuous, its streets wide, and drawn in a straight line from *e.* to *w.* and from *n.* to *s.*; the public squares are large and handsome; and the ancient edifices of proportionate architecture. The cathedral is extremely rich, ornamental, and well endowed; to this is united the magnificent chapel of Sagrario, with two curacies and four assisting parish chapels, which are, the chapel of the Indians, that of Los Dolores, at the bridge of San Francisco, that of Los Cozos, and another, also

having the name of Los Dolores, contiguous to the convent of Bethlemites, and that of San Marcos, as suffragan: besides these, it has four other parishes; that of San Joseph, with five places of visitation, which are those of the Indians, San Pablo, Santa Ana, San Antonio, and Nuestra Señora de Loreto; also the parish of Santa Cruz, with four other places of visitation, namely, of Santiago, San Miguel, San Matias, and Guadalupe; the parish of Santo Angel Custodio with two; Los Remedios, and San Baltasar, and that of Santa Cruz with three; namely, of San Juan del Rio, El Santo Christo de Xonacaltepec, and Misericordia. It contains the three following convents: St. Domingo, a large building; the royal college of San Luis, with public studies and the convent for recluses of San Pablo: and in its vicinity two large chapels, one of the Mistecos Indians, and another of the order of Penitence, to which is annexed that of La Santa Escuela. It has also a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and some independent chapels of the order Tercera of Indians; and without the walls of the city, other churches and hospitals. It has also the college which was formerly of the Jesuits, and contiguous to that, the church of San Miguel, of Indians; and of San Ildefonso, of barefooted Carmelites, which is a house for novices and for studies; two colleges of San Juan de Dios, one for novices and the other a hospital, called San Pedro; the college of San Hipolito de la Caridad, and the convent of Bethlemites, of the La Convalescence, with schools for children; the church of the Oratorio de San Felipe Neri, and that of the congregation of the ecclesiastics of St. Peter, for the practising of ministers in the duties of the pulpit and the confessional. Its monasteries are those of Concepcion, San Gerónimo, Santisima Trinidad, Santa Catalina, of Dominican nuns; Santa Ines de Monte Policiano, of the same order; of Santa Rosa de Maria, of barefooted Carmelites; of Santa Monica, of the Recoletan Agustines, Capuchins, and St. Claire. The colleges which adorn this city are, San Pedro and San Juan, in which is included the Tridentine seminary, where the collegians are taught grammar, the graver sciences, and the Mexican tongue; also the great college of San Pedro and San Pablo, for studying theology and philosophy; of San Geronimo, for teaching grammar; and of San Ignacio, for the graver studies. Here is a college for children, with the title of La Caridad; another entirely for married women and widows; that of Jesus Maria, contiguous to that of San Gerónimo; and another female convent, with a magnificent temple and devout sanctuary of the miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad. Besides these aforesaid temples, there are, without the walls of the city, various chapels and hermitages in the wards of the Indians which encompass it; and with those who inhabit these wards, and those within the city, the numbers of families amount to 3200 of Mexican Indians, and 15,000 Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. The commerce which they maintain, although it has been upon the decline from the beginning of the present century, with regard to what it was before, consists of cloths and fruits of Spain and of the country, and some cloths from China, besides various effects which find their way hither from the other provinces. It also traffics in soap of various qualities, cotton manufactures, fine earthen ware, resembling that of Talavera, and all kinds of iron and steel work, as plough-shares, chopping-knives, table-knives, spurs, and stirrups; and, what are held in particular estimation, the white arms, renowned for a singular temper, and not inferior to those of Toledo. It is the seat of the bishop suffragan to the archbishop of Mexico, established in the year 1526, in the city of Tlaxcala, and translated to this in 1550. Its mitre has had the glory of having adorned the head of the venerable Señor Don *Fray* Juan de Palafox, whose canonization is no small subject of discussion at the present day. This famed person was the author of many sacred and profound works, and among the rest, those of the turbulent disputes which he maintained with the extinguished society of the Jesuits.

[La Puebla de los Aageles, the capital of the intendancy of its name, is more populous than Lima, Quito, Santa Fe, and Caracas; and after Mexico, Guanaxuato, and the Havannah, the most considerable city of the Spanish colonies of the new continent. La Puebla is one of the small number of American towns founded by European colonists; for in the plain of Acaxete, or Cuitlaxcoapan, on the spot where the capital of the province now stands, there were only in the beginning of the 16th century a few huts, inhabited by Indians of Cholula. The privilege of the town of Puebla is dated 28th Sept. 1531. The consumption of the inhabitants, in 1802, amounted to 52,951 *cargas* (of 300 pounds each) of wheaten flour, and 36,000 *cargas* of maize. Height of the ground at the Plaza Mayor, 7381 feet; population, according to Humboldt, 67,800. This city is 22 leagues to the *e.* of Mexico. Long. 98° 3′. Lat. 19°.]

Catalogue of the Bishops of La Puebla de los Angeles.

1. Don *Fray* Julian Garces, native of Aragon, a Dominican, preacher to the Emperor Charles V.

elected bishop of Tlaxcala in 1527; he died in 1542.

2. Don *Fray* Pablo de Talavera, native of the town of Navalmarquende; elected in 1543; died in 1545.

3. Don *Fray* Martin Sarmiento, native of Ojacastro, a Franciscan monk, commissary-general of India; elected in 1546; died in 1557.

4. Don Bernardo de Villa Gomez; elected in 1559; died in 1570.

5. Don Antonio de Ruiz de Morales y Molina, native of Córdova; elected in 1572; he died in 1576.

6. Don Diego de Romana, a native of Valladolid, canon of Granada, inquisitor, founder of the college of the Jesuits of his country; elected in 1378; he died in 1606.

7. Don Alonso de la Mota y Escobar, native of Mexico, dean of that metropolitan church; he founded the college of San Ildefonso, of the Jesuits of this city, endowed it with provisions for 25 nuns; and under his direction and influence, were founded the convents of Santa Teresa and Santa Ines.

Also, Don Juan de Santo Matía Saenz de Mañosca, bishop of Cuba, removed to this, but died before he took possession of it.

8. Don Gutierre Bernardo de Quiros, native of Tineo in Asturias, inquisitor of Toledo and Mexico; elected in 1626; he died in 1638.

9. Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, native of Ariza in Aragon, treasurer of Tarazona; elected in 1639; promoted to the archbishopric of Mexico in 1556.

10. Don Diego Osorio de Escobar y Llamas, native of Coruña, canon of Toledo; elected in 1556, founder of the convent of La Santissima Trinidad, of monks of Concepcion; promoted to the archbishopric of Mexico in 1667.

11. Don Manuel Fernandez de Santa Cruz, native of La Palencia, *mayor* collegian of Cuenca, *magistral* canon of Segovia, bishop of Chiapa and of Guadalaxara; promoted in 1667; he founded the colleges of San Pedro and San Pablo, of St. Domingo, that of San Joseph de Gracia, for children, and that of Santa Monica; he finished the beautiful tower of the church, erected two gates of marbles, put up the statues, and finished the exchange, which fronts the mart; he was promoted to the bishopric of Mexico in 1703, presented to this in 1676; he did not accept of the promotion of the bishopric or vice-royalty of Mexico, to which he was invited; he died in the year 1699.

Don *Fray* Ignacio de Urbina, of the order of St. Gerome, archbishop of Santa Fe, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; he was before presented to this in 1702, but declined it.

12. Don Garcia Legaspi Altamirano, native of Mexico, archdeacon of that metropolis; as bishop of this church, promoted in the year 1703, of which he took possession the following year, and in a short time died.

13. Don Pedro Nogales Dávila, native of Zalamea in Estremadura, of the order of Alcántara, inquisitor of Logroño; he was elected in 1708, and died with the reputation of sanctity in 1721.

14. Don Juan Antonio de Lardiz-aval y Elorza, native of Segura in Guipuzcoa, *mayor* collegian of San Bartolomé, *magistral* canon of Salamanca, and professor of sciences in that university; he was elected in 1722, and was offered the archbishopric of Mexico in 1735; this however he declined accepting, and died in 1733.

15. Don Benito Crespo, a knight of the order of Santiago, native of Estremadura, dean of Oaxaca, bishop of Durango; promoted to La Puebla in 1734, and died in 1737.

16. Don Pedro Gonzalez Garcia, native of Tordelaguna; he was delaying three years and an half in the port of Santa Maria, without daring to embark on account of the war, when he was promoted to the bishopric of Alvila in Spain, in 1743.

17. Don Domingo Pantaleon Alvarez de Abreu, native of Canaria, archbishop of St. Domingo; promoted to this of La Puebla in 1743; he encouraged the foundation of the convent of Santa Rosa, and dedicated the church of Nuestra Señora del Refugio, in the small settlement of Las Caleras; he died in 1763.

18. Don Francisco Xavier Fabian y Fuero, native of Terzaga, bishop of Siguenga, of which he was *magistral* collegian in the grand college of Santa Cruz, canon and abbot of Santa Leocadía in the church of Toledo; elected in 1764, and promoted to the archbishopric of Valencia in 1774.

19. Don Victoriano Lopez Gonzalo, vicar-general of the church of La Puebla; elected in 1774.

[Angeles, Puebla de los, Intendancy of. This intendancy, which has only a coast of 26 leagues towards the great ocean, extends from 16° 57′ to 20° 40′ of *n.* latitude, and is consequently wholly situated in the torrid zone. It is bounded on the *n. e.* by the intendancy of Vera Cruz, on the *e.* by the intendancy of Oaxaca, on the *s.* by the ocean, and on the *w.* by the intendancy of Mexico. Its greatest length, from the mouth of the small river Tecoyame to near Mexitlan, is 118

[leagues; and its greatest breadth, from Techuacan to Mecameca, is 50 leagues.

The greater part of the intendancy of Puebla is traversed by the high *cordilleras* of Anahuac. Beyond the 18th degree of latitude the whole country is a plain eminently fertile in wheat, maize, *agave*, and fruit trees. This plain is from 1800 to 2000 metres, or 5905 to 6561 feet, above the level of the ocean. In this intendancy is also the most elevated mountain of all New Spain, the Popocatepetl. This volcano, first measured by Humboldt, is continually burning; but for these several centuries it has thrown nothing up from its crater but smoke and ashes. This mountain is 600 metres, or 1968 feet, higher than the most elevated summit of the old continent. From the isthmus of Panama to Bering's straits, which separate Asia from America, we know only of one mountain, *Mont St. Elie*, higher than the great volcano of Puebla.

The population of this intendancy is still more unequally distributed than that of the intendancy of Mexico. It is concentrated on the plain which extends from the eastern declivity of the snowy mountains to the environs of Perote, especially on the high and beautiful plains between Cholula, La Puebla, and Tlascala. Almost the whole country, from the central table-land towards San Luis and Ygualapa, near the S. sea coast, is desert, though well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and the other precious productions of the tropics.

The table-land of La Puebla exhibits remarkable vestiges of ancient Mexican civilization. The fortifications of Tlaxcala are of a construction posterior to that of the great pyramid of Cholula, a curious monument, of which Humboldt promises to give a minute description in the historical account of his travels in the interior of the new continent. It is sufficient to state here, that this pyramid, on the top of which he made a great number of astronomical observations, consists of four stages; that in its present state the perpendicular elevation is only 54 metres, or 177 feet; and the horizontal breadth of the base, 439 metres, or 1423 feet; that its sides are very exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels; and that it is constructed (if we may judge from the perforation made a few years ago in the *n.* side) of alternate strata of brick and clay. These data are sufficient for our recognising in the construction of this edifice the same model observed in the form of the pyramids of Teotihuacan, which that author also describes. They suffice also to prove the great analogy between these brick monuments, erected by the most ancient inhabitants of Anahuac, the temple of Belus at Babylon, and the pyramids of Menschich-Dashour, near Sakhara in Egypt.

The platform of the truncated pyramid of Cholula has a surface of 4200 square metres, or 45,208 square feet English. In the midst of it there is a church dedicated to Nuestra Señora de los Remedios, surrounded with cypress, in which mass is celebrated every morning by an ecclesiastic of Indian extraction, whose habitual abode is the summit of this monument. It is from this platform that we enjoy the delicious and majestic view of the Volcan de la Puebla, the Pic d'Orizaba, and the small *cordillera* of Matlacueye, which formerly separated the territory of the Cholulans from that of the Tlaxcaltec republicans.

The pyramid, or teocalli of Cholula, is exactly of the same height as the Tonatiuh Itzaqual of Teotiuhacan, already adverted to; and it is three metres, or 9.8 feet, higher than the Mycerinus, or the third of the great Egyptian pyramids of the group of Ghize. As to the apparent length of its base, it exceeds that of all the edifices of the same description hitherto found by travellers in the old continent, and is almost the double of the great pyramid known by the name of Cheops. Those who wish to form a clear idea of the great mass of this Mexican monument, from a comparison with objects more generally known, may imagine a square, four times the dimensions of the Place Vendome, covered with a heap of bricks of twice the elevation of the Louvre! The whole of the interior of the pyramid of Cholula is not, perhaps, composed of brick. These bricks, as was suspected by a celebrated antiquary at Rome, M. Zoega, probably formed merely an incrustation of a heap of stones and lime, like many of the pyramids of Sakhara, visited by Pocok, and more recently by M. Grobert. Yet the road from Puebla to Mecameca, carried across a part of the first stage of the teocalli, does not agree with this supposition. We know not the ancient height of this extraordinary monument. In its present state, the length of its base is to its perpendicular height as eight to one, while in the three great pyramids of Ghize, this proportion is as one and six-tenths and one and seven-tenths to one, or nearly as eight to five.

The intendancy of Puebla gratifies the curiosity of the traveller also with one of the most ancient monuments of vegetation, the famous ahahuete, (cupressus disticha.—*Linn.*), or cypress of the village of Atlixco, which is 76.4 feet English in circumference, measured interiorly (for its trunk is hollow); the diameter is 16 feet English. This cypress of Atlixco is, therefore, to within a few

[feet of the same thickness as the baobab (andansonia digitata) of the Senegal.

The district of the old republic of Tlaxcala, inhabited by Indians jealous of their privileges, and very much inclined to civil dissensions, has for a long time formed a particular government. It is indicated in the general map of New Spain as still belonging to the intendancy of Puebla; but by a recent change in the financial administration, Tlaxcala and Guautla de las Hamilpas were united to the intendancy of Mexico and Tlapa, and Ygualapa separated from it.

There were, in 1793, in the intendancy of Puebla, without including the four districts of Tlaxcala, Guautla, Ygualapa, and Tlapa:

Indians,	Males	187,531 souls.
	Females	186,221
Spaniards or whites,	Males	25,617
	Females	29,363
Mixed race,	Males	37,318
	Females	40,590
Secular ecclesiastics		585
Monks		446
Nuns		427

Result of the total enumeration, 508,098 souls, distributed into six cities, 133 parishes, 607 villages, 425 farms (*haciendas*), 886 solitary houses, (*ranchos*), and 33 convents, two-thirds of which are for monks.

The government of Tlaxcala contained, in 1793, a population of 59,177 souls, whereof 21,849 were male, and 21,029 female Indians. The boasted privileges of the citizens of Tlaxcala are reducible to the three following points: 1. The town is governed by a cacique and four Indian *alcaldes*, who represent the ancient heads of the four quarters, still called Tecpectipac, Ocotelolco, Quiahutztlan, and Tizatlan; these *alcaldes* are under the dependence of an Indian governor, who is himself subject to the Spanish intendant: 2. The whites have no seat in the municipality, in virtue of a royal cedula, of the 16th April 1585: and, 3. The cacique, or Indian governor, enjoys the honours of an *alferez real*. The progress of the industry and prosperity of this province has been extremely slow, notwithstanding the active zeal of an intendant equally enlightened and respectable, Don Manuel de Flon, who lately inherited the title of Count de la Cadena. The flour trade, formerly very flourishing, has suffered much from the enormous price of carriage from the Mexican table-land to the Havannah, and especially from the want of beasts of burden. The commerce which Puebla carried on till 1710 with Peru, in hats and delft ware, has entirely ceased. But the greatest obstacle to the public prosperity arises from four-fifths of the whole property (*fincas*) belonging to mort-main proprietors; that is to say, to communities of monks, to chapters, corporations, and hospitals. The intendancy of Puebla has very considerable salt-works near Chila, Xicotlan, and Ocotlan, in the district of Chiautla, as also near Zapotitlan. The beautiful marble, known by the name of Puebla marble, which is preferable to that of Bizaron and the Real del Doctor, is procured in the quarries of Totamehuacan and Tecali, at two and seven leagues distance from the capital of the intendancy. The carbonate of lime of Tecali is transparent, like the gypsous alabaster of Volterra, and the Phengites of the ancients.

The indigenous of this province speak three languages totally different from one another, the Mexican, Totonac, and Tlapanec. The first is peculiar to the inhabitants of Puebla, Cholula, and Tlascala; the second, to the inhabitants of Zacatlan; and the third is preserved in the environs of Tlapa. Whatever may be the depopulation of the intendancy of Puebla, its *relative population* is still four times greater than that of the kingdom of Sweden, and nearly equal to that of the kingdom of Aragon. The industry of the inhabitants of this province is not much directed to the working of gold and silver mines. Those of Yxtacmaztitlan, Temeztla, and Alatlauquitepic, in the Partido de San Juan de los Llanos, of La Canada, near Tetela de Xonotla, and of San Miguel Tenango, near Zacatlan, are almost abandoned, or at least very remissly worked.

The most remarkable towns of the intendancy of Puebla are, the capital of this name, Tlascalla, Cholula, Atlixco, Tehuacan de las Granadas, Tepeaca or Tepeyacac, Huljocingo or Huexotzinco. Population in 1803, 813,300. Extent of surface in square leagues, 2696. Number of inhabitants to the square league, 301.]

Angeles, Puebla de los, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora, a town of the province and government of Popayán, founded in 1565 by the captain Domingo Lozano. It was large and well peopled; but it is at present reduced to a miserable state, by the repeated ravages committed in it by the infidel Indians of the frontier. Twenty leagues from Tocaima, and nine from the town of Neiva.

Angeles, Puebla de los, another settlement, with the sirname of Angeles de Roamainas, a *reduccion* of the missions which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province

and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of the river Napo; founded by the father Lucas Maxano in 1659, from a nation of Indians of its name.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, in the province and government of Cumaná, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the middle of the *serrania*. It is one of those of the mission which is under the care of the Capuchin Catalanian fathers.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, another, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora, in the district of Chiriqui, of the province and government of Veragua, kingdom of Tierra Firme.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, with the same dedicatory title, a *reduccion* of the missions in Orinoco, held by the regulars of the extinguished order of Jesuits, of the province of the new kingdom of Granada, situate on the shore of that river. It is composed of Indians of the nation of Saliva. In 1733 it was destroyed and burnt by the Caribes Indians, who could not, with all their strength, destroy the cross that was in it.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, another, of the province and government of La Senora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of this name.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, another, of the district and *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the new kingdom of Granada, near the capital of Santa Fe.

ANGELES, PUEBLA DE LOS, a bay on the coast of the gulph of California, or Red sea of Cortes, in the most interior part of it, behind the island of the Angel de la Guardia.

ANGELES PUEBLA DE LOS, a port on the coast of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España, and in the S. sea. It is the mouth of the river Cayola, between that of La Galera and the settlement of Tanglotango.

ANGLOIS, CUL DE SAC, a port of the *s. e.* coast of the island of Martinica, very convenient, secure, and well sheltered. It is between the cape Ferre, and the bay of the same name.

ANGLOIS, CUL DE SAC, another port on the *n.* coast of the river Lawrence in New France, to the *s.* of St. Pancras.

ANGOGARD, a settlement of New France, or Canada, situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, at a small distance from the city of Quebec.

ANGOIACO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru. It is the same that afterwards takes the name of the Ancient Marañon; some call it Sangolaco.

ANGOL, a city of the kingdom of Chile, founded by Pedro de Valdivia, with the name of Los Confines. It was afterwards changed by Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza to a more open and level spot, eight leagues from the *cordillera*, and 20 from La Concepcion, in a soil abounding in fruits, seeds, and vines; as also in raisins, figs, and other dried fruits. It is surrounded by cyprus, and is bounded by the river Biobio on the *s.* and by another small stream on the *n.* which, running rapidly, might encourage the building of mills upon it. This city was destroyed by the Araucanos Indians, who set fire to it in 1601, putting to death a great number of its inhabitants. It has never yet been rebuilt; and the ruins of it alone remain a mournful witness of its melancholy catastrophe.

ANGOSTO, Port, of the strait of Magellan, discovered by Pedro Sarmiento on the 7th of February 1580. It is one of the parts which this admiral took possession of for the crown of Spain, putting up a cross, when in the night he saw a globe of fire rising from the earth, which afterwards became elongated in the air, so as to represent a lance; it then took the figure of a half-moon, being of a bright red and whitish colour. This port has a clear bottom at 22 fathoms depth, and is three leagues from the point of San Ildefonso.

ANGOSTURA, a strait of the river Paraguay, in the province and government of this name, in that part which is entered by the Pilcomayo, and where a redoubt has been thrown up for the defence of that pass.

ANGOSTURA, another, in the river Orinoco; it becomes narrowest in the province and government of Guayana, where was lately built the city of Guayana.

ANGRA DE LOS REYES, a city of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil, situate upon the coast of a small bay, so called, and which gives it its name: it has two churches, a monastery of nuns, and it is garrisoned by a detachment of 20 men. Its fisheries are the only means of its commerce; it is 36 miles from the river Janeiro. Lat. 23° 4′ *s.* Long. 44° 11′ *w.*

ANGUALASTA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of the city of Rioja, in Peru.

ANGUASSETCOK, a settlement of the English, in the province and colony of New Hampshire.

ANGUILA, or SNAKE Island, in the N. sea, one of the Small Antilles, inhabited by the English, is 10 leagues in length, and three in width, and takes its name from its figure. Its productions are tobacco, much esteemed for excellent quality, maize, and some sugar. It abounds in cattle,

which have multiplied in a wild state in the woods; has only one port or bay of any convenience. It was in the possession of the English from the year 1650, when it was but badly peopled; has been at different times ravaged by the French; but in the year 1745 these were caused to retire with great loss. N. of the island of San Martin, and *s. e.* of La Anegada, in lat. 18° 12′ *n.* and long. 63° 10′ *w.* [It is included amongst the Virgin islands, and of the government of the governor general of the Leeward islands.]

Anguila, another, a small island or rock of the coast of the island of Cuba, close to that of Los Roques, between that island and that of San Andres, one of the Lucayas.

[ANGUILLE, Cape, a point of land in Newfoundland island, on the *w.* side, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 leagues *n.* from cape Ray, the *s. w.* extremity of the island, in lat. 47° 57′ *n.*]

[Anguille, a bay on the *n. n. e.* side of the island of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite Magdalen isles, and having St. Peter's harbour on the *s. e.* and Port Chimene on the *n. w.*]

Anguille, a point or strip of land of the same coast, and near the former bay.

ANGUSTIAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada, situate in the district of the city of Pamplona, and valley of Los Locos, on the shore of the river Macio.

ANHEIMBAS, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná.

ANIBA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions, and in the territory of the Urubaquis Indians. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the pools there formed by the Marañon, which, according to the description of Mr. Bellin, are a lake called Sarava.

ANIBALIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Betoyes, in the *llanos* of Casanare and Meta, of the new kingdom of Granada: they are very numerous, and of a gentle nature, reduced to the Catholic faith by the missionaries of the abolished society of Jesuits in the year 1722.

ANICAN, small islands of the S. sea, near those of Malvinas, or of Falkland, discovered by Monsieur de Bougainville, when he established himself here with the French.

ANIL, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañon in Brazil.

ANILORE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the Cacao mountains of the Oreguatos Indians, runs many leagues from *s.* to *n.* and enters the river Madera, in the terriory of the Unuriaos Indians.

ANIMAS, a river of the province and government of Florida. It runs *s.* and enters the rivers Jordan and St. Philip, and then runs *n.*

Animas, a small island of the gulph of California, or Red sea of the Cortes. The interior part is very close upon the shore. It is one of those which is called De Salsiuedes.

Animas, another, of the river of Valdivia, in the kingdom of Chile, and district of Guadalabquen, opposite the city.

ANIME, a settlement of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada, situate near the river Ariari.

[ANN ARUNDEL County, in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Patuxent rivers, and has Chesapeak bay *s. e.* Annapolis is the chief town. This county contains 22,598 inhabitants, of whom 10,131 are slaves.]

[Ann, Fort, in the state of New York, lies at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood creek, which falls into S. bay, lake Champlain, near Skenesborough. It lies six miles and three quarters *s. w.* by *s.* from Skenesborough Fort, 10 *e. s. e.* from Fort George, and 12 *n. e.* by *n.* from Fort Edward on Hudson river. Such was the savage state of this part of the country; and it was so covered with trees laid lengthwise and across, and so broken with creeks and marshes, that general Burgoyne's army, in July 1777, could scarcely advance above a mile in a day on the road to Fort Edward. They had no fewer than 40 bridges to construct, one of which was of log work two miles in length; circumstances which in after ages will appear hardly credible. Lat. 43° 22′ *n.* Long. 73° 27′ *w.*]

[Ann, St. a lake in Upper Canada, *n.* from lake Superior, which sends its waters *n. e.* into James's bay through Albany river.]

[Ann, St. is the chief town of the province of Parana, in the *e.* division of Paraguay, S. America.]

[Ann's, St. a port on the *e.* side of Cape Breton island, where fishing vessels often put in. It lies on the *n. w.* side of the entrance into Labrador lake.]

[Ann's, St. is a small town on the river St. John's, province of New Brunswick, about 80 miles from St. John's. It is at present the seat of government.]

ANNA, of the North, a river of the province and colony of Virginia, which runs *e.* and enters the Rapahanock.

Anna, called, of the South, to distinguish it from that of the same province and colony. It also runs *e.* and enters the Pamunkey.

Anna, a county of the province and colony of Maryland, one of the 10 of which it is composed.

Anna, an island of New France, in lake Superior, between the island of Pont Chatrain and the *s.* coast.

Anna, a cape or point of land of the coast of New England, in the province and colony of Massachusetts. It runs many leagues into the sea, between the river Pennycook and Port Boston. [It forms the *n.* side of Massachusetts bay, as cape Cod does the *s.* side. Lat. 42° 40′ *n.* Long. 70° 38′ *w.* See Gloucester. This cape was so named in honour of Anne, consort of king James the First.]

Anna, St. another cape of the *s.* coast of the river St. Lawrence, in the province of Acadia or Nova Scotia.

Anna, St. a settlement and establishment of the French, called La Crique de St. Anne, in the part which they possess in Guayana.

ANNACIOIS, or Annacous, a barbarous nation of Indians, in the kingdom of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro. They inhabit the woods and mountains to the *w.* near the rivers Grande and Yucaru. They are constantly in a state of warfare, night and day, and are irreconcilable enemies of the Portuguese, whose colonies and cultivated lands they continually infest, and which they destroyed in 1687.

ANNAPOLIS, Real, a city and bay of the province and colony of Nova Scotia. It was the capital until this was translated to Halifax, since it was but small and badly fortified. It was founded, with the name of Severn, by the relics of an army established here in the time of Queen Anne of England, on the shore of an excellent bay towards the *n.* The French established themselves here in the year 1605, under the command of Mr. Pointis, who came from the island of Santa Cruz with a certain number of colonists. He gave it the name of Port Royal; but the English, headed by colonel Nicholson, drove them from the port. This port, besides being covered with the thickest clouds, is of difficult ingress and egress. Ships can make it only at one certain period of the year, and then but with great precaution; the currents here being so rapid, as generally to drive them stern foremost; but indeed, if it were not for this, it would be one of the best ports in the world. It is two leagues in length, and has a small island, called the island of Goats, almost opposite the middle of the quay. It is of a good depth, and well sheltered from every wind. When it belonged to the French, the ships employed in the whale fisheries used to put in here; but this commerce is at present wanting, since the English rather prefer Port Breton. The city, although small, has some beautiful edifices, but of moderate height. The English destroyed the old fortification, and constructed another of a regular form, with four bastions, a deep ditch, a covered way, a counterscarp, a half-moon, and other exterior works detached from the body of the fortified place, all of which excite in the Indians reverential awe. It has also different batteries conveniently placed to repel the attacks of an enemy, who can only hope to carry it by bombardment. This fortified place appears to be the battery of New England, and is the last to impede the invasion of the French or Indians on the *e.* as well by sea as land. Not far from the port is a point of land, lying between two rivers, where the tide falls 10 or 12 feet, and all around are beautiful meadows, which are thronged with all kinds of birds. Its principal commerce consists in skins, which they exchange with the Indians for European manufactures. It is the residence of a governor, and is garrisoned by 500 men. At the beginning of this century it was, amongst the French, the very Dunkirk of America, serving as an asylum for pirates and cruisers, to the ruin of commerce and the fisheries. [The harbour is two leagues in length and one in breadth, and the small island, before referred to, is almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain several hundred ships. Its depth of water is no where less than four or five fathoms; it being six or seven on one side of the island, and on the other 16 or 18. The town is not large, but has some very handsome buildings. It is fortified; nor can it be easily attacked but by a bombardment. The fort is capable of containing about 100 men in its present state.] Long. 65° 22′. Lat. 44° 49′ *n.*

Annapolis, Real, a capital city of the county of Ann Arundel, in the province and colony of Maryland, at the mouth of the Severn, and was, by an act of the Assembly in 1694, declared a maritime city, it being ordained that it should be the residence of a collector and commandant of the marine; from which time it began to take the name of Annapolis. Hither also was transferred the tribunal of the county, together with all the state papers, acts, and other important documents: the parish church was erected in 1699, and a public school was founded agreeably to an act of the Assembly, having the archbishop for its chancellor. Procurators, visitors, and governors were also appointed to preside in this city, though this establishment failed to answer the wise purposes of its creation. The aforesaid tribunal meets, in

ordinary, on the second Tuesday in September, November, January, March, and May. This city consists of more than 40 houses, but has not arrived at that pitch of grandeur that was expected, on account of its planters and merchants having been always at variance, as are those of Virginia; and from this it is judged, that it can never hope to rise at a greater elevation of dignity or fortune. [It stands at the mouth of the Severn, 30 miles *s.* of Baltimore, 32 *e.* by *n.* from the Federal city, 72 *s. w.* from Wilmington in Delaware state, and 132 *s. w.* from Philadelphia. In 1694 it was made a port town. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river and two small creeks, and affords a beautiful prospect of Chesapeak bay, and the *e.* shore beyond it. This city is of little note in the commercial world, but is the wealthiest town of its size in the United States. The houses, about 300 in number, are spacious and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The state house is the noblest building of the kind in the Union. It stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction like radii. Lat. 39° 2′ *n.* Long. 76° 40′ *w.*]

[Annapolis River, in Nova Scotia, is of small size. It rises in the *e.* near the head waters of the small rivers which fall into the basin of Minas. Annapolis river passes into the bay of Fundy through the basin of its own name; on the *s.* side of which, at the mouth of the river, stands the town and fort of Annapolis Royal. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 miles; for those of 100 tons, 15 miles; and is passable for boats within 20 miles of Horton. The tide flows up 30 miles.]

[Annapolis, a county on the above river, adjoining to King's county, having five townships, viz. Wilmot, Granville, Annapolis; the chief towns, Clare and Monckton. It is chiefly inhabited by Acadians, Irish, and New Englanders.]

[ANNATOM, one of the New Hebrides cluster of islands.]

ANNOTO, a river of the island and government of Jamaica. It runs *n.* and enters the sea on the coast lying in this point, and between the rivers Blowing and Palmito.

ANO, Nueva, a port of the N. sea, of the coast of California, or Red sea of Cortes; discovered in 1613, on the first of January, on which account this name was given it.

ANOANAPA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country of the Amacotas Indians, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters that of Aicaropa.

ANOLAIMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima and government of Mariquita, in the new kingdom of Granada. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in fruits peculiar to the climate, such as maize, plaintains, *yucas*, and quantities of sugar-cane, of which sugar and preserves are made in an infinite variety of mills; and in this consists the commerce of the natives. These may amount to somewhat more than 100, exclusive of some Indians. Eight leagues from Santa Fe.

ANOPE, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito.

ANOURAMA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *e.* and joins the Marañon between the rivers Urupi and Maracapucú.

ANOURIAHI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Xingu.

ANOZONOI, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the kingdom of Quito.

ANSERMA, Santa Ana de, a city of the province and government of Popayán, in the district and jurisdiction of the audience of Quito, founded in 1532 by the field-officer Jorge Robledo, upon a hill seven leagues distant from the river Cauca. It is of a very hot temperature; the earth abounds in gold mines and in salt, from which it took the name of the Vozanser, which, in the idiom of the Indians of this country, signifies salt. Its productions are rare, and it is very subject to tempests, when balls of fire and lightning often cause serious mischief. It was at first called Santa Ana de los Caballeros, on account of the number of the knights who assembled at its foundation. In its vicinity dwelt the Tapuyas, Guaticas, Quinchias, Supias, and other Indians, who are now no longer heard of here. Fifty leagues *n. e.* of Popayán.

Anserma, a settlement of the same name, with the addition of Vieja, of the same province and government, situate between two rivers.

[ANSON, an interior county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, having Mecklinburgh county *n.* and Bladen and Cumberland counties on the *e.* It contains 5133 inhabitants, including 828 slaves.

ANTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancai in Peru.

Anta, a province of the kingdom of Quito, but little known, to the *s.* of the city of Jaen, covered with impenetrable forests, lakes, rivers, and pools. It is unknown whether it be inhabited by infidel Indians.

Anta, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *s. s. w.* and enters the river Curucay.

ANTABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aymaraes in Peru.

ANTALIS, a barbarous and warlike nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, to the *w.* of Coquimbo, bounded by the province of Putunuaucasi. They valorously opposed the progress of Inca Yupanqui, compelling him to end his conquests on the other side of the river Maule, the last boundary of Peru.

ANTAPALPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Omacho.

ANTARPANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Yulcarmaca.

ANTEGO. See ANTIGUA.

ANTEQUERA, [now called Oaxaca,] a capital city of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Oaxaca in Nueva España, founded in a beautiful and spacious valley of this name, in 1528, by Juan Nuñez del Mercado. It is a large and fine settlement, of an extensive vicinity and great commerce, as well from the fertility of its soil, and from the abundance of its fruits, as from its being in the direct road to the provinces of Guatemala. It has, besides the curacy of the Sagrario of its cathedral, the assisting parish chapels of La Sangre de Christo, Nuestra Señora de las Nieves, Nuestra Señora de la Consolacion, San Joseph, the hospital of San Cosme and San Damian, and an hermitage of La Santisima Trinidad; eight convents of monks, which are, two of Santo Domingo, one called Elgrande, a sumptuous fabric, and the other San Pablo; one of Dezcalzos of San Francisco, that of San Augustin of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, of Carmelitas Dezcalzos; a college which belonged to the abolished society of the regular order of the Jesuits, with a house for students; two hospitals, one of San Juan de Dios, and another of Bethlemites; two colleges, denominated Santa Cruz and San Bartolome, for the education of children; thirteen monasteries of nuns, amongst which, are that of Santa Monica de Augustinas, the church, which is of magnificent structure, and the gate of most exquisite architecture, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Soledad (to whose image, it being very beautiful and miraculous, that city pays singular devotion); another of La Concepcion, another of Santa Catalina de Sena, another of Capuchinas; and a college for the education of children. The city is one of those most conspicuous for the beautiful symmetry of its streets, for its public places and edifices, which would have been still finer, had they not suffered by earthquakes. The temperature, although somewhat hot, is nevertheless healthy. Its eastern part is situated upon the long-continued top of a hill. It abounds in exquisite fruits, such as pears of various kinds, apples, *sapatas*, pomegranates, melons, pines, dates, limes, cedars, lemons, *pitahayas*, nuts, and some grapes. Its wheat is scanty, and of bad quality. The principal productions in which it pays its duties to the King, are *cacao* of Soconusco, ready-made chocolate, and powders of *Oaxaca*, justly esteemed and celebrated for giving a delicate flavour to chocolate. It also fabricates black sealing-wax and some rosaries, the beads of which are made of the kernel of a fruit called *tepexilote*, on which they write with wonderful skill some versicles of the *magnificat*, and paint upon them images with a nicety that makes them much esteemed. In the cathedral, which is beautiful and amply large, (having three naves), as well as in the chapels, is reverenced an arm of San Juan Chrisostomo, with other precious relics; and in one of its chapels, a cross about a yard in length, made from a part of that wonderful cross of Guatulco, brought thither by the bishop Don Juan de Cerbantes. The inhabitants of this illustrious city, which has San Marcial for its patron, are composed of 6000 families; and in the year 1766, through the benign influence of the patron, the number of souls amounted to 20,000. It is 85 leagues to the *e. s. e.* of Mexico. Long. 277° 10′. Lat. 18° 2′.

[ANTERIM, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, having 528 inhabitants, incorporated in 1777, 75 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, and about the same distance *n. w.* of Boston.]

[ANTHONY'S Falls, St. in the river Mississippi, lie about 10 miles *n. w.* of the mouth of St. Pierre river, which joins the Mississippi from the *w.* and are situated in about lat. 44° 50′ *n.* and were so named by father Louis Hennipin, who travelled into those parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives there. The whole river, 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet, and forms a most pleasing cataract. The rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater; so that when viewed at a distance, they appear to be much higher than they really are. In the middle of the falls is a small island, about 40 feet broad, and somewhat longer, on which grow a few hemlock and spruce trees; and about half-way between this island and the eastern shore, is a rock, lying at the very edge of the fall, in an oblique position, five or six feet broad, and 30 or 40 long. These falls are peculiarly situated,

as they are approachable without the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice; which cannot be said, perhaps, of any other considerable fall in the world. The scene around is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the spring and summer, are covered with verdure, and interspersed with little groves, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect.

At a little distance below the falls is a small island, about one acre and an half, on which grow a great number of oak trees, all the branches of which, able to bear the weight, are in the proper season of the year loaded with eagle's nests. Their instinctive wisdom has taught them to choose this place, as it is secure, on account of the rapids above, from the attacks either of man or beast.]

[ANTHONY's Kill, a western water of Hudson river. Its mouth is seven miles above that of Mohawk river, with which likewise it communicates at the *e.* end of Long lake.]

[ANTHONY's Nose, a point of land in the high lands on Hudson river, in the state of New York, from which to Fort Montgomery on the opposite side, a large boom and chain was extended in the late war, which cost not less than 70,000*l.* sterling. It was partly destroyed, and partly carried away, by General Sir Henry Clinton, in October 1777. Also the name given to the point of a mountain on the *n.* bank of Mohawk river, about 30 miles above Schenectady. Around this point runs the stage road.]

[ANTICOSTI, a barren, uninhabited island, in the mouth of St. Lawrence river. It is, however, of very considerable size, being 120 miles long, and 30 broad. The French formerly had a settlement on this island, but at present it is uninhabited; nor can it ever become of much importance, as it does not possess a single harbour where a vessel can ride in safety. The wood which grows upon it is small, and the soil is reckoned unfruitful; which, added to the severity of the winter, will ever prove serious obstacles to its colonization.]

[ANTIETAM Creek, in Maryland, rises by several branches in Pennsylvania, and empties into Potowmack river, three miles *s. s. e.* from Sharpsburgh. Elizabeth and Funk's Towns stand on this creek. It has a number of mills and forges.]

ANTIGOA, PUNTA DE LA, an extremity and cape of the island of Guadalupe, which runs into the sea, facing the *n.*

ANTIGONA, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ondores.

ANTIGOSTI, a large island of the gulph of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the river of this name, in Canada.

ANTIGUA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Small Antillas, called by the English, who possess it, Antego. It is six or seven leagues long, and nearly the same broad. It is of difficult access for vessels, on account of the currents and shallows with which it abounds. It was first thought uninhabitable from a supposed want of water; but the English, who established themselves in it, discovered some fountains, and the inhabitants, who may amount to about 900 persons, have made many wells and cisterns for preserving the rain water. It abounds in every kind of fish, and one of a peculiar sort, which they call *perro de mar*, or sea-dog, from its devouring the other fish, and even the fishermen, on which account the bathing here is very dangerous. It has some very good ports and bays, such as the bays of St. John and Willoughby, and the ports English and Falmouth. It has also a species of sea woodcock, which has a beak similar to that bird, the upper part of which is much larger than the lower; it moves either jaw with equal ease; and some have been seen four feet long, and 12 inches wide towards the head; they have two fins on each side, and a large one upon the belly, rising like the crest of a cock, and extending from the head to the tail: but what is most extraordinary, is the hard beak with two sharp and black horns, nearly an inch and an half each, which the creature has the power of withdrawing with pleasure into its belly, this serving as a scabbard; it has no scales, but a black and rough skin upon its back. This island abounds also with a variety of birds; and that which is the most common, is peculiarly beautiful to behold, having the upper part of the wings and belly of a golden colour, the other half and the back of sky-blue, the tail and long feathers of the wings of a mixture of a very bright red and blue, and studded with other feathers of gold; but the most singular feature is its head, which is covered with a sort of dark bonnet, fringed with green, yellow, and clear blue; it has also a variegated beak; there is a ring of white round the eyes, and the pupil is of a beautiful yellow and red, having the appearance of a ruby set in gold; and upon the head is a plume of feathers, of the colour of vermillion, and others of the colour of pearls. This bird is about the size of a pheasant.—The climate is hot, unsalutary, and is very subject to hurricanes, similar to that

dreadful one which happened in 1707. It is not deficient in cattle, and its wild wax is similar to that of Mainas. This island was first discovered, about the year 1623, by Sir Thomas Warner, and the English established themselves in it in 1636. The king of England granted it, in 1663, to William Willoughby, who sent to it, in 1666, a numerous colony to people it. It was the same year attacked and ravaged by the French, from whom it was retaken, in 1690, by Christopher Codrington. In 1736, three Indians, by name Court, Tombay, and Hecules, entered into a conspiracy to put some gunpowder in a situation that it might explode and blow up a saloon in which the governor was giving a ball and entertainment; but it was timely discovered, and the conspirators met with the punishment they deserved.

[Antigua lies between lat. 17° and 17° 12′ *n.* and between long. 61° 38′ and 61° 53′ *w.*; is situate about 20 leagues to the *e.* of St. Christopher's; and was discovered at the same time with that island by Columbus himself, who named it from a church in Seville, *Santa Maria de la Antigua.* We are informed by Ferdinand Columbus, that that the Indian name was Jamaica. It is a singular circumstance, that this word, which in the language of the larger islands signified a country abounding in springs, should, in the dialect of the Charibbes, have been applied to an island that has not a single spring or rivulet of fresh water in it, notwithstanding what Alcedo asserts.

This inconvenience, without doubt, as it rendered the country uninhabitable to the Charibbes, deterred for some time the European adventurers in the neighbouring islands from attempting a permanent establishment in Antigua; but nature presents few obstacles which the avarice or industry of civilized man will not endeavour to surmount. The lands were found to be fertile, and it was discovered that the water preserved in the cisterns was wonderfully light, pure, and wholesome. So early as 1632, a few English families took up lands there, and began the cultivation of tobacco.

But the settlement was nearly strangled in its infancy. The attack by the French, in 1666, has been already mentioned. It was then that the island was invaded and ravaged with fire and sword. All the Negroes that could be found were taken away; and the inhabitants, after beholding their houses and estates in flames, were plundered even to the clothes on their backs and the shoes on their feet, without regard to sex or age.

Its recovery from this calamity was owing chiefly to the enterprising spirit and extensive views of Colonel Codrington of Barbadoes. This gentleman removing to Antigua about the year 1674, applied his knowledge in sugar-planting with such good effect and success, that others, animated by his example, and assisted by his advice and encouragement, adventured in the same line of cultivation. Mr. Codrington was some years afterwards nominated captain-general and commander-in-chief of all the Leeward Charibbean islands; and deriving from the appointment the power of giving greater energy to his benevolent purposes, had soon the happiness of beholding the good effects of his humanity and wisdom, in the flourishing condition of the several islands under his government.

The prosperity of Antigua was manifested in its extensive population; for when, in the year 1690, General Codrington commanded on the expedition against the French inhabitants of St. Christopher's, Antigua furnished towards it no less than 800 effective men: a quota which gives room to estimate the whole number of its white inhabitants, at that time, at upwards of 5000.

About 34,000 acres of land in this island are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and pasturage annexed; its other principal staples are cotton-wool, ginger, and tobacco; and they raise in favourable years great quantities of provisions.

This island contains two different kinds of soil: the one a black mould on a substratum of clay, which is naturally rich, and when not checked by excessive droughts, to which Antigua is particularly subject, very productive; the other is a stiff clay on a substratum of marl; it is much less fertile than the former, and abounds with an irradicable kind of grass, in such a manner, that many estates, consisting of that kind of soil, which were once very profitable, are now so impoverished and overgrown with this sort of grass, as either to be converted into pasture land, or to become entirely abandoned. Exclusive of such deserted land, and a small part of the country that is altogether unimprovable, every part of the island may be said to be under cultivation.

The island is divided into six parishes and 11 districts. The parishes are, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. George, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Philip. It has six towns and villages: St. John's, (the capital), Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby Bay, Old Bay, Old Road, and James Fort; the two first of which are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the West Indies can boast of so]

[many excellent harbours; of these the principal are English harbour and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former are a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. The military establishment generally consists of two regiments of infantry, and two of foot militia. There are likewise a squadron of dragoons, and a battalion of artillery, both raised in the island; and the regulars receive additional pay, as in Jamaica. The governor or captain-general of the Leeward Charibbean islands generally resides in Antigua, but visits occasionally each island within his government; and in hearing and determining causes from the other islands, presides alone. He is chancellor of each island by his office; but in causes arising in Antigua, he is assisted by his council, after the practice of Barbadoes; and the president, together with a certain number of the council, may determine chancery causes during the absence of the governor-general. The other courts of this island are, a court of king's bench, a court of common pleas, and a court of exchequer. The church of the United Brethren has been very successful in converting to Christianity many of the Negro slaves of this and the other islands.

It is difficult to furnish an average return of the crops of this island, which vary to so great a degree, that the quantity of sugar exported in different years has been from 2500 to 18,000 hogsheads. Thus, in 1779, were shipped 3382 hogsheads and 579 tierces; in 1782, the crop was 15,102 hogsheads and 1603 tierces; and in the years 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops of any kind; all the canes being destroyed by a long continuance of dry weather, and when the whole body of Negroes would have been in danger of perishing for want of food, if American vessels with corn and flour had been at that time denied admittance.

Account of the number of vessels, &c. that have cleared outwards from Antigua, between 5th January 1787, and the 5th January 1788, which was esteemed a favourable year, together with an account of their cargoes, and the value thereof.

Whither Bound.	Shipping.			Sugar.		Rum.	Molasses.	Indigo	Cotton.	Dyeing woods, in value.			Miscellaneous articles, in value.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage	Men.	Cwt.	qr. lbs.	Gallons.	Galls.	lbs	lbs.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Great Britain -	65	13,806	901	254,575	1 18	128,936	3,510	26	131,010	1,742	6	6	46,466	18	3	484,483	19	6
Ireland - - -	16	1,909	159	22,295	— —	97,400	——	—	29,500	2,400	—	—	43	—	—	50,763	16	8
American States	71	8,281	552	6,779	— —	375,150	1,700	—	——	—	—	—	407	5	—	44,679	19	2
Brit. Col. in Amer.	34	2,127	177	844	— —	109,320	700	—	——	—	—	—	14	7	—	11,031	15	4
Foreign W. Indies	47	2,540	259	33	— —	5,740	——	—	——	—	—	—	1,075	—	—	1,632	5	—
Total from Antigua	233	28,663	2,048	284,526	1 18	716,546	5,910	26	160,510	4,142	6	6	48,006	10	3	592,596	15	8

In the report of the privy council on the slave trade, in 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 69,277 taxed acres of patented estates, and the Negroes are computed at 60,000, valued at 50*l.* each Negro. In the same report, a general appraisement of British property, vested in the British colonies makes the land, buildings, and stock, double the value of the Negroes, and the towns, stores, and shipping about $\frac{1}{22}$ of the land.

Hds.

In 1783, Antigua produced, of sugar, 3,900
1787, produced and exported, 19,500
1792, four years' average, only 3,900

It is thought that 17,000 hogsheads of sugar, of 16 *cwt.* may be reckoned a good crop; but the estimate of the sugar produced in Antigua cannot exceed an average of 9000 hogsheads, of 13 *cwt.* at the king's beam.

By return to the house of commons, 1806, the hogsheads of sugar, at 13 *cwt.* exported, were

In 1789, - - - 12,500
1799, - - - 8,300
1805, - - - 3,200

The official value of the imports and exports of Antigua were, in

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1809, -	£198,121	£216,000
1810, -	£285,458	£182,392

And the quantities of the principal articles exported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	lbs.
1809	309	3,983	106,150	629	143,223	112,016
1810	40	2,164	188,799	3,821	77,092	39,880

[The island abounds in black cattle, hogs, fowls, and most of the animals common in the other islands. By returns to government in 1774, the white inhabitants amounted to 2590, and the slaves to 37,808; but the latter were estimated in 1787 at 60,000, as above mentioned.

The import of slaves into Antigua, by report of privy council 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to house of commons in 1805, on a medium of two years, from 1803, were, in

		Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
Average of four years to	1787	768	100	668
Two years to	1805	434	100	334

ANTIGUASI, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman in Peru, and of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Cordova.

ANTILLA, a settlement of the province and *coregimiento* of Abancai in Peru.

ANTILLA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Sabayno.

ANTILLAS, or ANTILLES, islands of the N. sea, discovered by Christopher Columbus in his first voyage, in 1492, situate between 18° and 24° *n.* lat. extending themselves in the form of a bow from the coast of Florida to the *n.* to the coast of Brazil to the *s.* They are divided into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Less. Of the Greater are Cuba, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Puertorico; of the Smaller the principal are 28.

Belonging to the English.

Virgines, Nevis,
Anguila, Antigua,
St. Christopher's, Monserrat.
Barbadoes,

Belonging to the French.

S. Bartholomew, Deseada,
[Ceded to Sweden in 1785.] Los Santos,
Martinica,
Guadalupe, Granada.
Mariegalante,

Belonging to the French and Dutch.

San Martin.

Belonging to the Dutch.

San Eustaquio, Bonaire,
Aves, Curazao.

Belonging to the Spanish.

Margarita, Trinidad.

Belonging to the Danes.

St. Thomas, Santa Cruz.

Charibbes.

Dominica, Becoya.
San Vincente,

Desert.

Tabago, Santa Lucia.

Almost all enjoy a benign temperature, and the cold of winter is unknown to them. The fields preserve an everlasting verdure, and the soil is fertile in every kind of production, particularly in sugar, brandy, cotton, ginger, indigo, coffee, and tobacco; these being the principal branches of commerce. Besides the above-mentioned islands, are those of Anegada, Sombrero, Saba, Granadilla, and others much smaller, which are, more properly speaking, little isles or rocks. At the time of their discovery they were peopled by Indian Charibbes, who are cannibals of a very fierce nature; a few of whom still keep possession of some of the smaller isles. The Europeans established themselves in them in 1625, after that the Spaniards had kept in their possession some of the principal of them from the time they were first discovered. They have since been colonized by the English, French, Dutch, and Danish, and numbers of Negroes have been brought from the coast of Africa to labour in them; these latter forming the greater part of their population. Although the vine has been brought hither, the wine produced from it is not found to keep. These islands are extremely subject to violent hurricanes, and it is seldom that five years elapse without some deplorable calamity taking place.

[The whole of the lesser islands, with the exception of St. Bartholomew, which still belongs to Sweden, and Margarita to Spain, have fallen into the hands of the English. See WEST INDIES, also each island under its respective head.]

ANTINGO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman in Peru, of the jurisdiction of the city of Rioja, situate to the *n.* of the same.

ANTIOQUIA, the province and government of the new kingdom of Granada, one of those which are called Equinocciales, from their being close upon the line, bounded *n.* by the province of Cartagena, *s.* by Popayán, *e.* by the jurisdiction of Santa Fe, and *w.* by the government of Choco. It was called, in the time of the Indians, Hebexico, and was discovered and conquered in 1541 by the brigadier George Robledo. It is of a benign and mild temperature, abounding in productions and in gold mines, from which it derives its source of commerce. It has also some mines of hyacinths, granite, and rock-crystal; but they are little wrought, from the scarcity of workmen.

The country is mountainous, and watered by various rivers, although it is not without some large tracts of level ground. The capital is Santa Fe.

ANTIOSA, Valle de, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chilchas and Tarija in Peru.

[ANTIQUERA, a seaport town in the province of Oaxaca in Mexico. See Antequera.]

[Antiquera, a town in New Spain, province of Oaxaca, 75 miles *s.* of the city of Oaxaca. See Antequera.]

ANTISANA, Paramo de, a very lofty mountain covered with snow, in the kingdom of Quito, towards the *e.* From it the rivers Quixos and Caranga take their source; some believe that it is a volcano. It is elevated 3016 feet above the level of the sea. It belongs, with its district, to the house of the Marquises of Orellana, who have also given to it a title, calling it Vizcondes de Antisana.

[The above is a porphyritic mountain of the Andes, in the vicinity of Quito, which was ascertained by Humboldt, in 1802, to have rising from it a crater, in the midst of perpetual snow, to an elevation of 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.]

[Antisana, a hamlet in the Andes of the kingdom of Quito, elevated, according to Humboldt, 3800 feet above the celebrated plain of Quito, and 13,500 above the sea, and said to be unquestionably the highest inhabited spot on the surface of our globe.]

ANTOFAGASTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, belonging to the archbishopric of Charcas, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ANTOINE, S. Cape of, on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the bay of Pistolet and that of Luvres.

ANTOGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Mamas.

Antogo, a volcano of the mountains of the *cordillera* of the same kingdom.

ANTON, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Penonomé, in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate near the coast of the S. sea, between the two rivers Chiru and Colorado, of a warm temperature. It abounds in cattle of the swine kind, in maize and other seeds, in which its commerce consists, and with which it supplies the city of Panamá, and the vessels which sail from its port for the provinces of Peru. Eighteen leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

Anton, another, in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, situate on the coast and shore of the river Camaratuba.

Anton, another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco, in the same kingdom, on the shore of the river Tapicura.

ANTONA, Laguna de, a port of the coast of the island of St. Domingo.

ANTONIO, San, a settlement of the head settlement of Toliman, and *alcaldía mayor* of Queretaro, in Nueva España, with 32 families of Indians.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement of Tampolomon and *alcaldía* of Valles, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of its head settlement. It is of a hot and moist temperature, produces different sorts of grain and seeds, as do the other settlements of its jurisdiction, and much sugar-cane, of which the natives make sugar for their commerce. It contains 128 families of Guastecos Indians, and is 17 leagues to the *s.* of its capital, and four to the *e.* of its head settlement.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca. It contains 51 families of Indians, and is at a little distance to the *w.* of its capital.

Antonio, San, another, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc. It comprehends 261 families of Indians.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement of Ahuacatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan; three leagues from its head settlement.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula. It contains 44 families of Indians, and lies a league and a half *n.* of its capital.

Antonio, San, another, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, annexed to the curacy of Pantepec.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement of Huehuetlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuscatlan, situate in an umbrageous valley. It contains 140 families of Indians, who employ themselves in preparing, and in the commerce of, saltpetre, and in spinning cotton. It lies to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Antonio, San, another, of the head settlement of Chapala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, on the shore of the great lake or sea of Chapala. It contains 27 families of Indians, who employ themselves in fishing, and in the culture of various seeds and fruits, which the fertility and luxuriance of the soil produces; and with these they traffic with the neighbouring settlements, by means of canoes. One league *w.* of its head settlement.

Antonio, San, another, of the government of

Neiba in the new kingdom of Granada, annexed to the curacy of the town of La Purificacion, situate on the spot which they call del Páramo. It contains 500 housekeepers; and at a very little distance is a convent of Agustine Rocolects.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

Antonio, San, another, in the kingdom of Quito, of the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la capital.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

Antonio, San, another, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situated 130 leagues to the *n. w.* of the *real* of Guanacebi, in the vicinity of which is a large uninhabited spot, called Tinaja.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the middle of the *serrania*. It is a *reduccion* of Indians, and one of those held under the care of the Arragonese Capuchin fathers.

Antonio, San, another, which is the parish of the ancient Barinas, situate in the *serrania* and table plain of Moromoy, where that city was. In its district are some small estates of *cacao* and sugar-cane, and some very rich modern establishments of indigo.

Antonio, San, another, with the addition of Las Cocuisas, in the province of Barinas, situate near to the river Apure. Its district abounds in the larger cattle.

Antonio, San, another, with the addition of Los Altos, situate in the vicinity of the city of Caracas. Its mountains abound in excellent woods and in maize.

Antonio, San, a town of the province and government of Guayana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Paragua.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Maracaibo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and district of the city of San Christobal; situate in the road which leads down to the Nuevo Reyno.

Antonio, San, another, of the same province and government as the former, situate in the district of the city of Pedraza.

Antonio, San, another, of the same province and government, on the shore of the river Paragua, near its source, between the cities of Pedraza and Barinas Vieja.

Antonio, San, another settlement and *asiento* of the mines of the province and government of Chucuito in Peru, near the volcano of Omate.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and captainship of the bay of Todos Santos in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Paraguaca, near the bay.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in the same kingdom, situate on the coast, and at the mouth of the large river of San Francisco, at the same point.

Antonio, San, another, of the same province and *captainship*, situate at the source of the river Sirugipa.

Antonio, San, another settlement and *real* of the silver mines in the province and bishopric of Guadalaxara in Nueva España.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile, on the coast, and at the mouth of the river Rapel.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Aconcagua in the same kingdom.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Cordova, to the *w.* of this city.

Antonio, San, another, of the same province and government as the former, situate between the settlements of Soto and Tororal.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Mamas.

Antonio, San, another, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, distinct from the other of the same name, which is found in it. It lies upon the coast, and at the mouth of the river of San Angelo.

Antonio, San, another, of the same *captainship* and kingdom, on the shore of the river Tapicura.

Antonio, San, another, of the *captainship* of Para in the same kingdom, on the shore of the river of the Amazonas, and *n.* of the capital.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Ibarra in the kingdom of Quito, situate to the *s. s. e.* of the capital.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Popayan in the new kingdom of Granada.

Antonio, San, another, of the missions held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Gaira, of the government of Paraguay. It is destroyed, and the ruins of it alone are visible upon the shore of the river Guabay, from the time that it was razed by the Portuguese of San Pablo, in 1680.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate upon the shore of the river Ibiguay.

Antonio, San, another, in the country and province of Las Amazonas, and territory of Matagroso, between the river Itenes and that of Seneré, to the *w.* of the town of S. Francisco Xavier.

Antonio, San, another, with the surname of Abad, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the district of Sinu, situate on the bank of the stream Ingles; one of those lately formed in 1776 by the governor Don Juan Pimienta.

Antonio, San, another, in the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil; situate near the sea coast, and at the source of river Santa Cruz.

Antonio, San, another, in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, on the shore of the river Camaratuba.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, on the coast of the river Ciranhaya.

Antonio, San, another, of the missions, who maintained the religion of S. Francisco, in Nuevo Mexico.

Antonio San, another, of the head settlement of Teutalpan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España; one league distant from its head settlement.

Antonio, San, another, called El Cerro del Antonio, in the province and government of Cartagena, situate on the sea shore, on the *n.* coast, and also to the *n.* of the *real* De la Cruz.

Antonio, San, a *capital* town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zuchitepéc in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Antonio, San, a village in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil.

Antonio, San, a town of the province and *captainship* of the bay of Todos Santos in Brazil.

[Antonio, San, a town in New Mexico, on the *w.* side of Rio Bravo river, below St. Gregoria. Also the name of a town on the river Hondo, which falls into the gulf of Mexico, *n. e.* of Rio de Bravo, and on the eastern side of the river, *s.* by *w.* from Texas.]

[Antonio, San, another town in the province of Navarre in N. America, on a river which runs *s. w.* in the gulf of California.]

Antonio, San, a bay on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Chocó, close to that of San Francisco Solano.

[Antonio, San, de los Cues, a very populous place of the intendancy of Oaxaca, on the road from Orizaba to Oaxaca, celebrated for the remains of ancient Mexican fortifications.]

Antonio, San, a port of the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica, between Cold bay and the river Grande.

Antonio, San, another, of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the S. sea, and of the province and *corregimiento* of Melipilla. Lat. 33° 39′ *s.* Long. 71° 41′ *w.*

Antonio, San, a cape or point of land of the river Mississippi, opposite the Isla Grande.

Antonio, San, another, on the coast of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, one of the two which form the entrance of the mouth of the river of La Plata.

Antonio, San, another, which is the *w.* extremity of the island of Cuba, opposite that of Cotoche, of the province of Yucatan, from whence it is four leagues distant. Long. 84° 56′. Lat. 21° 54′.

Antonio, San, another, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil, close to the cape of S. Salvador; there is a castle in it of the same name, and a settlement, in which excellent sugar is made. Long. 38° 37′ *w.* Lat. 13° *s.*

Antonio, San, a small island of the coast of Brazil, between this and that of Santa Catalina, in the *captainship* of Rey: the Portuguese have a fort in it of the same name.

Antonio, San, a small river of the same kingdom; it rises in the *sierra* of Los Coriges, runs *e.* and enters the Tocantines on the *w.* side.

Antonio, San, another small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between those of Anna Maria and Bernardo de Arcos.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *e.* and enters the great lake of Los Patos, in the territory of the Tages Indians.

Antonio, San, a large river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; it enters the sea, upon the coast between that of Camaraibi, and that of Antonio Pequeño, so called to distinguish it from this river; also called Antonio Grande.

Antonio, San, another, called Antonio Pequeño, to distinguish it from the former; in the same province or *captainship*. It runs into the sea between that river and the lake Del Norte.

Antonio, San, another, of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España.

ANTONIO, SAN, another, of the province and government of Costarica, in the kingdom of Guatemala; it runs into the N. sea, between the rivers Conception and Talamancas.

ANTONIO, SAN, another, of the province and government of Paraguay; it runs *n.* and enters the Grande de Curituba.

ANTONIO, SAN, a point of land on the coast of the strait of Magellan, between the bay of Arenas and the bay of Santa Catalina. At this point Pedro Sarmiento took possession of that country for the crown of Spain.

ANTONIO, SAN, another, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Melipilla in the kingdom of Chile, between those points which form the port of the same name.

ANTONIO, SAN, some shallows or rocks on the coast of Brazil, of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos, at the entrance or mouth of the river of Santa Cruz.

ANTONIO, SAN, a canal, running from the river of Magdalena, which enters the swamp of Santa Marta, of the province and government of this name.

ANTONIO, SAN, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the banks, and at the source of the river Sala, built as a defence against the Pampas Indians; it lying directly in the road which leads to Tucumán.

ANTONIO, SAN, another fort and garrison of the province and government of Buenos Ayres.

[ANTRIVENTRIA, a subdivision of Tierra Firme, lying to the *s.* of Cartagena.]

ANUNCIACION, NUESTRA SENORA DE LA, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, situate at the source of the river Santa Maria.

[ANVILLE, or Miller's Town, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, at the head of Tulphehocken creek. When the canal between the Susquehannah and Schuylkill, along these creeks, is completed, this town will probably rise to some consequence. It lies 18 miles *n. e.* by *e.* from Harrisburgh, and 65 *n. w.* from Philadelphia.]

[ANZERMA. See ANSERMA.]

ANZUELOS, a river of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala; it rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers San Juan de Nicaragua and Matina, in the province of Veragua.

ANZUEROS, or ANZURES, a river of the province and government of Quijos and Marcas in the kingdom of Quito; it runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Putumayo.

APABOTA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia; it rises in the country of the ferocious Charibbee Indians, and enters the Arui, on the *n.* side, a little before that of the Apaguata.

APACEO, SAN JUAN BAUTISTA DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan; it contains 135 families of Indians, and 200 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, as well as a convent of Franciscan monks. The territory of its jurisdiction is very fertile and pleasant; it is renowned for its abundant crops of grain and delicate fruits, especially the grape, which is held in high estimation for the superiority of its flavour. Four leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

APACEO, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, in the head settlement of the district of Zitaguaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacan; it contains 24 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

APACHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

[APACHIERA, an audience and province of New Mexico, whose capital is St. Fe.]

APACUATA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises in the country of the ferocious Charibbee Indians, and enters on the *n.* side into the Arui.

APAGO, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; it rises in the *cordillera*, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon, forming first some lakes by its waters.

APALACHES, a nation of Indians of Florida, in the territory of its name; dwelling on the side of a chain of rugged mountains. They are very fierce, and so valorous, that it has never been possible to subject them from the time that they were first discovered by the Governor Hernando de Sota, in 1539. They have for their dwellings certain edifices of an oblong square figure, the extremities of which universally point due *n.* and *s.* so that they are little molested by these winds, which, indeed, are here the most prevalent. The pavement is simple and elegant; being made of calcined shells, and of a sort of sand of a gold colour, which they collect from the mountains, forming from it a paste, which, being spread upon the ground, and becoming dry, emits a colour as brilliant as though it were a plate of gold. The

clothing and household furniture of these Indians consists of the skins of the beasts of the mountains: although they have abundance of vines, they are very sober, from their ignorance in what manner to make use of them, and commonly drink nothing but water: they are accustomed to give their male children the names of the enemies they have conquered, or of some hostile settlement which they have plundered and burnt: they maintain the strictest faith in war; nor are they excited to this by a slight pretext, neither through a spirit of avarice or of conquest, but only when they are obliged for their own defence, or for the just satisfaction of injuries received. These Indians have never known the barbarous method of poisoning their arrows; they treat their prisoners with humanity, and their wives and children in the same manner as their servants: some assert that they are very long-lived, and that it is common for them to reach a century: they adore the sun, to which they sing hymns every morning and evening; but at present they have a religion, which is a mixture of their own with the catholic and some protestant sects. [The Apalaches are emigrant Indians from West Florida, from off the river whose name they bear; came over to Red river about the same time the Boluxas did, and have ever since lived on the river, above Bayau Rapide. No nation has been more highly esteemed by the French inhabitants, no complaints against them are ever heard. There are only 14 men remaining, who have their own language, but speak French and Mobilian.]

Apalaches, a bay on the coast of this province, discovered by the Governor Hernando de Soto, in 1535, from whence the Spaniards afterwards formed a settlement called San Marcos, which was immediately reduced to a miserable village of Indians: before its cession, together with the province, to the English in the peace of Versailles, in 1763, it had a fort manned by a detachment of the garrison of San Agustin. Seventy-four leagues from the bay of Carlos.

Apalaches, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana; situate on the shore of the river Movila.

[Apalaches, or St. Mark's River, rises in the country of the Seminole Indians, in E. Florida, near the *n. w.* source of Great Satilla river; runs *s. w.* through the Apalachy country into the bay of Apalachy, in the gulf of Mexico, about 15 miles below St. Mark's. It runs about 135 miles, and falls into the bay near the mouth of Apalachicola river.]

[Apalachian Mountains, a part of the range called sometimes by this name, but generally Alleghany mountains. In this part of the great chain of mountains, in the Cherokee country, the river Apalachicola has its source.]

APALACHICOLA, a town of the province and colony of Georgia, in which the English had a fort, on the shore of the river Savannah, now abandoned.

[Apalachicola is likewise the name of the mother town or capital of the Creek or Muscogulge confederacy, called Apalachucla by Bertram. It is, says he, sacred to peace; no captives are put to death, or human blood spilt here; and when a general peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. On the other hand, the Great Coweta Town, 12 miles higher up the Chata-Uche river, is called the Bloody Town, where the Micos chiefs and warriors assemble when a general war is proposed; and there captives and state malefactors are put to death. Apalachicola is situated a mile and an half above the ancient town of that name, which was situated on a peninsula formed by the doubling of the river, but deserted on account of inundations. The town is about three days journey from Tallassee, a town on the Tallapoose river, a branch of the Mobile river. See Coweta and Tallassee.]

Apalachicola, a river running between E. and W. Florida, [and having its source in the Apalachian mountains, in the Cherokee country, within 10 miles of Tuguloo, the upper branch of Savannah river. From its source to the mouth of Flint river, a distance of 300 miles, it is called Chata-Uche, or Chatahooche river. Flint river falls into it from the *n. e.* below the Lower Creek towns, in *n.* lat. 31. From thence it runs near 80 miles, and falls into the bay of Apalachy, or Apalachicola, in the gulf of Mexico, at cape Blaize. From its source to the 33d deg. of *n.* lat. its course is *s. w.*; from thence to its mouth it runs nearly *s.* See Chata-Ucha and Flint Rivers.]

[APALACHY Country extends across Flint and Apalaches rivers, in E. Florida, having the Seminole country on the *n. e.* Apalachy, or Apalachay, is by some writers applied to a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles *e.* of Pensacola, and the same distance *w.* from Del Spiritu Santo river. The tribes of the Apalachian Indians lie around it.]

[APALOUSA, Indians of N. America. It is said the word Apalousa, in the Indian language,

APA APA APA

It rises in the *sierra* which divides this province from that of Quixos and Marcas, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the Morona.

APIAI, a settlement of the province and government of S. Juan de Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, annexed to the curacy of the city of S. Martin del Puerto. It is poor and wretched, of a very scorching temperature, and, as such, produces only maize, *yucas*, and plantains. Immediately by it, the regulars of the abolished company of Jesuits had a noble and rich estate. In its district is found abundance of the herb escorzoneza (viper's grass).

APICHIQUI, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Quito, on the coast of the S. sea, and to the *s. e.* of that city. It is comprehended in the government of Mainas, and was subjected and united to the empire of Peru by the Inca Huainacapac, thirteenth Emperor.

APIOCHAMA, a large and rapid river of the kingdom of Peru. It runs to the *n.* of the city of La Paz, and after running 22 leagues from *s. w.* to *n. e.* it enters the *w.* side of the river Beni.

APISSINITAS, a small river of New France, or Canada, which runs *s. w.* between those of Monepieux and De Pic, and enters the lake Superior.

APLAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumana in Peru, situate in the fertile valley of Mages, close upon a river.

APO, San Martin de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Uruapan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is distant 15 leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement, and 27 from the capital.

APOLABAMBA, a province of Peru, bounded by the province of Moxos to the *e.* and Carabaya to the *w.* It extends about 80 leagues from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and in this space are situate the settlements consisting of the missions of Apolabamba, founded and governed by the monks of San Francisco, of the province of San Antonio de Charcas. Of these settlements there are eight, and the number of their inhabitants, including both sexes and all ages, may amount to 3000. The country is mountainous, intersected with hills, rocks, and precipices; the road, consequently is very rugged from the settlement of Buenavista to the pleasant valley; in going to which, are three descents, called, from steepness, the Attempts, (las Tentaciones), the last being the most difficult. This territory has many rivers, the most considerable of which is the Tuichi. Many idioms are spoken in the aforesaid provinces, the inhabitants being a mixture of different nations, namely, the Uchupiamonas, Lecos, Yubamonas, and Poromonas. The fruits which they cultivate are *yucas*, rice, maize, *camotes*, *mani*, and plantains, which are the common aliment of all the settlements: they likewise cultivate cotton, of which they make body linen for themselves: they collect some wax, which the bees deposit in the trunks of trees; and in the *pampas* or *llanos* of Isllamas, some cacao, which is produced without any other trouble or culture than such as nature may afford. The trees here are very numerous; of these are the *guayacanes*, cedars, *marias*, &c. If it be not put a stop to soon, these woods will be filled with monkeys of every tribe; these animals are very mischievous, and, in order to gratify their appetites, pick off all the buds from the trees. On the mountains are several wild beasts and venomous animals, insects, and grubs. In every settlement, two *alcaldes* are appointed by the missions, for its political government, and these appointments are confirmed by the viceroy of Peru. The productions that have been before stated as peculiar to it, are carried for sale to La Paz, and to other parts, the products of which, whether they may have been sold or exchanged, are sufficient for the necessary subsistence of the Indians, and of the missionaries and the churches. The larger cattle, the flesh of which alone is here tasted, are provided from the provinces of Lampa and Asangaro; and with the two settlements of Thumapasa and Isllamas, the last of the province of Moxós, it barters *cacao* for other goods. The entrance to this province is through the settlement of Pelechuco, from that of Larecaxa.

The settlements of this jurisdiction are,

San Juan de Sahagun,	San Antonio de Aten,
S. Juan de Buenavista,	S. Joseph de Uchupiamonas,
Santo Cruz de Valle Ameno,	Trinidad de Iariapu,
Concepcion de Apolabamba,	S. Antonio de Isllamas.

Apolabamba, a settlement of this province and *corregimiento*, situate on the shore of the river Santa Rosa, one of those which are composed of the missions.

APOMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pitu.

APOMATOX, a river of the province and colony of Virginia, which runs *e.* and turning towards the *s.* afterwards takes its former direction, until it enters the river James.

APONGARA, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana belonging to the Dutch. It enters into another river, which is nameless, and where many rivers unite to enter the Cuyuni.

APONGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Canaria.

APONIA, a settlement or *alcaldía mayor* of the Portuguese, in the province and country of the Amazonas, situate on the shore of the river of its name, a little before it enters the Madera.

Aponia, a river of the same province, which runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters that of the Madera, opposite that of Tucumare.

[APOQUENEMY Creek falls into Delaware bay, from Middletown in Newcastle county, Delaware, a mile and an half below Reedy island. A canal is proposed to extend from the *s.* branch of this creek, at about four miles from Middletown, to the head of Bohemia river, nearly eight miles distant, which will form a water communication between Delaware bay and that of Chesapeak, through Elk river.]

APOROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru, situate on the frontier of the Chunchos Indians, on the shore of the river Inambari. It has a celebrated mine of gold of the finest quality.

APOSOL, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipila in Nueva España, situate five leagues to the *s.* of that head settlement.

APOSTOLES, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the regulars of the abolished company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay, situate between the rivers Parana and Uruguay, to the *s.* of the settlement of S. Joseph.

[Apostoles, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, founded by the Jesuits in 1632, in the mountains of Tape. Lat. 27° 54′ 43″ *s.* Long. 55° 49′ 19″ *w.*]

Apostoles, some islands of the strait of Magellan, which lie at its entrance into the S. sea, close to the cape Deseado. They are 12 in number, from which circumstance this name was given to them. They are all small, barren, and desert; their shores, although they abound with good shell-fish, are very dangerous, from being rocky. Lat. 52° 34′ *s.* Long. 75° 6′ *w.*

Apostoles, another island, of lake Superior, of New France, or Canada, situate near the *s.* coast.

APOTOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and country of Las Amazonas, who inhabit the shores of the river Cunuris, bounded on the *n.* by the nation of the Tagaris, and *s.* by that of the Cunuris.

APOZO, San Lucas de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Irumpo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacan. It contains 15 families of Indians, and is a league and a half *e. s. e.* of its head settlement.

APPA, a settlement and the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name, in Nueva España. Some call it Apami. It contains 200 families of Indians; and its jurisdiction, which is very much reduced, comprehends only two other head settlements of the district. It lies on the boundary dividing the archbishopric of Mexico from the bishopric of La Puebla, and it has itself some territory in the latter. Its inhabitants employ themselves in tilling the ground. In the two aforesaid settlements, including those of its *rancherios* and estates, the inhabitants amount from 25 to 30 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who are equally employed in the cultivation of maize, barley, beans, and other seeds, and in the breed of swine, for which the country is well adapted.

[APPLE Island, a small uninhabited island in St. Lawrence river, in Canada, on the *s.* side of the river, between Basque and Green islands. It is surrounded by rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous.]

[Apple Town, an Indian village on the *e.* side of Seneca lake, in New York, between the townships of Ovid on the *s.* and Romulus on the *n.*]

[APPOMATOX is the name of a *s.* branch of James river, in Virginia. It may be navigated as far as Broadways, eight or ten miles from Bermuda Hundred, by any vessel which has crossed Harrison's bar in James river. It has eight or nine feet water, a mile or two farther up to Fisher's bar, and four feet on that and upwards to Petersburgh, where all navigation ceases.]

APROBAGUE, or Aproback, a river of the province and government of Cayenne, belonging to the French, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. Its source is in the interior of the mountains, and it enters the sea near cape Orange.

Aprobague, a point or cape of the coast of the same province. It is one of those which form the entrance or mouth of the river mentioned in the above article.

APUALA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España; situate in the most woody part of the road leading to the coast. In its territory are found two-headed eagles. One of these, which

had been killed, was presented by the curate to the Marques de Valero, viceroy of that kingdom; and the viceroy sent it to Spain.

Apuala, another settlement in the *alcaldia mayor* of Yanguitlan, with 85 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of seeds and fruits of different sorts. Six leagues *n.* of its capital.

APUCARA, an ancient province of Peru, *n.* of Cuzco. In past times it was well peopled by Indians. It was conquered by Yupanqui, fifth Emperor of the Incas, and united to the empire of Capac.

APUI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the ferocious Charibbee Indians, runs nearly due *e.* and enters the Arvi.

APUIAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro. They inhabit the loftiest mountains towards the *w.* and extend themselves to the *n.* for many leagues. These Indians are cruel and treacherous, and are continually at war with the bordering nations and with the Portuguese, to whom they do infinite mischief, from the nightly sallies that they are accustomed to make. The women, as well as the men, go entirely naked. They are given to drunkenness and luxury, respecting neither age nor affinity the most close, and render themselves a terror even to their friends and allies. They live upon the flesh of their enemies, or upon fish. They are accustomed to treat their prisoners well, that they may get fat, and make them, for this reason, partake of their horrid banquets. If there should be among the captives an unfortunate female, she becomes the victim of their brutal lust, and uniformly perishes under their repeated and successive acts of violation, and is thus abused till she literally breathes her last. These Indians could never be subjected either by the Portuguese or by the missionaries; for these have always fallen a victim to their cruelty.

APUIDO, a settlement of the province of Venezuela and government of Maracaibo; situate in the Punta Colorada of the coast.

APUILAILAUAXARE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It rises in the territory of the Andirases Indians, runs from *s.* to *n.* and turning its course a little to the *n. e.* enters the river Abacachis, which is a canal or arm of the Madera.

APULCO, a *settlement* and head settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Cuquio in Nueva España. Three leagues *e.* of its capital.

[APURE, San Fernando de, a settlement formed on the right shore of the celebrated river of this name, by some of the inhabitants of the town of Guanare, of the province and government of Venezuela. Allured by the fertility of the soil, they soon obtained for their little village the title and honours of a city. Their property consists chiefly in oxen and mules, and they are given much rather to grazing than to agriculture. Their city, without being large, is pretty well built, and the only church it has, though not a grand building, is neat and well endowed. Population about 6000 souls.]

Apure, a large river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; it rises in the *serranías* of Pamplona, and takes the name of Urú, collecting in its channel the waters of several other streams; namely, that of Chitaga, which rises in the same *sierra*, those of St. Domingo, Masparro, and La Portuguesa, in the jurisdiction of Barinas, and that of Guarico in Caracas. Being formed of all these, it takes the name of the Apure for upwards of 300 leagues through the extensive *llanos* of San Juan, and, overwhelmed by the weight of its waters, rushes through a forest, and empties itself into the Aguarico, which flows in a small stream from the province of Caracas, and is not navigable until it receives these additional waters: it then, in an unrestrained course, runs 20 leagues further, and enters, by very rapid streams and by three mouths, into the Orinoco. Its rush is indeed so violent, that, although it be there a league in width, the Orinoco resigns its current entirely to the influence of the waters of the Apure for upwards of a league, when the fury of this river being somewhat abated by dreadful whirlpools, (at which even the dexterous and crafty Indian has been known to shudder), it runs for the space of three leagues more amicably with the Orinoco; its waters, however, being yet distinguishable, from their bright and crystal appearance, until, being further commixed by the rocks of the current of Aguarico, they become at length inseparably confounded with the sombre stream of the Orinoco. On its shores are four settlements of the missions which were held there by regulars of the order of the Jesuits and others, consisting of some *reduccions* of Indians, established by the monks of St. Dominic. Near the city of Pamplona is a very large bridge. On the *n.* part this river receives, besides those already mentioned, those of Caparo, Suripá, Canagua, Paguli, Caño de Guachi-quin, and Yuca; and on the *s.* the Guaritico, Caño de los Setenta, and others of little consideration, such as the Matiyure. In the part called La Horqueta de Apure,

opposite the settlement of San Antonio de Cocuisas, and on the *s.* side, this river throws out an arm, which is called Apurito, through which it discharges nearly a fourth part of its waters; and thus separating itself from the mother stream, it traverses a great part of those *llanos*, sometimes in the main branch, and at others divided into various lesser streams, forming sundry islands; and these again uniting, receive the waters of the Arauca, which flows down from the *llanos* of Cazanare, and enters the Orinoco. The main body of the Apure, after receiving the river Portuguesa, throws out an arm to the *n.* which runs to unite itself with the Guarico, in the province of Venezuela, and then empties itself into the Orinoco. The regulars of the company of the Jesuits did not find any settlements of missionaries on the shore of this river, as, in fact, all the settlements that were founded by them were at some distance from it. [The Apure (observes Depons) rises in the neighbouring mountains of St. Christopher, belonging to the kingdom of Santa Fe; its length is 170 leagues, of which 40 are from *n. e.* to *s. e.* and the remainder from *w.* to *e.* it then takes its course to the *s.* to join the Orinoco. It is navigable for more than 60 leagues, and in its course increases the volume of its waters by a number of other rivers, of which some are also navigable, and the more useful, because, after having irrigated a great part of Venezuela, they serve for the conveyance of the produce which springs from the luxuriance they afford to the soil. These rivers are the Tinaco, San Carlos, Cojeda, Aguablanca, Acarigua, Are, Yaruo, Hospiria, Abaria, Portuguesa, Guanare, Tucupido, Bocono, Masparro, La Yuca, St. Domingo, Paguey, Tisnados, &c. These successively confound their waters in the immense plains of Venezuela. Almost the whole of them are united above Santiago, and form a considerable volume of water, which, at twelve leagues below that place falls into the Apure, 20 leagues *n.* of the Orinoco. This quantity of water being too much for the bed of the Apure to contain, is forced into a division of many branches, and so falls by several mouths into the Orinoco. The cattle bred upon the banks of the Apure, and of the other rivers which lose their names in joining its waters, consist of numerous droves, and are highly esteemed. They are principally oxen, horses, and mules, but chiefly the latter. Their exportation is naturally by Guayana, through the accommodation of the pastures in that route up to the Orinoco. All the part of Venezuela, forming the new province of Barinas, and even all its *s.* part, are invited by the facility of the transport to send their coffee, cotton, and indigo, to Guayana, instead of carrying them on mules to Caracas or Puerto Caballo, over a hundred leagues, on roads almost impracticable, and crossed by rivers nearly unbounded.]

APURIMAC, a large river of the province of Abancay in Peru; it rises in it, and following a *n.* course, passes through Cuzco, uniting itself afterwards with those of Santiago and Pachachaca, and after running 120 leagues through the mountains of the Andes, it enters the Marañon with the name of Ucayale, in such an augmented stream that it is difficult to ascertain which is the tributary one; it then, by the force of its waters alone, is obliged to change the direction of its course. Some have maintained that this river is truly the Marañon, founding their opinion on its remote origin. It traverses the high road which leads from Lima to Cuzco, and other provinces of the *sierra*. It is crossed by a bridge, made of thongs or cords, of 80 yards long and three wide, at which there is paid a toll of four reals for every parcel of goods of the country, and 12 reals for such as are of Spain. Some *bagres* are caught in this river.

[AQUAFORT, a settlement on the *e.* side of the *s. e.* extremity of Newfoundland island. Lat. 47° 5′ *n.* Long. 52° 33′ *w.*]

AQUAQUATI, a river of the province and government of Portobelo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the mountains on the *n.* and enters the sea at the bay of Mandinga, opposite the small island of Broquel.

AQUATZAGANE, a settlement of Indians, of the province and colony of Pennsylvania.

[AQUEDOCHTON, the outlet of lake Wimipiseogee, in New Hampshire, whose waters pass through several smaller ones in a *s. w.* course, and empty into Merrimack river, between the towns of Sanburn and Canterbury.]

AQUEPEZPALA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Comitlan in the kingdom of Guatemala.

AQUETI, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Guallagas Indians, enters the river of this name, and that of Ilcayale, runs *w.* and *e.* forming a curve, and enters the latter.

AQUI, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and enters the Rio Negro, where the Marañon joins the Orinoco.

AQUIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chiquian.

AQUIACULCO, a river of the province and government of Vera Cruz in Nueva España. It

runs *n.* and enters the sea to the *w.* of the Alvarado, opposite La Roca Partida.

AQUICHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.]

[AQUIDNECK, the ancient Indian name of Rhode island, in the state of Rhode island.

AQUIGUIRES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Brazil, very numerous and valorous; they inhabit the woods and mountains towards the *w.* and make frequent sallies upon the Portuguese establishments of the *captainship* of Espíritu Santo, and often do great mischief. Their customs are similar to those of the other barbarous tribes in Brazil.

AQUILA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Maltrata, and *alcaldía mayor* of Orizaba, in Nueva España. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is half a league distant from its head settlement, and lies four and a half *w.* of the capital.

AQUIMURU, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate at the source of a river, near the settlement of Busanis.

AQUINABIS, a settlement of the missi ons held by the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the country of the Amazonas, situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

AQUIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru; near to which is a spring of water, forming a stream abounding in trout, which, although small, are nevertheless well tasted, and much esteemed, especially in the time of Lent.

AQUIRE, a river of the province and government of Guayana in Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the *sierras* of Itamaca, and enters in a very large stream into the Orinoco, where this runs into the sea, at its widest mouth called De Navios.

Aquire, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cumaná.

AQUISMON, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España, situate on the skirts of the *sierra* Madre. It is commonly the residence of the *alcaldia mayor*, and a Franciscan convent that it has is the abode of the grand ecclesiastical supervisor of the jurisdiction, from the conveniency of its central situation, for providing against any untoward circumstances that might happen upon the frontiers, and for a check upon the bordering Indians. It contains 240 families of Indians, 25 of Spaniards, and as many others of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. At three leagues distance, upon the skirt of the *sierra*, it has two *rancherias* of Pames and Guastecos Indians. Twelve leagues *s.* of its capital.

ARAAIBAIBAS. See Guarayos.

ARABANATE, a large lake of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* of the river Marañon, abounding in tortoises. It enters through a canal into the river Guallaga, on the *e.* side. It is three leagues distant from the settlement of the lake, which is the principal of the missions of Mainas, and four from the settlement of Chamicuros, to the *n. n. w.*

ARABATE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, of the bishopric of Charcas.

ARABIBIBA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil. It rises at the foot of the *sierra* of Mongaveira, runs *e.* and afterwards shaping its course *s.* enters the bay.

ARACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of that of Lurubay. It has in its district a gold mine, though the same is worked with little success.

ARACAI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil. It rises in the territory or country of the Petiguares Indians, runs *e.* and then shaping its course to *s. s. e.* enters the sea, between the river of Monganagappe and the port of Jorge Pinto.

ARACARI, a settlement of the missions held by the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

Aracari, a river in this province, in the part belonging to the Portuguese. It runs *e.* and forms a large lake before it enters the Rio Negro.

ARACAS, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises close to the settlement of Iguana, runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco, opposite the Ciudad Real.

ARACOA, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco, communicating with the channel of Manano, and the grand river Desparramadero.

ARACORI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, situate in the island Bepitanga.

ARACUYES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Brazil, but little known: they live in the woods of the *captainship* of Pernambuco, and all that is known of them is, that they are numerous, and feed with a rare zest upon tigers: they go naked, and carry suspended to their ears, lips,

and prepuces, small tablets of an oval form, for ornament: they paint their bodies all over red and yellow, and to their heads, arms, and legs, they attach the feathers of the birds of the most beautiful colours: their weapons are bows, arrows, and clubs of heavy wood.

ARAGANA-CUERA, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is an overflowing or pool of the river Marañon, opposite the island Cuchibara.

ARAGANATUBA, a settlement of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; situate on the shore of that river.

ARAGUA, a town of the province of Barcelona, in the government of Cumaná, founded in 1744 by some *Mustees* and Negroes, who established themselves there. The territory, although level, is only fit for breeding cattle, for which purpose there are 24 estates. Its inhabitants may amount to 150. The above estates, with some plantations which yield wretchedly, together with the indolence of the natives, concur in making it altogether but a desolate spot. Twenty leagues from its capital.

Aragua, some valleys in the province and government of Venezuela, where there are five settlements of Spaniards and some Indians, called La Victoria, S. Mateo, Cagua, Turmero, and Maracay, near the lake of Valencia; in the districts of which are many estates of indigo, some sugar-mills, and abundance of tobacco, with which article they supply the government.

Aragua, a river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n.* and enters the Moretes.

ARAGUAIA, a large river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It rises in the *sierra* of the Coriges, runs *n. n. e.* and afterwards turning *n.* enters the Tocantines, in the territory of the Parainabas Indians.

ARAGUITA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the district of which there are many good *cacao* estates. It belongs to the curacy and parish of Caucagua.

Araguita, Santo Domingo de, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in Nueva Andalucía, founded in the year 1690, on the shore of the river Niveri, by the father Alonso Bomnias, a monk of the order of St. Francis, near a rocky piece of ground, in which is a spring of fine water, and from which this place took its name. It is close to a lofty and pleasant mountain. Its territory is fertile in *cacao*, sugar-cane, *cassavi*, maize, plaintains, and other fruits of that country. It contains 250 souls, and is three leagues *s. e.* of Nueva Barcelona.

ARAHUAI, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru.

ARAIPALGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques y Masques in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Colcha.

ARAMANCHE, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Saxapahan.

ARANCAI, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru.

ARANCAGUA, a large river of the kingdom of Chile, in the territory of Coquimbo, in the *n.* part. It rises in the mountains of the Andes, and running from *e.* to *w.* washes and fertilizes the beautiful plains of Curimon, Aconcagua, Quillota, and Concon, and empties itself in an abundant stream into the S. sea.

ARANDA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

ARANJUEZ, a town of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nicoya in the kingdom of Guatemala, thus called from the resemblance that this delightful country has to the royal seat of this name in Spain. It has nevertheless a very scanty population of Indians, and is five leagues from the city of Nicoya.

ARANTAC, a port of the S. sea, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru. It wants both security and convenience, and is only frequented by a vessel now and then driven to it in distress.

ARANTZAN, San Geronimo de, a *settlement* and head settlement of the district and *acaldia mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; the jurisdiction of which consists of nine settlements. It is of a cold temperature, and is but scantily inhabited, having been almost entirely depopulated by an epidemic disorder, called here *matlazahua*. Twelve leagues *w.* of its capital.

ARAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

ARAPARIPUCU, a town of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the bank of the arm of the river Marañon, or Amazonas, which forms the island of Marajo.

ARAPECUMA, a river of the province of Guayana, in the territory of the Portuguese: it rises in the country of the Apamas Indians, runs *s.* and enters the Marañon near the strait of Pauxis.

ARAPIJO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, near the Curupa.

ARAPIJOS, a settlement of the same *captainship* and kingdom as the former; situate on the *s.* shore of that river, between the settlements of Maraques and Comarú.

AKAPUCU, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs *s. s. e.* between those of Carapanatuba and Macuacuari, entering the Marañon at its mouth, or where this river disembogues itself.

ARARANA, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese. It is a large pool of water formed by various canals or arms of the Marañon.

ARARANGUA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea near the Morros of Santa Marta.

ARARAPIRA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate in the island Bepitanga.

[ARARAT, Mount, or the Stone Head, a short range of mountains on the *n.* frontier of N. Carolina, in a *n. e.* direction from Ararat river; a *n. w.* branch of Yadkin river.]

ARARAZ, a settlement of the *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, on the shore of the river Turmay.

ARARI, an abundant river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It rises from the mountains to the *w.* of Tamaraca. The woods that are immediately on its shore are inhabited by some barbarian Indians, the Tapuyes. It runs *s.* and enters the sea, opposite the great island Tamaraca.

ARARICA, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the grand river San Pedro, in the *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil.

ARASAGIL, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañham in Brazil.

ARASAPI, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Dutch territory. It enters the Esequibe, or Esquibo.

ARASAS, a barbarous nation descended from the Semigaes, inhabiting the woods which lie between the rivers Tigre and Curaray.

ARASPAHA, a city of the province and colony of New York, founded by the Dutch in 1608. It has a good fort, and was taken by the English, under the command of Robert Carr, in 1640. They have since been in possession of it.

ARATAI. See TARACINI.

[ARATHAPESCOW, an Indian tribe inhabiting the shores of the lake and river of that name, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, between the latitudes of 57° and 59° *n.* North of this nation's abode, and near the Arctic circle, is lake Edlande, around which live the Dog-ribbed Indians.]

ARATICU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, which runs *n.* between the rivers Jacunda and Tocantines, and empties itself into the mouth of the river Amazonas.

ARAUAGIA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Curanaris Indians, runs *n.* and enters, after a short course, that of the Mataura.

ARAUARI, a river of the province and government of Cayena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its rise in the mountains, and enters the sea between cape Orange and the bay of Vicente Pinzon.

ARAUCA, a grand river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which flows from the mountains of Bogotá, and passes through the *llanos* of Cazanare and Meta. Its shores are inhabited by the Chinatos, Jiraras, and other barbarous nations of Indians.

[ARAUCAI, a river of the province of Chaco in Peru. It is an arm of the Pilcomayo.]

ARAUCANOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the kingdom of Chile, who inhabit the country lying *s.* of the river Biobio, in the mountains of the Andes, extending also over the plains. They are the implacable enemies of the Spaniards, who have never been able to reduce or subject them. On the contrary, whenever their country has been invaded, they have manfully resisted their enemies, committing the most terrible slaughter and execution amongst them, destroying their cities and forts, laying waste their lands, and never sparing the life of a Spaniard. The women, indeed, they reserve for their own use, as happened in the years 1599 and 1720. They are faithless and traitorous, but of incredible valour and resolution. The first peace which was made with them, from an idea that it was impossible to reduce them to subjection, took place in 1641; Don Francisco de Tuniga, Marques de Baydes, Conde del Pedroso, being president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom. In 1650 a peace was concluded for the second time, but which was broken a short time after, like the first. Before the rebellion of 1720, the missionaries of the Jesuits had formed, with inconceivable trouble and dangers, five large settlements of these Indians; but every thing was lost by this revolution, and a third peace was afterwards established in 1724. This lasted till 1767, when it was also broken. These Indians were ac-

customed to carry on a trade with the Spaniards, exchanging their manufactures of wool, and their horses, not inferior to those of the famous Andalucían breed, for wine, leather, and earthen ware. They have no chief or head to govern them: all military authority rests in their elders, to whom they pay the same respect as though they were the fathers of the country, and from them, in times of war, they select a general or commander, whom they call *toquil*, and he is the arbiter both of war and of peace. His armies are formed from the various tribes, and meet together with the utmost quietness; they are composed of cavalry and infantry; their first attack is terrible, especially that of the foremost ranks; they have some few fire arms and swords, but the principal and most common weapon is a long and thick lance, which they manage with great dexterity. They are robust, handsome, and liberal, but much addicted to inebriety and sensuality; nevertheless the men, as well as the women, live honestly after their fashion. The Spaniards, to defend themselves against their invasions, have built some forts upon the confines, furnished with men and artillery; and in its district is celebrated, once a year, a kind of fair, at which a meeting is made between the president of Chile and the ancients of these Indians, to ratify the treaties of peace; and the former makes, in the name of the king, various presents of leather, wine, and cloths of different colours. The number of inhabitants is very considerable, as well through the polygamy that prevails here, as that the climate contributes to propagation. In its district are mines of gold of excellent quality, but they are not worked. [In the *s.* provinces of the Araucanos, between the river Biobio and the Archipelago of Chiloe, several very rich mines of gold were formerly discovered, which yielded immense sums; but since the expulsion of the Spaniards from those provinces by the Araucanos, these mines have been in the possession of that warlike people, who have prohibited the opening them anew by any one under pain of death. In the territory of these Indians is the Quila rush, of which they make excellent lances; also a shrub producing honey, and the *boighe* tree, which they have, from time immemorial, considered sacred, carrying its branches in their hands on the conclusion of a peace, as the ancient nations of Europe did those of the olive. *See a complete history of their manners, &c. in article* CHILE.]

ARAUCO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Rioja. It is fertile in wine of excellent quality, but in every thing besides very poor; for which reason they petitioned the king, as arbitrator in their cause, to provide for this unproductiveness of soil by encouraging their mines, and, for this purpose, allowing them to avail themselves of the mule trade carried on between the jurisdiction of Cordóva and Peru.

ARAUCO, a fort in the kingdom of Chile, on the shores of the river Tucapel, built for the purpose of restraining the invasions of the infidel Indians. Close to it there was a college belonging to the regulars of the abolished order of Jesuits.

ARAUJA, a settlement of the island of Trinidad, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the *e.* coast behind the point of Los Arracifes.

ARAUJO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate at the mouth of the river Magdalena.

ARAUNA-PURU, a river of the country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Cumaypi.

ARAURE, a city of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is on the shore of the river Acarigua, and *n. n. e.* of the city of Truxillo. [The city of Araure is one of the happy results of the labours of the first Capuchin missionaries of Andalucía, who, by persuasion and mildness, effected that which was thought impossible to be accomplished but by force of arms; namely, the bringing to a civilized life its savage and idolatrous race of Indians. The situation of Araure is fine, agreeable, and advantageous. Three rivers water its territory, which is fertile, but of which the inhabitants are far from making every advantage. Their principal and almost sole occupation is the rearing of cattle. They cultivate only some cotton and a little coffee. The ground of the city is regular and agreeable. The streets are straight. It has a handsome square. The houses are well built; but the only thing worthy of note is the church, which is superb, and famed for the image of our Lady of *Corteza*, who enjoyes the public veneration, not only of all the faithful of the city, but also of all those in the surrounding villages, although the fame of her power and miracles are not equal to those ascribed to our Lady of Comoroto.]

ARAURO, a celebrated gold mine in the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos of Arequipa in Peru. It is of metal of the best quality, but little worked, both on account of the hardness of the stone and of its depth, which makes the labour of it very expensive.

ARAWARI, a settlement of the province of Guayana, in the Portuguese possessions, situate on the coast.

Arawari, a river of this province and territory, which runs in an abundant stream to the *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Penitencia.

ARAXI, a rapid and violent river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Paraiba. It flows down from the mountains lying to the *w.* passes through some extensive forests, and enters the Mongaguaba.

ARAYA, Santiago de, a point of land on the coast of Nueva Andalucia, and government of Cumaná, where there were some famous salt pits; and for the defence of these, a castle was built, forming a square, with good bastions, and mounting heavy artillery, which, however, was ultimately destroyed, from the salt pits having become useless, inasmuch as, owing to some *n.* winds, they had been filled with more than six fathoms of water. Lat. 10° 36′ *n.* Long. 64° 20′ *w.*

ARAZA, a large river of Peru. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes of Cuchoa, in the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba, runs *n.* and then *e.* making various windings until it enters, through different mouths, the abundant waters of the Marañon. Some will have it to be the same as the Cuchivero, through the origin which is given to it by Don Cosme Bueno, geographer of Peru, in his description of the province of Cuzco.

ARBI, Valle de, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, near the river Cauca, where formerly was founded the town of Antioquia, the ruins of which (as it has been translated to another spot) are still to be seen here.

ARBOL, Arroyo del, a small stream of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the Gil.

ARBOLEDAS, a scanty and mean settlement of the province and government of Pamplona, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of a hot temperature, and lying in a very craggy and rocky spot. It produces sugar-cane, *yucas*, plaintains, and other fruits of that climate; is 16 leagues *n. e.* of Pamplona, and divided from thence by many rivers, which are passed over by bridges made of cane.

ARBOLES-SECOS, Cabo de, a point of land on the coast of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of Marañon, between the island of Santa Ana and the sand bank of Pireyras.

ARBOLETES, Cienega de los, a port of the coast of the N. sea, in the province and government of Cartagena, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is a recess at once beautiful, capacious, and quiet; covered with trees, sheltered from every wind, and irrigated with a small river of delicious water. It is 24 leagues from the river Sinú.

ARBOREDA del Norte, an island on the coast, and in the province and *captainship* of Rey, of the kingdom of Brazil, to the *n.* of the island Santa Catalina.

Arboreda, another island in the same province and *captainship*, called Del Sur, (of the south), to distinguish it from the former, as it lies in the same direction, as does also that of Santa Catalina.

ARCAHAI, a settlement and parish of the French, in their possessions in St. Domingo, situate on the *w.* coast, between the river Lodos and the bay of Flamencos.

ARCAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, situate in the valley of Colina.

ARCANGELES, a settlement of the missions held by the regulars of the abolished company of Jesuits, in the province of Gaira and government of Paraguay. Its ruins alone are visible at the source of the river Pegueri or Itazu, since that they were destroyed by the Portuguese Paulistas, or followers of St. Paul.

ARCARDINS, Islands of, near the *w.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between that of Goanava and that of Cayo Icarnier.

ARCAS, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It rises in its mountains, and runs to disembogue itself into the mouth of the river De las Amazonas, opposite the island of Joanes, or De Marajo.

Arcas, some small islands or rocks near the coast of Yucatán, in the bay or gulph of Mexico. [Lat. 20° 12′. Long. 92° 24′ *w.*]

ARCATA, a settlement and seat of the silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru. They were formerly very rich, and produced much metal, but they are at present in great decay for want of labourers.

[ARCH Spring. See Bald Eagle Valley.]

ARCHIDIPISCO, San Sebastian de, a *settlement* of the head settlement of the district of Xacapistla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuenavaca, in Nueva España.

ARCHIDONA, a city of the province and government of Quijos and Marcas in the kingdom of Quito. It is very small and poor, from the incursions that it has continually suffered from the bar-

barous Indians. Its inhabitants, who may amount to little more than 150, cultivate maize and plaintains; these, with the food they procure by the chase, being their subsistence. It produces nothing besides, although its soil is very fertile, and its temperature mild.

ARCHIHUENU, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s. s. w.* and joins the Lihuay to enter the Longomilla.

[ARCHIPELAGO, DANGEROUS, the name given by Bougainville, in Feb. 1768, to a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, in the neighbourhood of Otaheite, situate between 10° and 18° *s.* lat. and between 142° and 145° *w.* long. from Paris. The islands which compose this Archipelago, he named Quatre Facardins, the Lanciers, and La Harpe: there are other islands forming two groups, to which he gave no names. In April 1769, Capt. Cook fell in with these same islands, and named them Lagoon island, Thrum Cap, Bow island, and the Two Groups.]

[ARCHIPELAGO of the Great Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14° and 20° *s.* lat. and between 166° and 170° *e.* long. Discovered by Bougainville, 22d of May 1768. This is the same cluster of islands discovered by Quiros 1606, and by him called TIERRA AUSTRAL DEL ESPIRITU SANTO, which see. Captain Cook passed these islands in 1774, and called them New Hebrides.]

ARCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chambi.

ARDAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the *s.* of the river Napo, and the *n.* of the Marañon, in the provice of Quijos and kingdom of Quito. They occupy the thickest forests, and are bounded by the Maisamaes.

[ARDOIS, a mountain in Nova Scotia, between Windsor and Halifax, 13 miles *n. w.* from the latter. It is deemed the highest land in Nova Scotia, and affords an extensive prospect of all the high and low lands about Windsor and Falmouth, and the distant country bordering the basin of Minas.]

AREAS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters that of Las Amazonas near the town of Curupa.

AREBATO, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Carinacas Indians, and enters the Cayora.

AREBICO, a town of the island and government of San Juan de Puertorico, 30 leagues distant from its capital.

ARECHONA, a marsh of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is formed by different arms of the rivers Sarare and Apure, and communicates itself with another, called De Cascas, at the foot of the mountain desert of Chisgas.

ARECO, a small settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the shore of the river of its name. It has large breeds of cattle, especially of the mule kind, in which it carries on a great commerce. Its families may amount to 60, and is 24 leagues from its capital. [It is situate on a small river near the Parana. Lat. 34° 14′ 2″ *s.* Long. 59° 47′ *w.*]

ARECO, a small river of the same province and government, which runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* entering that of La Plata between those of Lujan and Arrecife.

[AREGUAY, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a small river four leagues *e.* of Assuncion. Lat. 25° 18′ *s.* Long. 57° 26′ 42″ *w.*]

AREGUE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Tucuyo, to the *n. e.* ¼ to the *e.* of the city of Carrora.

AREITO, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises *n.* of the table-land of Guanipa, runs *s.* and enters the Guarapiche.

AREN, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises at the foot of the mountains of Bergantin, runs *e.* and enters the Guarapiche.

ARENA, BAHIA DE LA, on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, close to the point of Morante.

ARENAL, a point on the coast of the island of Margarita. It is the extremity looking to the *w.* and opposite to the point Tortuga.

ARENAS, BAHIA DE, a bay on the coast of the strait of Magellan, between the bay of Aguabuena and the point of San Antonio de Padua.

ARENAS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, situate between the rivers Tala and Del Rosario.

ARENAS, another, of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is situate on the shore of a river near to Cumanagota, to the *n.* ¼ to *n. w.*

ARENAS, a point on the coast of the province and government of Maracaibo.

ARENAS, another, which looks to the *e.* of the island of La Puná, in the province and government of Guayaquil.

ARENAS, another, likewise called De San Sebastian, in the coast of the Tierra del Fuego, one of

those which form the entrance of the canal of San Sebastian, in the strait of Magellan.

ARENAS, an island of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cartagena, opposite the Morro Hermoso.

ARENAS, a shoal of the sound of Campeche, near the coast of this province and government.

ARENAS, some *medanos*, or mountains of sand, of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Piura, near the point of Negrillo.

ARENAS, two islands between those of Caicos, to the *n.* of the island of St. Domingo. The one is between the Cayo Frances and the Cayo Grande, and the other farther distant to the *s.*

ARENAS, another, called Arenas Gordas. See CORRIENTES.

ARENILLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aconcagua in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Ligua.

ARENOSA, a small island near to the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the ports of Caracol and of Delfin.

ARENTAPAQUA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is a league and a half distant from its head settlement.

AREPUCO, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, situate on the shore of the river Orinoco, to the *s.* of the city of San Tomas.

AREQUIPA, a province and government of Peru, bounded on the *n.* by that of Collaguas, *e.* by that of Lampa, *s.* by that of Moquehua and that of Arica, *w.* by the S. sea, and *n. w.* by the province of Cumaná. It is 16 leagues in length from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and 12 in width at the most. On its coast is a port, which is insecure, and two creeks. Its productions, and in which it carries on a commerce with the other provinces, are reduced to wine, of which 500,000 jars, containing each 22 flasks, are made annually in the valleys of Arequipa, Moquegua, Locumba, Victor, Tacar, Liguas Mages, &c. It abounds also in wheat, sugar, maize, and potatoes, but not in meats; and therefore it is obliged to bring these hither from other parts. Its jurisdiction contains only 11 settlements; and it is watered by the river Tambo, which gives its name to a very fertile valley, through which it passes; and by the Chile, which is formed from the water which distils from a cavity of a great rock, which, on the outside, is extremely dry.

The *capital* is the city properly called Arequipay, which means to say, "It is well, remain;" because, in one of the conquests of the Incas, the victorious army passing through these parts, many of the captains, attracted by the beauty of the country, asked permission to form a settlement here, when they received for answer, "Arequipay." The Spaniards founded this city by order of Francisco Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 20 leagues distance from the S. sea, on the skirt of the mountain called Omate, which is loftier than the others of the mountains of the *sierra* which surround it. This mountain, although always covered with snow, vomited fire at the time of the conquest. The chronologer Antonio de Herrera says, that this city was founded in 1534, and Don Antonio de Ulloa, in 1539; but one and the other have erred, and we follow the friar Antonio Calancha, who affirms the first mentioned date by original documents. Its temperature, notwithstanding its continual rains, is notoriously dry, and very benign and salutary. Its edifices are handsome, and built of stone; the dwelling-houses being somewhat like arched vaults, and having no upper stories, so as to be prepared against the effects of earthquakes. It is watered by the river Chile, which is let off by sluices to irrigate the environs, and to enrich the fields. It was subjected to the bishopric of Cuzco till the year 1577, when Gregory XV. erected it into a cathedral, its first bishop being Don Francisco Antonio de Ervia, of the order of St. Domingo. This authority was immediately extinguished, and then it became subject to its former dependency until the year 1609, when it again became the head seat of a bishopric, the influence of which extends as far as the provinces of its name, and of those of Cumaná, Condesuyos, Cailloma, Moquega, and Arica. The Emperor Charles V. gave it the title of city, on the 15th May 1541, granting it for arms, in 1549, a volcano vomiting fire from a mountain surrounded by a river. It has a beautiful fountain of brass in the Plaza Mayor, or chief square, and a bridge of magnificent arches upon the river; three parishes, and convents of San Francisco, San Domingo, San Augustin, La Merced, and San Juan de Dios; a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, of Recoletos de San Francisco, on the other side of the river; an hospital of Agonizantes, and a college for the instruction of youth; monasteries of nuns of Santa Catalina, Santa Teresa, and Santa Rosa; a house of correction for women, a religious house *(beaterio)* of Indians, and two houses of labour, both for men and women, lately founded. In the city is preserved, among its archives, a precious monument of some royal letters patent, in which Philip II. returned thanks to this city for its having, in times of necessity, supplied to the crown abundant relief, and

from its inhabitants having volunteered all their jewels and ornaments for that purpose. Amongst its illustrious children, we may reckon Don Alonso de Peralta, inquisitor of Mexico, and archbishop of Charcas, and Doctor Don Francisco Xarava, collegiate of the royal college of San Martin in Lima, and Oidor of Panamá. This city has been sundry times destroyed by earthquakes, in the years 1582, 1600, 1604, 1687, 1725, 1732, and 1738. It is 217 leagues *s. e.* of Lima, 60 from Cuzco, and 50 *n.* of Arica. Long. 71° 58′. Lat. 16° 16′ *s.* It rains here only in the months of December, January and February. Its settlements, which are in its vicinity or suburbs, are,

Chiuhata,	Paucarpata,
Yanahuaya,	Valle de Victor,
Characoto,	Tiabuya,
Caima,	Valle de Jambo.

The names of the bishops who have presided in Arequipa.

1. Don *Fray* Christóbal Rodriguez, a Dominican monk, native of Salamanca; he was master and prior of the convent of Alcalá, visitor of the conventos of Indians; elected archbishop of St. Domingo, and promoted to be first bishop of Arequipa, on 17th October 1611; he died in the town of Cumaná, before he took possession, in 1612.

2. Don *Fray* Pedro de Peréa, of the order of Augustin; he was qualificator of the inquisition, and elected bishop in 1612; he died in 1624.

3. Don Augustin de Ugarte and Garavia, who was elected in 1624, and promoted to the bishopric of Quito in 1630.

4. Don Pedro de Villagomez Vivanco, native of Castroverde del Campo, canon of Sevilla, visitor of the conventos of monks of this city, judge of the inquisition, visitor of the royal audience and university of Lima, elected bishop in 1631, and promoted afterwards to the archbishopric of Lima in 1640.

5. Don Pedro de Ortega Sotomayor, native of Lima, where he studied in the royal university; and having been there 19 years, he put up for, and gained the title of Professor of Arts, afterwards that of evening lecturer, and was a professor of theology; the former occupying his studies six years, and the latter 15: he was *magistral* canon of that church, school-master, archdeacon and bishop of the church of Truxillo, from whence he was promoted to this in 1647, and from this to that of Cuzco in 1651.

6. Don *Fray* Gaspar de Villarroel, of the order of Augustin, native of Quito; he took the habit in the convent of Callao, was lecturer of arts and prior in various conventos; he went over to Spain, where he was made preacher to the king; and having acquitted himself with great credit, he was elected bishop of Arequipa in 1551, where he remained till 1658.

7. Don *Fray* Juan de Almoguera, a monk of the order of La Santisima Trinidad Calzada; he was born in Cordova, studied philosophy and theology in his native place, and in Sevilla; was provincial minister of the province of Andalucía, visitor of it, and nominated for its general; he was also preacher to king Felipe IV. presented to this bishopric, of which he took possession in 1661; promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1674.

8. Don *Fray* Juan de la Calle y Heredia, of the order of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, promoted from the church of Truxillo to this in 1678.

9. Don Antonio de Leon, promoted from the church of Truxillo in 1678; he died in 1684.

10. Don Juan de Otalora, minister of the royal and supreme council of the Indies, elected bishop to this church in 1714, but at which place he did not arrive; and to his situation was nominated,

Don *Fray* Juan de Arguelles, an Augustin monk, promoted from the bishopric of Panamá, and who, though elected to Arequipa, died before he could take possession.

11. Don *Fray* Ignacio Garrote, of the order of Preachers, elected bishop of this church in 1725, and remained so until 1742, when he died.

12. Don Juan Bravo del Rivero, native of Lima, treasurer of the church of La Plata, elected bishop of Santiago of Chile in 1734, and promoted to this in 1742.

13. Don Juan Gonzalez Melgarejo, who was bishop of Santiago of Chile, and dean of Paraguay, promoted to Arequipa, and being elected in 1742, and remaining till 1755.

14. Don Jacinto Aguado y Chacos, of Cadiz, bishop of Cartagena of the Indies, promoted to Arequipa, elected in 1755, and remained in office until 1761, when he died.

15. Don Diego Salguero, who was elected in 1760, and governed till 1771.

16. Don Manuel Abad y de Llana, elected in 1771, and who reigned till 1782.

17. Don *Fray* Miguel de Pamplona, native of this city in Navarra, a Capuchin monk, who was colonel of the regiment of infantry of Murcia, *comendador* of Obreria in the order of Santiago, and who, having disengaged himself from the world, embraced a religious life, working with

great labour in the missions of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and, in spite of his resistance, was elected bishop of this church, in 1782, until 1786, when he renounced its functions.

18. Don Pedro Chaves de la Rosa, lecturer of Córdoba, elected bishop of Arequipa, from the renunciation of this bishopric, in the year 1786.

This city experienced an earthquake, which ruined the greater part of its edifices and temples, in 1785, but they were rebuilt in a short time. Among the illustrious persons it has produced, should be added,

The Doctor Don Pedro Durana, archdeacon of his holy church, bishop elect of Paraguay.

Don Juan Bautista de Taborga, dean of his church, and bishop elect of Panamá.

Don *Fray* Joseph Palavisino, a monk of the order of St. Francis, bishop of Paraguay and of Truxillo.

Don Francisco Joseph de Maran, canon of Cuzco, bishop of La Concepcion in Chile.

Don Fernando Perez de Oblitas, treasurer of the church of Cuzco, bishop of Paraguay, and of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Don Juan Manuel Moscoso y Peralte, archdeacon of the holy church of his native place, coadjutor of that bishopric, promoted to Tucuman, and from thence to Cuzco.

Don Clemente Durana, *oidor* of Chuquisaca.

Don Matias de Peralta, *oidor* of the royal audience of Mexico, and provisional captain-general of that kingdom.

Don Agustin Butron y Muxíca, a very fine scholar.

[ARGYLE, a township in Washington county, New York, on the *e.* bank of Hudson river, containing 2341 inhabitants, inclusive of 14 slaves. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 404 electors.]

[Argyle, a township in Shelburne county, Nova Scotia, settled by Acadians and Scotch.]

ARIACUACA, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions, situate on the shore of the river Urubú.

ARIARI, a large river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of Neiva, runs from *w.* to *e.* for a long course, aud makes several windings, until it enters the Orinoco. See Guabiare, or Guayabero

ARIAS, Domingo, a settlement of the province and government of Popayan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Yaguara, and in the road which leads from Neiva to Popayan, at a small distance from the city of La Plata.

Arias, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, the head of the Pasage and Salado. It rises to the *w.* of the city of Salta.

Arias, another, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs nearly *n. w.* and enters the Plata.

ARIBA, a settlement of the missions belonging to the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the province and country of Las Amazonas, situate on the shore of the Rio Negro.

ARIBACHI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate to the *w.* of that of Cocomorachi.

ARIBETICHI, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España. It is 20 leagues *n. e.* of the *real* of Rio Chico.

ARICA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *n.* by that of Moquehua, *n. w.* by the jurisdiction of Arequipa, *w.* by the S. sea, *s.* by the province of Atacamas, *s. e.* by that of Lipes, and *e.* by that of Pecajes. It is in length 82 leagues *n. w. s. e.* and 16 in width *e. w.* It is composed, as are the other provinces on the coast, of valleys, which begin in the uneven grounds and windings of the *cordillera*, and which, for the most part, terminate on the shore of the S. sea. The parts lying between the valleys in this province are dry and unfruitful, and only serve for pastures in those months in which the gently sprinkling rain falls which is called *garua*, from May to September. In those valleys, which are, generally speaking, fertile, since they do not suffer from drought, is grown a sufficient supply of wheat, maize, and other seeds; also much Guiney pepper is cultivated, with which a commerce is carried on with the other provinces of the *sierra*, and a good quantity of cotton, olives, and sugar. In the 17th century, the aforesaid pepper grown on this province might be reckoned to produce the yearly value of 200,000 dollars. It does not want for wines or brandies; and of the vine plant, the most celebrated is that of the valley of Locumba, on account of its flavour. In the mountains towards the *cordillera*, cattle of the larger and smaller sort are bred, also native sheep. It has the fruits peculiar to its temperature, such as *papas* and some wheat, especially in the curacy of Ilabaya, by which the adjoining town of Moquehua finds a regular supply. In order to render the land fertile, the husbandmen make use of *huano*, which is the dung of birds called *huanaes*, and is brought from an island close upon the coast, called Iqueine.

This province has very few rivers, and only two of any consideration, one in the valley of Loa, where the province is bordered by that of Atacama, and another which flows down through the valley of Locumba, and is composed of two great streams, which flow in directions nearly contrary to each other, and form a very deep lake of four leagues and an half in width, at the end of which is a deep cavity, from which issues, with an immense force, the stream forming the river of Locumba, which continues running with an equally abundant supply. This province has to the *e.* a volcano in a very lofty mountain, from the skirts of which spring forth some fetid hot waters; but what are most worthy of note are its mines. In the mountains of the curacy of Pica, are veins of gold, and of the finest copper, neither of which are worked, on account of the hardness of their temper. In the part upon the coast are two mountains, namely, of Chanavaya and of Huantajaya, two leagues, more or less, from the sea, and some others; all of which are very rich in metals, which are nevertheless not worked, owing to the scarcity of water experienced in this territory for many leagues. The second of these mountains is supposed to have been dug in former times; the attempt has been repeated in the present age, but without method; it being imagined that there were no regular veins of metal in it, but merely some lumps, since some of these had been found lying detached in different parts. Of late, however, some strata of metal have been discovered, and it is seen that the lumps which were first picked out, were only the forerunners or indicators of better fortune. From hence there has been a regular establishment of labourers, and much riches have been, and still continue to be, extracted from this mine; and were it not that, owing to the want of water, the labourers are obliged to carry the metals to be worked at a great distance, and through unpeopled parts, the masters would be much enriched, the kingdom would be benefited, and the demand for workmen much larger. This province comprehends 46 settlements and various ports. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 880,900 dollars. The settlements of this jurisdiction are,

The Capital,	Putre,
Caplira,	Sora,
Matilla,	Tarata,
Camsana,	Maure,
Satoca,	Locumba,
Minuni,	Tacna,
Pachica,	Toquella,
Saesama,	Huatacondo,
Mamiña,	Pachania,
Mocha,	Choquelimpe,
Pisagua,	Libilia,
Esquiñal,	Chaspaya,
Befflen,	Ylabaya,
Parinacota,	Pallagua,
Poconchile,	Pica,
Ticaco,	Huaviña,
Sama,	Cibaya,
Ylo,	Camiña,
Pachia,	Copta,
Estique,	Tignabuar,
Tarapaca,	Socoroma,
Yquique,	Huayaquiri,
Pachica,	Umagata,
Sipisá,	Tarucachi,
Tamár,	Candarabe.

The capital is founded in a beautiful and pleasant valley, and is about a league in length, and on the sea shore, with a port in the middle, which is much frequented by vessels. It is very fertile, and abounds in productions, from which it derives great commerce, especially in *Agi* pepper, and in glass, which it manufactures. It was anciently a large and renowned settlement, but at present it is reduced to a scanty population, since the time that it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1605, and sacked by the English pirate, John Guarin, in 1680, when the greater part of its inhabitants passed over into the settlement of Tacna, which is 12 leagues from hence. It has three convents, one of the order of San Francisco, one of La Merced, and another of San Juan de Dios, all very poor and badly served. It is 90 leagues *n. w.* of Atacames. Long. 70° 18′. Lat. 18° 26′ *s.*

Arequipa, a settlement of Indians of Louisiana, in which the French had a fort and establishment, on the shore of the river Missouri.

Arequipa, a mountain, called the Morro de Arica, on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and *corregimiento* of its name.

Arequipa, a port in the above province and *corregimiento*, which wants both security and convenience, but which is nevertheless frequented from its situation: here are to be seen the ruins of the city which was the capital of the province, and which was translated from this spot.

ARICAGUA, a pleasant, long, and fertile valley of the province and government of Maracaibo, and jurisdiction of the city of Mérida, in the district of which are many Indians, who are called Giros, and some *Mustees* and Whites, established in various messuages. They have some small churches, do injury to no one; and should a

priest be seen passing through their neighbourhood, they oblige him to say mass, and regale him very bountifully. They have gold mines, but do not work them, and their country abounds in honey, bees-wax, and other productions.

ARICAGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, very near the city of Cumanagoto.

ARICAGUA, another, of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river Buga, to the *e.* ¼ to the *s.* of the city of Coro.

ARICAN, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, and at the mouth of that of Xingu.

ARICARA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Xingu.

ARICARETÉS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Guayana, divided into two parties or tribes, one oriental, which inhabits the vicinity of the river Aricari, and gives its name to the whole nation, and the other occidental, in the neighbourhood of the river Yapoco. It is a very reduced population, and they manifest a very docile and pacific nature.

ARICARI, a large river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the mountains of Guayana, to the *s.* of the fabulous province of Dorado, and after washing the unknown countries of the infidel Indians, it runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco, and not into the sea, as some have thought. From it the Aricaretis Indians derive their name.

ARICAPANA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river Guarico, to the *n.* of the *sierra* of Carrizal.

[ARICHAT, a town in Cape Breton island.]

ARICORIA, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Guarinumas Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera.

ARICORIS, or ARICORES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Guayana, to the *s. w.* and *n.* of the river Marañon. They are of the same origin as the Yaos, and are bounded on the *e.* by the Abacas, *n.* by the Charibbes, and *s.* by the Mayos: they have a poor spirit, though they are revengeful: they go naked, both men and women: they believe in the immortality of the soul, and make great feasts and honours for their dead, sometimes killing the slave, in order that he may accompany and serve his master in the other world: they worship the sun and moon, the latter of which they look upon as their mother, and believe them to be animated bodies: they maintain that the large stars are the daughters of the sun and moon, and the lesser their servants: their priests and sorcerers make them believe that they hold converse with the great spirit, which they call *Vatipa*, which is the devil, who is said to appear to them in various forms: they traverse the forests in troops, carrying with them their wives and children, and maintain themselves by the chase, and by wild fruits: their numbers increase astonishingly, not only since they practise polygamy, but since they believe that in getting many children they do a work calculated more than any other in the world to render themselves great and meritorious in the eyes of the *Vatipa:* they are happy also in the idea of increasing their nation, so as the more easily to overcome their enemies.

ARICUPA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate in an island which lies at the mouth of the river De dos Bocas.

[ARIES Kill, a small creek which runs *n.* into Mohawk river, two miles and a half *w.* from Schoharie river, in New York.]

ARIGUANATUBA, a large island of the river of Las Amazonas; one of those which form the arms of the river Coquetá before they enter it. It is the largest of the islands inhabited by the infidel Indians.

ARIMNABA, Islands of, in the river Orinoco, opposite the lake Mamo, and to the *w.* of the island of Trinidad.

ARINES, a river of the province and government of Yucatan, which runs *e.* and enters the sea between Campeche and the Punta Desconocida.

ARINOS, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises in the territory of the Pareses Indians, runs *n. w.* many leagues, in so large a stream as to be navigable for canoes, and enters the Topayos.

ARIO, a small settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xacona, and *alcaldia mayor* of Zamora, in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians, who traffic in skins, fruits, and seeds; and is two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

ARIPANUM, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises between the rivers Mazarroni and Esquibo; runs *n.* and enters the latter on the *w.* side.

ARIPORO, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo

Reyno de Granada. It rises near the city of Pore, and enters the Meta.

ARIPUANA, a large river of the province and country of Las Amazonas; it is an arm of the Madera, which runs in an abundant stream; and forming different pools, in which are many islands, it returns to enter the said river through many mouths.

ARIPUANA, a settlement of the above province and country, situate on the shore of the former river, in the territory of the Urubringuas Indians.

ARIPUCO, a settlement of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná; one of the missions which are held by the Catalanian Capuchin fathers.

ARIRAPUA, a settlement and *asiento* of the mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Salamanca. Its gold is of the finest quality, but it is not extracted at the present day in the same quantity as heretofore.

ARISMENDI, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Texupilco, and *alcaldia mayor* of Zultepéc, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its head settlement; situate on the plain of a deep ravine. It is of a cold and moist temperature, contains 15 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

ARISPE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of its name, between the settlements of Chinapa and Guapique. [Persons who accompanied M. Galvez in his expedition to Sonora affirm, that the mission of Ures near Pitic would have answered much better than Arispe for the capital of the intendancy. Population 7600 souls.]

ARITAGUA, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which runs through the *llanos* of Cazanare and Meta, and desembogues itself into a river which has the name of the former, 60 leagues from the port of San Salvador. It abounds in fish, and its forests are inhabited by some barbarian Indians of the Achagua nation.

ARIUI, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those which are under the religious observers of San Francisco, in the missions of Piritú.

ARIUI, a river of the above province and government, which rises to the *e.* of the town of San Fernando, runs from the foot of the *sierra* of Pariagua to the *e.* making many windings, turns to the *s.* and enters the Orinoco.

[ARIZIBO, one of the principal places in Portorico island, in the West Indies. It has few inhabitants, and little trade but smuggling.]

ARJONA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in Tierra Firme, one of those which was re-united and formed of other small settlements in 1776 by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta. It is six leagues *n.* of its capital.

[ARKANSAS, or ARKENSAS, a *n. w.* branch of Mississippi river, of a very lengthy course, which falls in by two mouths, and forms an island. Thirty-five miles long, and ten broad. The branch on the *n. e.* side of the island receives White river, about 24 miles from its mouth. The course of the river Arkansas, with its meanders, Major Pike computes at 1981 miles, from its junction with the Mississippi (or rather the Missouri) to the mountains; and from thence to its source 192; the total length being 2173 miles: the former portion to the mountains may be navigated. It also receives several rivers, which are navigable for more than 100 miles. The banks of the Arkansas swarm with buffaloes, elks, and deer, in numbers which seem inexhaustible by the hunting tribes. Near the sources of this river is a prodigious mountain, well known by the savages for many hundred miles around. The altitude was observed on a base of a mile, and found to be 10,581 feet above the Prairie; and admitting the Prairie to be 8000 feet above the sea, the height of this peak would be 18,581 feet. But when our author on this occasion mentions the peak of Teneriffe, he forgets the authentic observations of La Crenne, and other astronomers employed by the French king, who have sufficiently ascertained that the height of the peak of Teneriffe is only 1742 toises, or 10,452 French feet, above the level of the sea. It is the detached and insular situation which makes this peak appear higher than it really is. If it approached nearly to the height of Mont Blanc, 15,500 feet, the difficulty of the ascent would be such, that four days would not be more than sufficient to go and return; whereas there is no hint of any such circumstance. But it is almost necessary to apologize for any such observations on the work of our enterprising traveller. One man cannot unite every quality; and a scientific traveller might have perished amidst the difficulties which were surmounted by his courage and perseverance. The distresses suffered by him and his companions, amidst those mountains covered with eternal snow, were terrible; famine daily staring them in the face; while their clothing was exhausted, the blood started from under the bandages of their

snow-shoes, and some of the men even lost their feet by the severity of the frost.

[Arkansas, are Indians who live on the Arkansa river, *s.* side, in three villages, about 12 miles above the post or station. The name of the first village is Tawanima, second Oufotu, and the third Ocapa; in all, it is believed, they do not at present exceed 100 men, and are diminishing. They are at war with the Osages, but friendly with all other people, white and red; are the original proprietors of the country on the river, all which they claim, for about 300 miles above them, to the junction of the river Cadwa with Arkansas; above this fork the Osages claim. Their language is Osage. They generally raise corn to sell; are called honest and friendly people.]

ARLET, a settlement and parish of the French in the island of Martinique. It is a curacy of the Capuchin fathers, situate on the coast which looks to the *w.* and has this name from two bays, one of which is larger than the other, and which are at the extremity of the island.

Arlet, a point or cape of this island, on the *n. n. w.* coast.

[ARLINGTON, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, 12 miles *n.* from Bennington. It has 991 inhabitants.]

ARMA, Santiago de, a city of the province and government of Antioquia, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded by Sebastian de Benalcazar in 1542, and peopled by Captain Miguel Muñoz: it was a little time after removed to a short distance, and the ruins of it are still to be seen on the shore of the river Cauca. It is of a very hot temperature, but abounding in gold mines: it is fertile in seeds, and in the productions of the country, but barren in those of Europe. It is memorable by the unjust death which the Marshal George Robledo experienced under the hands of its founder; that unhappy person having suffered decapitation. The natives, the Indians, used still to eat human flesh, notwithstanding the settlements the Spaniards had made amongst them. Fifty leagues *n. e.* of Popayán, and 16 from Anserma. Lat. 5° 33′ *n.* Long. 75° 36′ *w.*

Arma, another settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Vireyna in Peru, and annexed to its curacy; near to it are two large estates, called Huanca and Huañupisca.

ARMADILLO, Santa Isabel del, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of S. Luis de Potosí in Nueva España. In its vicinity, and in that of the estates of its district, are counted 675 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ARMENTABO, a river of the province and government of French Guayana, which runs *e.* and enters the Oyapoco.

ARMIRA, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains towards the *n.* and runs into the sea by the side of cape Tiburon.

ARMIROS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Paraguay, descendants of the Guaraníes; they inhabit a fertile and pleasant country, and were first discovered by Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca in 1541.

ARMUCICESES, or Armouchiquois, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province of New France, or Canada.

ARNEDO. See Chancay.

AROA, a river of the province and government of Venezuela in Tierra Firme. It rises in the *sierra* to the *w.* of the town of S. Felipe, runs *e.* and enters the sea beyond the bay of Burburuta, opposite to some islands which are called Los Cayos de San Juan, to the *s.* of the point of Tucaca. It is formed from the waterfalls of the *serranía* of the cities of San Felipe and of Bariquismeto. In its course it fertilizes a large valley, in which there is a settlement, as also some fine *cacao* estates.

AROCOBA, a river of the province and government of French Guayana.

AROI, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which rises in the centre of this province, from the lake Casipa, in some very rugged mountains; runs *n. w.* and enters the Orinoco in an abundant stream. Its shores are inhabited by the Charibbes, the Aruacas, and the Araris Indians, who lead a wandering life.

AROIAU, a small river of the province and country of Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is an arm communicating itself with the Paranamini.

AROQUOIPI, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco, which communicates itself with the Aracoa, and which with it forms the island of Faxarado.

AROUARI, a river of the province of Guayana, in the Portuguese possessions. By these people a fort was built upon the shore in 1688, but it was destroyed by an overflow of the river in 1691.

AROUENS, an island of the river Marañon or Amazonas. It is just at the entrance of this river, and is inhabited by many infidel or gentile Indians.

AROUKAOBA, a river of the province of Guayana, in the French possessions.

AROURA, a settlement and parish of the French, in their possessions in Guayana, situate on the shore of the river Oaya.

ARPONES, Rancho de los, a settlement of Indians, on the *n.* coast of the province and government of Darien, between the island of La Laguna and the point of Mosquitos.

ARQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

ARQUTATI, a river of the province and government of Darien, and of the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of its interior, runs *s. e.* and *n. w.* and enters the Chucunaqui.

[ARRACIFFE. See Arrecife.]

ARRAIAL, a town of the Portuguese, in the province and country of the Amazonas; it is on the shore of the river Madera, between the two great lakes or pools of water formed by this river, one of which is called the Salto Grande.

ARRASTRADERO, a bay of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Esmeraldas, on the side of the port Palmar.

[ARRAYAL de Porate, a town in Brazil, situated on the *w.* side of Para river, below the junction of its two great branches. See Para.]

ARRECIBO, a settlement of the island and government of San Juan de Puertorico, situate near the coast, on the shore of the river of its name. This river has its rise in the mountains towards the *n.* and runs into the sea.

ARRECIFE, or Capilla del Senor, a small settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, in the road which leads from Lima to this city, where there is a chapel, in which mass is performed on festivals by the curate of the settlement of Baradero, which is 14 leagues distant. It is situate on the banks of a river of its name, and is 34 leagues from its capital. [Lat. 34° 4′ 10″ *w.* Long. 60° 27′ 10″ *w.*]

The river above-mentioned runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and enters the river La Plata, between that of Areco and that of Tres Hermanas.

Arrecife, (sometimes called Olinda), a city in the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco. It has a good fort, well garrisoned, and a commodious and capacious port; the entrance of which is small and rendered still more difficult of access from having a good fort. The city was taken by the English, in 1595, under the command of James Lancaster, [who entered the port with seven English vessels. He staid in the city a month, and carried off immense plunder; but since that time the Portuguese have made it almost inaccessible to enemies.] Its commerce is trifling, and its climate hot, but the air is healthy. It is the residence of a Portuguese governor, and is in Lat. 8° 13′ *s.* Long. 35° 5′ *w.*

Arrecife, an island of the coast of the same kingdom, in the province and government of Marañon; situate at the mouth of the river Paraguas, between the Igarasú and the Punta Gorda.

ARRECIFES, Cano de los, an arm of the river Orinoco, near its entrance into the sea, through the large mouth called De Navios, (of ships); it forms a curve, and so runs back into this river, leaving a large island in the middle of its course.

Arrecifes, a point or extremity of land on the *e.* coast of the island of Trinidad, which faces that of Tabago.

Arrecifes, some shoals on the coast of Brazil, of the province and *captainship* of Scara, between the lakes Upiens and Curú.

Arreta, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; it runs *n. n. w.* towards the mouth of the river Amazonas, and to the arm of this river which forms the island of Marajo.

ARRENON, a river of the province and government of Guayana; it runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Orinoco between those of Caralana and Winikine.

ARRIANICOSIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, who inhabit the country near to the Rio de la Plata. They are much reduced, and *as yet* but little is known of them.

ARRICARI, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions.

ARRIETA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate to the *n.* of the town of San Benito Abad.

ARROUSICK, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province of Sagadahoc, at the mouth or entrance of the river Kenebec.

[ARROWSIKE, an island in the district of Maine, parted from Parker's island by a small strait. It is within the limits of George Town, and contains nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of its inhabitants, and has a church. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, including a large quantity of salt marsh. See George Town and Parker's Island.]

[ARROYO de la China, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the *w.* side of the Uruguay, in Lat. 32° 29′ 18″. Long. 58° 14′ *w.*]

[ARROYOS, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate between two small

rivers, at the foot of the mountains which separate the rivers running into the Parana and Paraguay. Seventeen leagues *e.* of Assumpcion. Lat. 25° 29′ 36″ *s.* Long. 56° 47′ *w.*]

[ARSACIDES, the Islands of the, the name given by M. de Surville, in 1769, to Solomon's islands, on account of the barbarous character of their inhabitants, particularly at Port Praslin. These islands were visited by Mr. Shortland in 1788, and by him called New Georgia. See Solomon's Isles and Port Praslin.]

[ARTHUR-KULL, or Newark Bay, on the coast of New Jersey, is formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinsack rivers.]

ARTIBONITO, a large and abundant river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the mountains of the mines of Ciboo, runs nearly due *w.* making many circumvolutions, and enters the sea in the *w.* head of the island, between the bay of Gran Pierre and the Morro del Diablo. Various projects have at different times been entertained for the forming of canals which might irrigate large territories; but they have not, on account of the want of workmen, been put into execution. Its proper name is Hatibonico, but by corruption it is universally called Artibónito.

Artibonito, a small river of the above island, rising in the valley of Inojuelo, runs *s. s. w.* and enters the former.

Artibonito, a settlement of the above island, belonging to the French, and situate on the shore of the first mentioned river.

Artibonito, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast, between the port of Guantanamo and the island of Auriga-Grande.

ARTIGONICHE, a river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia. It rises in a lake near the *e.* coast and the strait of Canso, runs *n. e.* and enters the sea.

Artigoniche, a settlement of Indians of this province and colony, situate on the shore of the former river.

ARTLEBURGH, a township of the county of Bristol, in the province and colony of New England. It is noted for the great increase of houses which arose in a few years from its commerce, having been till lately nothing better than a mean village. [This township, properly called Attleborough, is 32 miles *s.* from Boston, and nine from Providence.]

ARUACAS, a barbarous nation of Indians who inhabit the *s. e.* of the river Orinoco, descendants of the Charibbes. They are very numerous, and inhabit the country between the river Berbice and the mountains of Guayana: they have no fixed habitations, aud therefore wander about those mountains: they are the friends and allies of the Dutch of the colonies of Berbice, Esquibo, and Surinam.

ARUARA, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana in the Dutch possessions. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Cusguni on the *s.* side.

[ARUBA, one of the Little Antille islands in the West Indies, is subject to the Dutch. It is uninhabited, lies near Tierra Firme, 14 leagues *w.* of Curacoa, and produces little else besides corn and wood. Lat. 12° 30′ *n.* Long. 67° 35′ *w.* See Oruba.]

ARUCARA, a township of the Portuguese, of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate at the mouth of the river Guanapú.

ARUG, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the mountains of Abide, runs *w.* and enters the Paganagandi.

ARUI, a large river of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná. It has its origin from a border or line of *serranía*, lying 14 leagues from the mouth at which it enters the Orinoco. It is navigable in canoes as far as a violent current or waterfall, caused by a heap of stones, and which makes the water to rush with such a noise in the winter time as to be heard at two leagues distance. In its mid course it receives on the *w.* the river Camurica, which runs between the port and fortification of Muitacu and the settlement of Guazaiparo, of the religious observers of St. Francis of Piritú. Its shores are inhabited by Charibbes Indians.

Arui, a small river of the island and government of Trinidad, which runs *s.* and enters the bay of Chaguaramas by the point of La Galera.

ARUNI, an ancient province of Cuzco in Peru, bounded by the province of Collaguas on the *w.* and *s.* by the *llanuras* or plains of Arequipa. It was conquered and united to the empire by Maita Capac, fourth Emperor.

ARUNDEL, a county of the province and colony of Maryland. See Ana.

Arundel, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago, on the *w.* coast.

[Arundel, a township in York county, district of Maine, containing 145 inhabitants. It lies between cape Porpoise and Biddeford, on the *n. e.* on Saco river, 21 miles *n. e.* from York, and 96 *n. e.* from Boston.]

ARUPORECAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, lately discovered to the *n. w.* of the province of the Chiquitos; though of them as yet but little is known.

ASANCOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito. It is of a cold temperature, inhabited by Indians and *Mustees*, who are for the most part muleteers, and who carry to the neighbouring provinces flour, seeds, baizes, and other productions, and take in exchange wine, brandy, salt, cotton, fish, and oil; this traffic being carried on only in the summer.

ASANGARO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru, bounded *n.e.* and *e.* by the province of Carabaya; *s. e.* and *s.* by that of Larecaxa; *s. w.* by that of Paucarcolla and the lake Chucuito; by the *w.* and *n. w.* by the province of Lampa. It is of very small extent, being only 20 leagues in length, and as many in breadth. Its figure is very irregular, its temperature is very cold, and consequently produces little else than potatoes. When these are destroyed by frost, as is the case some years, the Indians endure great privations, and are forced to seek food in the province of Larecaxa. This province abounds greatly in cattle, from the hides and fat of which, as well as from some herds of swine, it derives its principal source of commerce. There is in its district a fine fresh water lake, from whence it is provided with salt. The river of the greatest consideration is that which bears its name, and which empties itself into the lake Chucuito. The inhabitants amount barely to 3000; they are divided into 11 settlements; and the amount of its *repartimiento* was reputed at 114,500 dollars.

The names of the 15 settlements of this jurisdiction are,

The Capital,	Arapa,
Asillo,	Saman,
Cominaca,	Putina,
Munani,	Ananea,
Santiago de Papuja,	Betanzos,
Achaya,	Taraco,
Chupa,	Pusi.
Poto,	

The capital settlement is situate on the shore of the lake Chucuito on the *n.* part, and at the mouth of the river of its name. The above river rises close to the settlement of Sayani, on the *e.* part, and runs *s.* till it enters the above-mentioned lake.

ASCATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepactitlan in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia, situate eight leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

ASCENSION, Nuestra Senora de la, a capital city of the island and government of Margarita, founded by Martin Villalobos in 1525. Although small, it was formerly of much consideration, on account of its fine pearl fisheries, from which it carried on a great commerce, but which are now entirely abandoned. It has a very good parish church, convents of monks of St. Francis and St. Dominic, an hospital, and two hermitages. Two leagues distant from the coast. It is called Ascencion, in honour of the virgin, who is its patron. It was invaded by the French in the war at the close of the past century, when they destroyed and burnt the hospital and hermitage of Santa Lucia, and of which the walls alone were to be seen in 1762. It has, contiguous to the convent of St. Francis, a chapel, with the title of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, and the two hermitages with the titles of Nuestra Señora de la Consolation and of San Pedro Martyr.

Ascension, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, to the *s. e.* of the city of San Juan de la Frontera.

Ascension, another, a small settlement or ward of the head settlement of the district of Zumpahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in Nueva España,

Ascension, a small island of the Atlantic sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo, also called De la Trinidad. It is somewhat to the *w.* of the island of Martin Vaez, and to the *n. w.* ¾ to the *w.* of that of Dos Picos. It is half a league long from *s.* to *n.* and at that point it takes the form of a small mountain, in the figure of a truncated cone. All its coast is surrounded by cliffs and hidden rocks, against which the sea beats with fury. It abounds in fresh water, which runs from various fountains. Although it belongs to the Portuguese, it is not inhabited; its situation is in Lat. 20° 30′ *s.* Long. 29° 9′ *w.*

Ascension, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Louisiana, between the N. cape and the river Missisippi.

Ascension, another very large, beautiful, and convenient bay, on the coast of the province and government of Yucatan, opposite the shoal of Quita Sueños.

Ascension, a river of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico, which runs from *n.* to *s.* and is of little note.

ASCHEPOU, a river of the province and colony of Georgia. It runs *e.* then turns to the *s.* and enters the sea between the rivers Chia and Pompon.

[ASHBURNHAM, formerly Dorchester Canada, lies in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 30 miles *n.* of Worcester, and 54 from Boston; was incorporated in 1765, and contains 951 inhabitants.

It stands upon the height of land *e.* of Connecticut river, and *w.* of Merrimack, on the banks of Little Naukheag. In this township is a white sand, equal in fineness to that at cape Ann, and which, it is judged, would make fine glass.]

[ASHBY, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 50 miles *n. w.* from Boston, containing 751 inhabitants.]

[ASHCUTNEY, or ASACUTNEY, a mountain in Vermont, being partly in the townships of Windsor and Weathersfield, and opposite Claremont on Sugar river, in New Hampshire state. It is 2031 feet above the sea, and 1732 above high water in Connecticut river, which glides by its *e.* side.]

[ASHFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 15 miles *n. w.* of Northampton, and 117 *w.* from Boston, containing 1459 inhabitants.]

[ASHFORD, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, settled from Marlborough in Massachusetts, and was incorporated in 1710. It lies about 38 miles *n. e.* from Hartford, and 76 *s. w.* from Boston.]

[ASHFORD, NEW, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 155 miles *w.* from Boston, containing 460 inhabitants.]

ASHLEY, a river of the province and colony of Georgia. It rises from pools formed by certain springs, runs *s. e.* and enters the sea.

ASHLY, a large and abundant river of the province and colony of Carolina. It is divided into two arms; the one towards the *s.* preserves its name, and that towards the *n.* takes the name of Copper.

[ASHMOT, the principal harbour in isle Madame, which is dependent on Cape Breton. See BRETON, CAPE.]

[ASHUELOT, or ASHWILLET, a small river, having a number of branches, whose most distant source is at the *n.* end of the Sunapee mountains in New Hampshire. It runs *s. w.* through part of Cheshire county. Below Winchester it runs *w.* by *n.* and empties into Connecticut river at Hinsdale.]

ASIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, situate on the sea coast.

ASIA, an island of this province and *corregimiento*, near the coast.

ASIA, a point of land or extremity of the coast, also of the said province.

ASIENTOS, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia.

[ASPOTAGOEN Mountain. This high land lies on the promontory that separates Mahone from Margaret's bay, on the coast of Nova Scotia. It is seen at a great distance from the offing, and is the land generally made by the ships bound from Europe and the West Indies to Halifax. The summit is about 500 feet above the level of the sea.]

ASSA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucia. It rises from two streams in the country of the ferocious Charibbee Indians, and enters Arui on the *n.* side.

[ASSABET, a rivulet which rises in Grafton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and runs *n. e.* into Merrimack river.]

ASSAPARA, a small island formed by the river Aropa, at its mouth, by which it enters the Orinoco on the *n.* side. It is not so large as Walter describes it, since it is a little less than a mile in length, and its widest part does not exceed 180 feet. It is somewhat elevated and covered with branching trees, but uninhabited.

ASSEMPOLI, a large lake of N. America, abounding in whales. Some believe that it has a communication with the sea. [There is no such name in the modern maps. It is probably the same as Winnepeg lake.]

ASSERRADORES, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast, and near a tolerably good port.

ASSERRADORES, another settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate on the coast of the S. sea, and close upon the port of Posesiones.

ASSETEAGI, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland. It runs *e.* and enters the sea.

ASSILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asángaro in Peru. It has a very abundant lead mine, by which it has a great commerce with the other provinces. It is situate on the shore of the great lake Chucuito, on the *n.* part.

ASSINAIS, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the order of St. Francis, in the province of Texas in Nueva España. It is situate on the shore of the river Trinidad.

[ASSINIBOILS, or ASSINIBOELS, a river and lake in the *n. w.* part of N. America, spoken of by some geographers, though not found in modern maps. It is probably the same as Winnepeg.]

ASSINIBOLESES, a nation of barbarous Indians who inhabit the forests and wilds of Canada, whose customs are but little known.

ASSORIA, a small river of the province and

country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It rises in the territory of the Naunas Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon, close to the Imato, and opposite the mouth of the Gran Caquetá.

ASSUMPCION, or Assumption. See Asuncion.

[ASSUMPTION River, in New York, falls in from the *e.* into lake Ontario, after a *n. w.* and *w.* course of about 28 miles, 5 miles *s. e.* from Gaverse.]

[ASTCHIKOUNIPI, a vast lake in New Britain, abounding with whales, and supposed to communicate with the N. sea.]

ASTILLANO, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate on the *w.* shore of the lake of this name.

ASTILLERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate at the mouth of the river Maule.

ASTOBAMBAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

ASTORES. See the article Santa Lucia.

ASTORGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile, near the large lake Pepeta.

ASUAI, Paramo de, a snowy mountain of the *cordillera* of the kingdom of Quito; one of those which form the *cordillera* in the road to Cuenca. When it is covered with snow, its cold renders it impervious, and this season is called "de páramo," (desert), since then there is a constant fall of snow, or small sleet, accompanied with a sharp wind. Its skirts abound in marshes, which render the road very dangerous to travellers, obliging them to wait for the time when it may be passed with safety, lest they should, as has happened to some adventurers, perish in the attempt. In its vicinity is an estate called La Capilla de Asuai.

ASUNCION del Paraguay, a capital city of the province and government of this name, founded in 1535 by Juan de Salazar y Espinoza, by order of Don Pedro de Mendoza, *adelantado* and governor of the province, on the *e.* shore of the river Paraguay, and upon a commodious and beautiful spot. It is the head seat of a bishopric, erected in 1547, its first bishop having been Don Fray Juan de los Barros, of the order of St. Francis. It has a beautiful cathedral church, three parish churches, one the mother church, another with the title of Nuestra Señora de la Anunciacion, and the third called De San Blas, for the Indians; four convents of monks of St. Dominic, St. Francis, of Recoletans, and of the order of La Merced. It had also a college of the Jesuits, and a monastery of nuns of La Enseñanza. It is of a mild and salutary temperature; its inhabitants, although they do not amount to more than 400, form a part of more than 6000 who live out of the city. In fact, the whole of the province is peopled by messuages or small estates, some of which are called *estancias*, in which, there being large tracts of pasture land, are bred cattle of all sorts, as cows, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and asses; others are called *chacras*, and in these is cultivated an abundance of wheat, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, *yucas*, *mandicoca*, potatoes and other vegetables, and garden herbs. The greater part of the inhabitants dwell in these estates; and in the valleys of Pirebebuy and Carapegua are two parishes; also in some more civilized valleys, are different chapels of ease, in which the inhabitants hear mass, but on the particular festivals they go to the city. It was nearly totally destoyed by fire in 1543, the greater part of its houses having been built of wood, and many of its inhabitants perished in its ashes. In its district are the nations of the Guatataes, Mogolues, and Guananaquaes Indians, all of whom are Christians; also the celebrated missions that were held and formed here by the regulars of the abolished society of Jesuits. Long. 57° 37′. Lat. 25° 16′ *s.*

Asuncion, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tlapacoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 15 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the culture and commerce of certain grain, seeds, and fruits, and in cutting wood. Two leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

Asuncion, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar in the same kingdom. It contains 147 families of Indians, including those of a ward in its vicinity: it is one league *n.* of its head settlement.

Asuncion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of San Sebastian.

Asuncion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in the same kingdom.

Asuncion, another, of the missions which belonged to the Jesuits, situate on the shore of the Casanare.

Asuncion, another, a small settlement united to that of Tequistlan, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan in Nueva España.

Asuncion, another, with the surname of Tetel-

macingo, in the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuenavaca, in the same kingdom, with 19 families of Indians.

ASUNCION, another, of the head settlement of the district of Zumpahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco, in the same kingdom.

ASUNCION, another, which is the *real* of the gold mines in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Tocantines, opposite the mouth of the Paratinga.

ASUNCION, an island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, in Canada or New France, at the entrance of that river; very full of woods. The French possessed it from the peace of Utrecht, when it was ceded by the English, until the year 1757, at which time these returned, and made themselves masters of it.

ASUNCION, a bay and port of the N. sea, on the coast of Florida; it is small and ill-adapted to large vessels, on which account it is abandoned, or at least only inhabited by some Indians. It lies between cape Lodo and the bay of Espiritu Santo.

ASUNCION, a small island of the N. sea, on the coast of California, and at a small distance from the same.

ASUNCION, a river of New France or Canada, which runs *s. e.* then turns *s.* and enters the St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal.

ASUNCION, another, of the province of the Apaches in Nuevo Mexico. It rises in the mountains of the *sierra grande*, runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the river Salado, before this joins the Gila.

ASUNCION, another, a very abundant stream of the province and government of La Sonora.

ASUS, a river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil. It rises in the *sierra* of the Carajes Indians, runs nearly due *e.* and enters the river of Las Esmeraldas, just after forming a large cataract.

ATA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises at the foot of the *sierra* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni on the *n.* side.

ATABACA, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It rises *n.* of the Orinoco, opposite the canal and fort of Limones, runs *s.* and enters the canal of Aracoa.

ATABAPU, a large river of the province and government of Guayana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the centre of this province, between the rivers Negro and Orinoco, takes an *e.* course, receiving the waters of many others, and then turning *n.* enters with a most abundant stream into the Orinoco.

ATACAMA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by the province of Arica; *n. e.* by Lipes; *e.* and *s. e.* by the territory of Salta and jurisdiction of Tucuman; *s.* where there is an unpeopled waste as far as Copiapo, by the kingdom of Chile; and *w.* by the S. sea. It is divided into High and Low. The first is of a cold temperature, abounding in fruits of the *sierra*, in seeds and potatoes. In the *cordillera* are numerous flocks of ostriches and *vicuñas*, which the Indians hunt, selling their skins and eating their flesh, which is tender and well-tasted. The bezoar-stone is also found here. Although the aforesaid animals are extremely nimble, they are nevertheless hunted with great ease; and it is performed in this as well as in other provinces by simply fixing upright, by means of stones, some small sticks of about two yards long, in a narrow pass; and attaching to each a thread or cord, they tie at small distances pieces of coloured wool, which is moved about by the wind. The trap being thus prepared, the hunters endeavour to frighten the *vicuñas* from different parts into this valley, where, as soon as they arrive, being completely overcome with terror at the bits of wool, the whole of the troop remain prisoners, this trifling barrier forming an insurmountable obstacle to their escape. The hunters then make use of a cord, somewhat more than a yard long, having a stone attached to the extremity, which they sling round the feet of the *vicuñas*, which being thus fast entangled, are easily taken. If, by accident, an *huanaco* is found amongst the troop, the whole are lost, for he immediately darts through the barrier, and the rest follow him. This province is not without its gold and silver mines; but they are not regularly worked. It has many springs of warm water, and a lake called Blanca, abounding in salt, another called Agul, a league and an half long, which is as salt as the sea. The low province contains some ports on its coast, where some go to fish for congers, to sell in the *sierra*. In the mountain named Conche, of the parish of Santa Barbara, and in other parts, are mines of copper, which they work and form into hammers, to be carried to Potosi, or other parts where minerals are worked. Here are found veins of crystal of various colours, of jasper, talc, and copper, blue vitriol, and alum. This province is much in want of water. The most considerable river is that which runs down into the sea through the valley of Loa, serving there as a limit to this province and to that of Arica. Its inhabitants amount only to 2500. The capital is the settlement of S. Fran-

cisco de Atacama; and the other settlements are,

Toconao,	Chiuchiu,	Hiquiná,
Antofagasta,	Cobixa,	Peine,
Calama,	Socaire,	Caspana.
Soncor,		

The desert of this province is a large unpeopled tract, dividing the kingdoms of Peru and Chile. It is a barren and sandy waste, upon which many Spaniards perished for want of water when it was first discovered.

ATACAMA, a port of this province, on the coast of the S. sea. It is small, but well frequented by lesser vessels employed in fishing for *tollo*, which abounds here, and which is a species of cod-fish.

ATACAMES, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito, with a good port in the S. sea. It is situated on a large barren spot, surrounded by lofty mountains, where the cold is so intense as to freeze people to death. It is near the tropic of Capricorn, and was once the capital of the province.

ATACAPAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Louisiana, who inhabit the sea-coast to the *w.* They are thus called because they are Charibbes, and in their own language their name signifies cannibals. Although they treat and have communications with the Spanish, these are nevertheless ignorant of their customs. The French have, however, persuaded them to leave off the barbarous custom of eating their fellow-creatures. [The district they live in is called after them. Their village is about 25 miles to the westward of the Attakapa church, towards Quelqueshoe. Their number of men is about 50; but some Tunicas and Humas, who have married in their nation, and live with them, make them altogether about 80. They are peaceable and friendly to every body; labour occasionally for the white inhabitants; raise their own corn; have cattle and hogs. Their language and the Carankouas is the same. They dwelt near where they now live, when that part of the country was first discovered by the French.]

ATACHEO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxsasalca in Nueva España. It contains 26 families of Indians, and in seven small settlements of its district, 157 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who trade in the productions of its estates. Four leagues to the *e. s. e.* of its capital.

ATACO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Coyaima in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in *cacao*, sugar-cane, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and neat-cattle, as also in mines and washing places (*lavaderos*) of gold, in which specie the tributes of the natives is paid. These should amount to 100 Indians, who go and collect only just as much as will defray the tribute required. They are much given to inebriety, and this is no doubt the cause of their being so wretchedly poor.

ATALAYA, S. MIGUEL DE LA, a settlement of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate two leagues from the capital.

ATALAYA, S. MIGUEL DE LA, another settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, situate on the shore of the Rio de la Plata, near its entrance.

ATALAYA, S. MIGUEL DE LA, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in the same kingdom, between the rivers Tala and Del Rosario.

ATALAYA, S. MIGUEL DE LA, another, which is the *asiento* of the silver mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato, and the bishopric of Mechoacán, in Nueva España.

ATALAYAS, SANTIAGO DE LAS, a capital city of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was founded by Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada, when, from an eminence, he discovered those extensive *llanuras* in 1541, as he was returning from the search after the imaginary province of Dorado. It was quickly depopulated, and was afterwards founded by the Governor Ancizo on the banks of of the river called Agua-Mena; on the fertile plains of which grow many trees of exquisite fruits, and among the rest, the *leche-miel*, which is like a large grape, divided into two parts by a slender film; in the one is included a juice similar to milk (leche), and in the other a juice similar to very delicate honey (miel). It is somewhat of an unhealthy and hot temperature, abounding in fruits peculiar to the climate. It contains 400 housekeepers, and is nine leagues from the city of Pore.

ATANARI, SAN JOAQUIN DE, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded by the Indians of the Achagua nation in 1666, but abandoned three years afterwards, on account of the invasions which it repeatedly experienced from the Charibbee Indians.

ATANARI, SAN JOAQUIN DE, a large and navigable river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which enters the Mota. Its shores are inhabited by Indians of the nation of Achagua.

ATANCAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lambrama.

ATAPALO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tinguindin in Nueva España. It contains 23 families of Indians, well skilled in the sowing of wheat and maize, and in the cultivation of many fruits of that region. Four leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

ATAPARAN. See MAZARRONI.

ATAPIRIRE, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, one of the missions which belonged to the order of St. Francis de Piritú, and founded in 1749. Although it belongs to the aforesaid province, it is in the province of Guayana.

ATAPSI, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Salta, and annexed to the curacy of Chiquiana.

ATARA, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It runs *s.* then *w.* and enters the Cauca.

ATASIS, a settlement of Indians of the province and colóny of Georgia, situate on the shore of the river Apalache.

ATAVILLOS, a nation of Indians of Peru, converted to the Catholic faith. It was discovered and subjected by Don Francisco Pizarro, who was allowed the title of Marquis de los Atavillos by the Emperor Charles V. These Indians dwell in the province of Jauja, and work with nicety all kinds of woollen manufactures. They are of a lively and docile disposition, and the whole of the above province is peopled by them.

ATAVILLOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru, with the denomination of Atavillos Altos, to distinguish it from the other in the same province, and which is called Atavillos Baxos.

[ATCHI KOUNIPI, a lake in Labrador, which sends its waters *s.* into St. Lawrence river, through a connected chain of small lakes.]

ATEMANICA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipela. It has a considerable population of Spaniards, but the greater part consists in *Mustees* and Indians, some of whom reside in the large estates in its district, such as those of Milpillas, Caxas, Estanzuela, Baez, Teresa, and Totolotalco, which abound in vegetable productions and in cattle. It is seven leagues from the *real* of the mines of Mesquital.

ATEMAXAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in Nueva España, situate on the skirt of a mountain. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 112 families of Indians, who trade in the bark of trees. Six leagues from its head settlement.

ATEMPA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tenzitlan in Nueva España. It contains 248 families of Indians, and is nine leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

ATEMPA, another settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in the same kingdom, situate in a hollow, and surrounded by very rugged mountains. It contains 43 families of Indians, and is 14 leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

ATEN, SAN ANTONIO DE, a settlement of the missions belonging to the monks of St. Francis, in the province of Apolabamba in Peru.

ATENGO, SAN SALVADOR DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcuco in Nueva España, situate on the shore of the lake of México. It contains 196 families of Indians, who trade in salt, wool, maize, fruits, and seeds. It is half a league to the *n.* of its capital.

ATENGO, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa María, in the head settlement of the district of Mizquiaguala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in the same kingdom. It contains 18 families of Indians.

ATENGO, another, with the dedicatory title of San Matéo. It is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc in the same kingdom, and contains 280 families of Indians.

ATENGO, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa in the same kingdom. It contains 70 families of Indians, and is distant five leagues from the settlement of Toliman.

ATENGO, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Autlan in the same kingdom, with 33 families of Indians, who gather seeds and fruits in abundance. It is 39 leagues to the *s.* with an inclination to the *w.* of its head settlement.

ATENGUILLO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Huachinango in Nueva España, situate in the *s.* part of that district.

ATTEPEC, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Teocuilco in Nueva España. It is of a mild

and somewhat moist temperature, contains 88 families of Indians, and is three leagues directly *s. e.* of its capital.

ATEQUARO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in Nueva España, near its capital.

ATEZCAPO, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of San Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España, situate on a spacious plain. It contains 50 families of Indians, and is six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

[ATHAPESCOW Lake. See Arathapescow and Slave Lakes.]

[ATHENS, a township in Windham county, Vermont, 32 miles *n. e.* from Bennington, and about six *w.* from Connecticut river, having 450 inhabitants. Sextons river, which rises in Londonderry passes, *s. e.* by Athens into the township of Westminster to Connecticut river.]

[ATHOL, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 16,000 acres of land, very rocky and uneven, but well watered with rivers and streams. On these stand 4 grist-mills, six saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and a trip-hammer. It contains 848 inhabitants, is 35 miles *n. w.* from Worcester, and 72 from Boston. A medicinal spring, famed for its many virtues, issues out of a high bank on Miller's river, 20 feet above the surface of the river.]

ATICO, Valle de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Caraveli.

Atico, Morro de, a mountain on the coast of Peru, of the same province.

ATIGOUANTINES, a nation of Indians of New France in N. America, towards the 44° of lat. In their dwellings many families live together, and the continual fires which they are obliged to make produce such a quantity of smoke that they are universally blind in old age. Their extravagant mode of living is similar to that of the other Indians, excepting that in their repasts, these give a decided preference to the eye of their victims, which they pluck out with the greatest avidity, avowing it to be a most precious morsel. After human flesh, they esteem most that of dogs. Their method of curing infirmity is not less peculiar, and every one of them may practise as a physician, since the same remedy is observed as is given in Europe for the treatment of the bite of the tarantula, namely, the endeavouring to divert the patient by means of music and songs. It is not known that these Indians worship any deity, but through an impulse of terror they own a certain respect for the devil. They nevertheless believe in the immortality of the soul, and promise themselves a place of jubilee and merriment in the other world, persuaded also that they shall there be united to their friends.

ATIMUEN-CUDIARA, a lake of the country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese, on the shore of the river Marañon, and formed by a channel of this river.

ATINGUI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; it rises to the *s.* of the settlement of Nuestra Señora de Fe, runs *s.* and enters the Paraná near the settlement of Santiago.

ATIPAC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tepexpan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan, in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature.

ATIQUIPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Choler. In its district are large fertile hills of the same name, abounding in pastures, which feed numbers of large and small cattle, as well as mules and asses, which are its articles of commerce. It is near the sea, and has a small port or creek, in which abundance of fish are caught. Also a mountain called *Morro de Atequipa.*

ATIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the shore of the river of its name, opposite the city of Asuncion.

[Atira, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay, about seven leagues *e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 25° 16′ 45″ *s.* Long. 57° 14′ *w.*]

ATITALAQUIA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tetepango in Nueva España. It is of a pleasant temperature, but ill provided with water. Its territory is peopled by estates and *ranchos*, in which are grown wheat, maize, seeds, and fruits; but it is particularly famous for the breeding of small cattle for slaughter. Its natives are 200 families of Othomies Indians, and 30 of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees.* Twenty-one leagues to the *n.* of Mexico.

ATITAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Solola in the kingdom of Guatemala.

ATITLAN, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España It is of a hot temperature, contains 171 families of Indians, and is 15 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

[ATKINSON, a township in Rockingham county, N. Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1767, and in 1775 contained 575 inhabitants, in

1790 only 479. It is distant 30 miles from Portsmouth, and has an academy which was founded in 1789 by the hon. N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land. In this township is a large meadow, wherein is an island of six or seven acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed by means of an artifical dam, this island rises with the water, which is sometimes six feet. In a pond in the middle of the island there have been fish, which, when the meadow has been overflowed, have appeared there when the water has been drawn off, and the island settled to its usual place. The pond is now almost covered with verdure. In it a pole 50 feet long has disappeared without finding a bottom.]

ATLA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Naupan.

ATLA, another settlement of the same *alcaldía mayor*, annexed to the curacy of Pahuatlan.

ATLACA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Orizaba in Nueva España, situate between two lofty hills. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 28 families of Indians, whose trade consists in fattening herds of swine. Seven leagues to the *s. s. e.* of its capital.

ATLACAHUALOIA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

ATLACHICHILCO, SAN AUGUSTIN DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guaiacocotla in Nueva España. It contains 400 families of Indians, including those within the wards of its district; and they are employed in the cultivation of the soil.

ATLACO, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España, situate on the top of a hill, and of a cold temperature. It contains 60 families of Indians, and a convent or hospital of the order of St. Francis. Six leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

ATLAHUILCO, SAN MARTIN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Thequilan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Orizaba, in Nueva España. It contains 110 families of Indians, who trade in seeds, tobacco, small cattle, and swine; is six leagues from its head settlement, and situate at the foot of the *sierra*.

ATLAMAJACINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atlistac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians, whose only trade consists in the barter of some maize and fruits. It is two leagues to the *w. s. w.* of its head settlement.

ATLAMAXACZINGO DEL MONTE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva Espana. It contains 85 families of Tlapenecos Indians, and is four leagues and a half to the *s.* of its capital.

ATLAMAZUQUE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 45 families of Indians, and is one league to the *e.* of its capital.

ATLAMULCO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 1235 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district.

[ATLANTIC OCEAN, The, separates America from Europe and Africa. See SEA.]

ATLAPANALA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of Tlaola.

ATLAPULCO, SAN PEDRO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 290 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *w. s. w.* of its capital. It is the head of its curacy, to which are annexed many other settlements.

ATLATLAUCA, an *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is the smallest population and jurisdiction of any district in this province, consisting only of two head settlements at a small distance from each other. It is at the same time the most barren in productions and commerce; on which account it is the last in reputation in the kingdom, and is thought but little of, since it yields scarcely sufficient to supply its own necessities. The capital has the same name. This is situate in a hot temperature, and contains 78 families of Zapotecas Indians. The abundant stream of the Cuicatlan passes through its vicinity; but such is the sterility of the soil, that no advantage can be derived from its waters. It, in short, produces nothing but a moderate quantity of maize. It is 70 leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

ATLATLAUCA, with the dedicatory title of San Esteven, another head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in the same kingdom, situate upon a mountain covered with lofty trees; and from these the inhabitants, who consist of 108 families of Indians, cut tablets and planks, which, with seeds and some cotton manufactures, constitute their commerce. Eight leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

ATLATLAUCA, a head settlement of the district

of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tenango del Valle in the same kingdom. It contains 165 families of Indians.

ATLATITLA, San Miguel de, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco in Nueva España. It contains 181 families, and a convent of monks of St. Dominic. It is five leagues to the *s.* ¼ to the *s. w.* of its capital.

ATLATONGO, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España, annexed to that of Acolman, from whence it lies a quarter of a league to the *n.* It contains 111 families of Indians, and four of Spaniards.

ATLEBOROUGH, an English settlement in the province and colony of Massachussetts, at the mouth of the river Patucket.

ATLIACAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tixtlan in Nueva España. It contains 180 families of Indians, and lies three leagues and a half from its capital.

ATLISTAC, a head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It has a convent of Agustin monks, and 66 families of Indians, whose principal commerce consists in cotton, which it yields in abundance, and in the fabricating of blankets, cloths, *huapiles*, and other vestments. It is six leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

[ATLIXCO, a town of the intendancy of Puebla, in the kingdom of Nueva España, justly celebrated for the fineness of its climate, great fertility, and savoury fruits with which it abounds, especially the *anona cheremolia*, Lin. (*chilimoya*), and several sorts of passiflores (*parchas*) produced in the environs.]

ATOCHA, Lake of, in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It is at the extremity of the coast formed by the Rio de la Plata.

ATOGUI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Scara in Brazil, which runs *n.* and enters the Parana.

ATOKAS, a small river of New France, or Canada. It runs *n.* and enters lake Superior, between the rivers Probavie and de Fond.

ATOLE, a large lake of the province and government of Maracaibo, formed by different rivers, and principally by the Pampano and Olaga. It afterwards joins the grand lake Maracaibo, through a narrow mouth called De las Piraguas; in it are many small islands.

ATOLUA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teazitlan in Nueva España. It contains 47 families of Indians, and is half a league *n.* of its capital.

ATONTAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavolo in the kingdom of Quito.

ATOTONILCAO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tulanzingo in Nueva España. It has a convent of Agustin monks, 265 families of Indians, and some Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, who occupy themselves in tilling and cultivating the land for fruits and seeds. Seven leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

Atotonilcao, another settlement, in the head settlement of the district of Atitalaquia, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in the same kingdom, containing 150 families of Indians.

Atotonilcao, another, of the head settlement of the district of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in the same kingdom. There still remains here a bath which was built by the order of Herman Cortes, which is raised on arches, and with such ingenuity that the water can be made deep or shallow at will. The water is crystalline and pure, and a cure for many infirmities.

Atotonilcao, another, of the same head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* as the former.

Atotonilcao, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxomulco in the same kingdom. It contains a convent of monks of St. Francis.

Atotonilcao, another, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of La Barca in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It has a large population of Indians, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who breed large and small cattle, and cultivate wheat and other grain. In its district are many estates, as San Andres la Cienega, Milpillas, Sapote, and Aio. It is 12 leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital.

Atotonilcao, another, of the head settlement of the district of Amaqueca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom. It contains 120 families of Indians, and lies four leagues *n.* of its head settlement.

Atotonilcao, another, of the missions belonging to the monks of St. Francis, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is five leagues from the *real* of the mines and the settlement of Parral.

ATOYAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Za-

yula in Nueva España, situate in a valley of an agreeable temperature. It contains 50 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, 150 of Indians, and a convent of monks of St. Francis. Four leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

ATOYAQUE, another, with the dedicatory title of La Concepcion, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in the same kingdom. It is of a hot temperature, situate near the large river of its name, which fertilizes the greater part of the territory, and in it, at certain seasons, trout are caught and carried to be sold in the capital of the province, where they are held in high estimation, their price varying in proportion to their scarcity. It produces an infinite quantity of cotton, the manufacture of which is the principal source of commerce to the natives, who consist of 29 families of Indians. Fifteen leagues to the *s.* with a slight inclination to the *w.* of its capital.

ATOYAQUE, another, formerly called Maxaltepec, of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatula. It contains 175 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district.

ATOYAQUE, another, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan in the same kingdom. It contains 172 families of Indians, who trade in cotton and seeds. Nine leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

[ATOYAQUE, a deep and large river in Mexico, or New Spain. On it is the famous natural bridge, called Ponti di Dio, 100 miles *s. e.* of Mexico, over which coaches and carriages conveniently pass.]

ATOYAQUILLO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 70 families of Indians, who trade in woven cotton manufactures, bartering them for salt found on the coast of Xicayan. Twenty-four leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

ATRATO, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its origin and source in the mountains of the province of Chocó, from two lakes which form the rivers Quito and San Pablo, which latter become immediately united. It runs nearly straight from *s.* to *n.* for more than 95 leagues, and empties itself into the N. sea; collecting in its course the waters of the Tigre, Torren, and Pequest, the waters of the lake Luiná, and several other streams of such magnitude as to cause it to form a mouth upwards of five leagues broad, in the great bay or gulph called Darien, near the limits which divide the two governments and jurisdictions of Cartagena and Pamaná. This river, which in that country is also known by the names of Darien and Choco, is navigable for many leagues; but its navigation is prohibited on pain of death, without any exception whatever, in order to avoid any prejudice which might arise to the provinces of the Nuevo Reyno, by means of the facility with which this kingdom might be thus entered. Neverthless the viceroy of that kingdom, Don Manuel Guiriol, proposed that this passage should be free and open, though with the proper precautions against any probable mischief. Its sands abound with gold. Just at its entrance into the sea, are 17 small islands lying in two lines. Its mouth is in lat. 8° 2′ *n.*

ATRIS, a very fertile valley of the province and government of Quito, belonging to the jurisdiction of Pasto, and where this city was founded. It is of a cold temperature, and is washed by the river Pascamayu on the *e.*: it abounds in pastures and cattle.

ATRISCO, or CARRION, a capital town of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of its name in Nueva España. It is very beautiful and large, abounding in streams, which irrigate the whole of its district and render it agreeable both in appearance and fertility. It has two parishes, one for the Spaniards and another for the Indians; five convents of the religious orders of St. Franciscans, La Merced, San Juan de Dios, in which there is a good hospital and building for convalescents, of barefooted Carmelites, and of the nuns of Santa Clara; different chapels and hermitages in the wards, which are peopled by Indians, and of which the most extensive is that called De los Solares, a small population living in orchards and gardens which are filled with flowers, fruits, and vegetables; the same charming spot being rendered fertile by different streams encompassing it on all sides, and affording refreshment and recreation to the inhabitants of the capital, who amount to 400 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, (from whom three companies of militia have been formed), and also to 1250 families of Mexican Indians. The valley of Atrisco, celebrated for its beauty and fertility, has cultivated estates which produce immense abundance of wheat, maize, barley, and other grains, by which other provinces are supplied,

these being the principal sources of trade in this province; and although it is not without a sufficient quantity of flax and hemp, yet of these little is made; nor indeed does the small attention which is paid to their cultivation, warrant the expectation of any considerable emolument to be derived from them. In the estates are 150 families of Spaniards, and innumerable parties of Indians, who assist in their cultivation. It abounds also in large and small cattle, and its woods in hares, rabbits, partridges, and other birds. It is watered by several large rivers, from which not only the estates, but also all the gardens of the greater part of the settlements of its district, derive great benefit. The Indians are much given to the cultivation of cotton, of which they make particularly fine garments, and indeed they are naturally very indusrious. Thirty leagues *s. e.* of Mexico.

The settlements of this jurisdiction are,

Zoyatlitlanapa, Amecaque,
Tianguismanalco, San Andres de Calpa.
Guaquechula,

ATRISCO, another town of the same name, in the kingdom of Mexico.

ATROPICHE, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Orinoco, on the side of the new city of San Gabriel de Guayana.

[ATTAKAPAS. See ATACAPAS.]

[ATTLEBOROUGH. See ARTLEBURGH.]

ATUNCANAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It is of an agreeable and healthy temperature, abounding in productions, especially in sugar-canes and cochineal. In the time of the Incas of Peru, it was a very wealthy population, having a temple dedicated to the sun, a palace and a fort, of which the ruins still remain, at the distance of two leagues towards the *n.* and which is the most regular, capacious, and well constructed of any in that kingdom. At the entrance of this fort, and in the front, is a small river, which runs close up to its walls; and on the opposite side it is terminated by a moderately lofty hill, and hemmed in by a strong wall. Nearly in the centre is a turret of an oval figure, which rises on the interior of the wall to about the height of two toises, and to six or eight on the exterior. In the middle of it is a square inclosed by walls, which, towards the part which looks into the country, has all its angles touching the circumference of the oval, without leaving any pass; and there is, indeed, nothing left on the other side save a very narrow way. In the middle of the square is a division forming two small apartments, which have no communication with each other; and they are entered by a door placed at the side opposite the division. In the sides which front the country are small holes, which served as a watching place, and where, to all appearance, a guard used to be mounted. Close upon the exterior of this oval runs the wall, to the extent of 40 toises on the left hand, and 25 on the right. This wall afterwards becomes doubled, forming different irregular angles, and including a large space. Close to the rocky place from which the river has its source, is a gate or entrance, and near to this runs a narrow pass, where two persons only can go abreast; and this pass, when it comes to the opposite wall, turns about and leads to the tower, being still of the same breadth. It afterwards inclines rather towards the rocky place, but at length widening, forms an half plain before the same tower. In this narrow pass, at the distance of three feet from each other, are disposed niches, formed in the solid wall like sentry boxes, and in another part of the wall are two gates, which are capable of admitting very large stores and accommodations for the lodging of the troops. The interior space is formed into various compartments, and from the height of the walls, the gates, and the nice economy which prevails, the whole fabric seems evidently to have been the habitation of some prince. All the walls are full of holes, and there are many small stones of six or eight inches long, and three or four broad, jetting out from their sides, and which no doubt served as pegs, upon which the soldiers might hang up their arms. The whole of the wall is very thick, having a fine parapet and a deep ditch without, and a very capacious terrace within; and although there is a way entirely round the top, it has only one entrance, namely, by means of a staircase close to the oval tower, which, after rising some steps, forms the main staircase for the tower itself. The structure, as well of the walls as of the interior buildings, is entirely of unequal stones of irregular figure; but these are so neatly and so firmly put together, that it is scarcely possible to perceive where they are joined. Opposite this settlement, the Inca Atahualpa conquered his brother Huascar, and put to the sword 60,000 of his vassals. In its district towards the *e.* is an estate called Bueran.

ATUNCOLLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru, at one league's distance from the great lake Titicaca, in which there is an island four leagues in circumference,

and where are to be seen vestiges of the palace of the Great Colla. It is of a triangular figure, and built of unshaped stones, similar to the fort of Cuzco. This edifice was destroyed by the hands of some avaricious persons, who found in it considerable hidden treasure. It was anciently the court of the aforesaid Great Colla, but it is at present the most wretched population of any in the province.

ATUNJAUXA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jauxa in Peru.

ATUNQUILLACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru.

ATUNQUIXOS, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

ATURES, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the Jesuits in the Orinoco. It is at present under the care of the Capuchin monks.

Atures, the Torrents of the Three Water-falls of. These are very tremendous, and at a small distance from each other, in the river Orinoco. They check the navigation here, and make it requisite for vessels to be carried on men's shoulders by land. These falls are 35 leagues from the mouth of the river.

[ATWOOD'S Key, one of the uninhabited Bahama islands, situate in the Atlantic ocean, about eight or ten leagues in a *n.e.* direction from Crooked island, and about 25 due *e.* from the middle part of Long island. See Bahamas.]

ATZALA, San Matias de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is situate to the *e.* of its capital.

ATZALAN, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España. This district is bounded by that of Tlacolula, of the same jurisdiction; *s. w.* by that of Thepayahualco, to which belongs the extensive territory of Perote; and from its being situated lower than this mountain, its temperature is not so cold, although it is very subject to fogs and dews. It abounds in fruits, seeds, tobacco, and fish called *bobos*, which are found in two rivers which run immediately by the settlement. Its population amounts to 70 families of Spaniards, including those of the wards of Santa Maria Tlapacoya, which, for the most part, are under the care of Don Felipe Moteguma. The name of this settlement, which in the Mexican language signifies, "a population between two rivers," is derived from the aforesaid rivers, the largest of which runs to the *s.* of it. It is a league and an half *s. e.* of Xalacingo.

ATZOLA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chicapa in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca. It is of a mild temperature, and abounds greatly in cochineal and seeds. It is inhabited by 385 families of Indians, comprehending those of the wards of its district. Twelve leagues to the *s. s. e.* of its capital.

ATZOMPA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 116 families of Mexican Indians, including those of a ward in its vicinity, who are very much given to the culture of the soil, which produces in abundance seeds, fruits, garden herbs, cochineal, and cotton. Seven leagues from the *real* of the mines of silver in the district of Alcozauca.

Atzompa, another settlement of the same name, with the dedicatory title of Santa Maria, in the head settlement of the district of Cuilaya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in the same kingdom. It contains 143 families of Indians, who are employed in the commerce of cochineal, seeds, fruits, coal, and bark of trees. It is little more than a league *n. w.* of its head settlement.

ATZOPAN, San Agustin de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejocingo in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians, and lies *s.* of its capital.

AUACA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *sierra* of the country of the Macirinabis Indians, runs nearly due *e.* and enters the Cauca.

AUALOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman, in the jurisdiction of the city of Córdova, and kingdom of Peru. It lies upon a narrow strip of land or peninsula, formed by the river Primero.

AUANA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises *s.* of the settlement of San Joseph de Mapoyes, runs *s.* and enters the Sipapu.

AUANDA, a settlement of the Portuguese, being a *reduccion* of Indians of the missions of the Carmelite monks of that nation, in the province and country of the Amazonas. It is on the shore of the river Negro, at the same mouth by which this is entered by the Nuisi. Mr. Bellin, in his maps, calls it the Arávida.

AUARA, a small river of the province and county of the Amazonas. It runs from *w.* to *e.* for a small space, and enters the river Madera, above the Yaruba.

AUARI, a small river of the province and

government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *serrania* of Parime, runs *e.* forming a curve, and enters the river Parime or Paruma, near its source.

AUBIN, a small island of the N. sea, close to the coast of the island of Martinique, on the *n. e.* part, between the small river Salado and fort Trinidad.

AUCAIAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, founded in 1551; in which is venerated a miraculous image of the Virgin del Rosario, which, with ornaments corresponding to it, were sent hither by the Emperor Charles V.

AUCAMPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

AUCHIAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians, and is three leagues *s.* of its capital.

AUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

AUECHICA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná, one of the missions held here by the Catalanian Capuchin fathers; situate on the shore of the river Cuiuni.

AUENARAC, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, and kingdom of Peru, situate on the shore of the river Choromoros.

AUENDANO, Lagunas de, lakes in the province and district of Itata, of the kingdom of Chile. They are nine in number, great and small, and are situate between the rivers Itata and Laxa.

AUENICO, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises close to the settlement of Yubal, runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Marañon.

AUES, an island of the N. sea, one of the Antilles, situate *s. e.* of Bonaire, 16 leagues from the coast of Venezuela, in the gulph Triste, or Coro. It is a league and a half long, and very narrow, having before it some rocks, lying in the shape of a half-moon, on which, in the year 1678, the whole of the French squadron, commanded by Count d'Estres, was wrecked. It has a large and convenient bay, and is called the island of Birds, (Isla de Aves), from its abounding with an infinite variety of them, and, as it were, destitute of inhabitants, these consisting only of a few Dutch fishermen. Close to it is another very small island of the same name, and they are distinguished by the one being called Large and the other Small. In this there are some orange and lemon trees, but it is otherwise barren, and of a sandy and desert soil. Its circumference is about three leagues, and it also belongs to the Dutch. They are in long. 16°, and lat. 11° 56′ *n.*

AUGARAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Brazil, who inhabit the woods and mountains which lie to the *w.* of the *captainship* of Puerto Seguro, of whom but little is known, and rare accounts been received.

AUGUSTA, a fort and establishment of the English, in the province and colony of Georgia, on the shore of the river Savannah; it is the place of commerce whereto those residing in this province and that of Carolina resort, to carry on the traffic with the Indians, by means of the river, which is navigable in canoes. It is 230 miles distant from the mouth of that river, and has a good road which leads to the town of Cherokee, peopled by Indians of this nation. [Augusta, in the upper district of Georgia, was till lately the seat of government. It is situated on a fine plain in Richmond county, on the *s. w.* bank of Savannah river, where it is near 500 yards broad, at a bend of the river; 127 miles *n. w.* from Savannah; from Washington *s. e.* by *e.* and from Louisville *s. w.* 50 miles; and 934 miles *s. w.* from Philadelphia. At the first settlement of the colony, General Ogletborpe erected a fort here for protecting the Indian trade, and holding treaties with the natives. In 1739 about 600 people separated themselves from the maritime settlements, and removed to its neighbourhood, to carry on a peltry trade with the Indians. There were, however, but three or four houses in the town of Augusta in 1780, and in 1787 it contained 200. The country round it has an excellent soil, which, with its central situation, between the upper and lower countries, will bring it fast into importance. Lat. 33° 19′ *n.* Long. 80° 46′ *w.*]

Augusta, a county of the province and colony of Virginia, situate between the mountains which divide it on the *e.* from Albemarle; bounded *n.* by the territory of Lord Fairfax, and *s. w.* by the mountains. It is watered by different rivers, which pass across the high road leading from Virginia to Maryland. [The soil is fertile, and the county contains 10,886 inhabitants, including 1567 slaves. Here is a remarkable cascade, called the Falling spring. It is a branch of the James, where it is called Jackson's river, rising in the mountains 20 miles *s. w.* from the Warm spring, or Hot spring, which lies in lat. 38° 13′ *n.* long. 80° *w.* At the Falling spring, the water falls 200 feet, which is about 50 feet higher than the

fall of Niagara. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry. The sheet of water is only 12 or 15 feet wide above, and somewhat wider below: it is broken in its breadth in two or three places, but not at all in its height.]

AUGUSTINE, Cape St. See Agustin, San.

Augustine, St. capital of E. Florida. See Agustin.

[Augustine's, St. a port and river on the coast of Labrador, near the straits of Bellisle and opposite St. John's bay, Newfoundland. There are two small islands in the harbour, and about two miles *s. w.* runs a chain of little islands, called St. Augustine's chain; the outermost of which is a remarkable smooth rock. It is about 25 miles from Great Mecatina island. Lat. 51° 14′ *n.* Long. 58° 58′ *w.*]

[Augustine's Square, St. a number of small islands on the coast of Labrador, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the largest of which are from Shecatica bay on the *n. e.* to Outer island *s. w.*; viz. Large, Sandy, and Outer islands. These are near the mouth of the St. Lawrence.]

AUILA de los Cofanes, a city of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito. Its temperature is mild, and its soil fertile, but its natives cultivate only *yucas*, plantains, and maize, upon which they live. Its population is very scanty, and it scarcely deserves the name of one, owing to the invasions of the infidel Indians, by whom it has been destroyed. It is on the shore of the river Suno, which enters the Napo, in lat. 28° *s.*

Auila, a mountain of the *serrania*, which lies between the city of Caracas and the port of Guaira. It serves as a mark for pilots to know the port, since it is discernible at a great distance. It is called by the sailors the Ensillada de Caracas, from a fissure it has in it of the form of a saddle.

AUIRAMAS, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito.

AUISADO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Soritor.

AUITAHUA, a very lofty mountain of the province of Canelos in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* of Llanganate, and *n.* of the river Pastaza. From its top run the rivers Alpayacu, Ziuña, Chiuloaya, and Otalluc, which run from *n.* to *s.* and enter the Pastaza, in lat. 1° 23′ *s.*

AUIUPO, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía, situate on the shore of the river Caura, in the country of the Paudacotos Indians.

AULLAGAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta in Peru.

Aullagas, a large lake of Peru, which is nine leagues distant from that of Potosi, and 28 from Charcas. It is two leagues long, and four and a half in circumference; has no fish in it whatever; and in its environs dwell the Aullagas Indians, from whom it takes its name. From this lake is formed the river Desaguadero, which enters immediately into the lake Guanacache.

Aullagas, the nation of Indians aforesaid, who inhabit the shores of the rivers Desaguadero and Tigre. It is not very numerous, nor is it much known.

AUNALOS, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the territory which lies between the rivers Chambirá and Tigre, runs *e.* forming an angle, and enters the latter, in lat. 2° 6′ *s.*

AUOYELES, an island of the river Colorado, in the province and government of Louisiana, near its entrance into the Mississippi, from the mouth of which it is 220 miles distant.

Auoyeles, a nation of Indians who inhabit the same province and government, on the shores of the river Colorado. They supply the province of Nuevo Mexico with mules, horses, and oxen, in such abundance, that they are commonly sold for the trifling sum of 20 *pesetas* (40 reals of silver) each.

AUQUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chuschi.

AUQUIMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

AURA, a town of the province and government of Maracaibo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate to the *s.* of the city of Truxillo, where the river Bocono has its source.

AURAMBA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tiripitio, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 22 families of Indians, and two of Spaniards; and in two estates of its district 27 of Spaniards, three of Mulattoes, and 17 of Indians. Two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

AURE, a river of the province and government of Guayana; one of those which enter the Apure.

[AUREAN Academy, a respectable seminary of learning in Amherst, New Hampshire, which see.]

AUREGA, a large river of the island of Cuba.

It rises in the *sierras* of the *s.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the sea between the river Artibonito, and another of its own name: the latter is distinguished by the surname of Little; it has the same origin and course as the other, and runs into the sea between it and the city of Santiago.

[AURELIUS, a military township in New York, Onondago county, on Owasco lake, having the Cayuaga Reservation lands *w.* and Marcellus *e.*; and nine miles *e.* of the ferry on Cayuaga lake. By the state census of 1796, 213 of the inhabitants are electors. See MILITARY Townships.]

[AURORA, an island belonging to the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades. Lat. 15° *s.* Long. 168° 30 *e.* from Paris, discovered by Bougainville, May 22, 1768. It is about 20 leagues long and two broad. Its eastern shore is steep, and covered with wood.]

AUSTRIA, SAN FELIPE DE, or CARIACO, a city of the province and government of Cumaná, situate upon a plain on the skirt of the *serrania*, and which is called the valley of Cariaco, and is about eight or ten leagues in circumference. It is very fertile, especially in maize and *yucas*, which the natives cultivate: of the former they usually collect from 20 to 24,000 bushels, which is carried by the gulph to Cumaná, and other parts of the province. This valley has 11 *cacao* estates, which belong to the inhabitants of the city, and which never produce more than 100 bushels: they are, however, held in high estimation; and when there is a deficiency in the crops of maize, great privations are felt throughout the settlements on the coast; for this valley is the granary of the province. The population of this city is composed of 254 families; and it is 16 leagues from Cumaná. Lat. 10° 31′ *n.* Long. 63° 41′ *w.*

AUSTRIA, another city, (with the dedicatory title of San Carlos), in the same province and government, founded in some lofty and cold desert mountains, from whence, on account of the invasions it continually experienced from the Charibbee Indians, it was afterwards removed to a warmer spot. It produces much cattle and honey, which is made by various sorts of bees; also many and exquisite kinds of wood, as Brazil wood, ebony, pomegranates, zarzaparilla, *cañafistola*, tobacco, and a great quantity of oil of Canime. Four leagues *s. w.* of Cumaná.

AUTIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who inhabit the mountains of the province and government of Tarma, in the *e.* part, and who are confederates and allies of the Chunchos Indians, through the harmony of their manners.

AUTLAN, an *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, in the province and bishopric of Guadalaxara, of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, bounded on the *e.* by that of Zayula, where it terminates in a pleasant valley, which is five leagues long; *n.* by the province of Guachinango; and just before the line of division is the lofty mountain of Ameca, abounding in minerals of gold of a superior quality, which is only worked at intervals, a great number of poor people being employed, who with a very little labour earn all they wish, that is to say, enough to maintain themselves. It is also bounded *s.* by the province of Agualulco. The country is very fertile in productions, and abounds in canes, from which sugar is manufactured in several mills. The capital bears the same name: it is of a warm temperature, situate 30 leagues from the coast of the S. sea: it is often filled with country shop-keepers, and is a place of meeting for the natives and traders of other jurisdictions to merchandize in salt, which is its principal article of commerce. All this part, as far as the sea, is guarded by a militia of the settlement, whenever notice is given of pirates being off the coast, or when the China fleet is expected in the months of January and February. It has a convent of monks of St. Francis. Its population consists of 400 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and of a very few Indians. In its precincts are various *ranchos* and sugar-mills. They have a method of making up some of their grains in small round cakes, and they cultivate largely maize and French beans. One hundred and seventy-five leagues *w.* of Mexico. Its jurisdiction consists of the following settlements:

Zacapala,	Exutla,
Tecolotlán,	Tenamaztlan,
Zoyatlan,	Ayutla,
Milpa,	Yxtlahuacán,
Zuchitlan,	Atengo,
Tepantla,	Ameca.

AUYAMAS, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme: it is very abundant, rises in the snowy *sierra*, traversing in a rapid course the valley of Upar, and after running 72 leagues, it enters the *e.* side of the river Magdalena.

AVALON, a province and colony of the English, in the island of Newfoundland, founded in 1623 by George Calvert, secretary of state, and lord of Baltimore; to whom was ceded by the king of England a certain portion of land in these parts, where he established a settlement; building a house and fort, which was the residence of Mr. Baltimore and his family, and which after his

death descended to his children and heirs. This colony is a peninsula, uniting itself to that island by a narrow itshmus of land, which lies *s.* of the bay of Trinity, and *n.* of that of Plasencia. In the disturbances of the English, it was taken possession of by David Kirk, but afterwards fell into the hands of its former masters, when the king redressed and repaired all the mischiefs and damages it had suffered. [The *e.* part of this peninsula is encompassed by the Great bank, and has, besides the two former bays, the bay of Conception on the *n.* and the bay of St. Mary and Trepassy bay on the *s.* It contains several excellent harbours, bays, and capes, among which are St. Mary's, Pine, Race, Ballard, St. Francis, &c.]

[AVANCY, a jurisdiction subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies four leagues *n. e.* of that city. See ABANCAY.]

[AVERIL, a township in Essex county, Vermont, formerly in that of Orange. It joins Hamilton on the *n. w.* Canaan on the *n. e.* and its *n.* corner is the Canada line.]

[AVES, or BIRD's Island, in the West Indies, situated in lat. 15° 30′ *n.* long. 63° 15′ *w.* named so from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the sand. There is another island of this name among the Little Antilles, between the coast of St. Iago de Leon in Tierra Firme, and the island of Bonaire.]

[AVINO LA PANEA, a town in the *w.* part of the kingdom of Leon in North America, between two of the head branches of Nassas river.]

AVOCAT, a bay of the province and colony of Nova Scotia, within the great bay of Fundy.

[AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which empties into the Atlantic ocean, a little eastward of Halifax. It is navigable as far as Fort Edward for vessels of 400 tons, and for vessels of 60 tons two miles higher. A river called St. Croix runs into the Avon, whose source is in lakes and springs, about seven miles from its entrance, where it is crossed by a bridge on the road leading to Windsor. It is navigable for vessels of 60 tons three miles, and for large boats seven miles.]

AWEGEN, a settlement of Indians of Pennsylvánia, situate on the shore, and at the source of the *e.* arm of the river Susquehannah.

AXACALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Acatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Sentipac, in Nueva España. It contains 38 families of Indians, and is seven leagues *w.* of its capital.

AXACUBA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Huipuxtla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in Nueva Espuña. It contains 76 families of Indians.

AXAPUSCO, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Otumba in Nueva España. It contains 90 families of Indians, and is half a league *n.* of its capital.

[AXAS, a town in the interior part of New Albion. See QUIVIRA.]

AXIXIQUE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España, situate near the shore of the sea of Chapala. It contains a convent of monks of St. Francis, and is composed of 150 families of Indians. Twenty leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

AXIXIQUE, another, a settlement in the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlan, also situate on the shore of the grand lake or sea of Chapala, in a valley altogether fertile, and abounding in every kind of seed which is cultivated here, namely, wheat, maize, and French beans, with various fruits and pulse.

AXOGI, a small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters on the *s.* side of the grand river of Paraná.

AXUCHITLAN, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tula in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies three quarters of a league *n. w.* It contains 51 families of Indians.

AXUCHITLAN, another, a small settlement or ward in the head settlement of the district of Santa Ana, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in the same kingdom. It is united to that of Teteolmaloya, from whence it lies three leagues to the *s.* It contains 20 families of Indians.

AYACORES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country lying between the river Curaray to the *n.* and the Tigre to the *s.*; on the *n. n. w.* it is bounded by the nation of the Semigaes, and *s.* by that of the Iquitos; also on the *e.* it is close to the Páranos, and on the *n.* to the Yetes. Some of its tribes live in the forests upon the borders of the river Manay.

AYAHUACAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, which were formerly in Peru, but now extinguished. It made great resistance to the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, twelfth Emperor, by whom it was subjected and made tributary.

AYAURIS, or AYAVIRIES, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who inhabited the mountains to the *n. e.* of Cuzco. They were very valorous, and resisted for a long time Lloque Yupangi, third Emperor of the Incas, by whom they were at last conquered, and so became united to his monarchy. At the present day nothing of

them is left but their name, from their having become mixed and dispersed amongst the infinite nations of Indians which are in Peru.

AYENIS, a nation of barbarous Indians who inhabit Florida, of whose customs but little is known.

[AYERSTOWN, or AYRSTOWN, in Burlington county, New Jersey, lies on the middle branch of Ancocus creek, 16 miles from the mouth of the creek in the Delaware, and 13 *s. e.* from Burlington.]

AYRUNU, a river of the province of Quixos in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and runs to disembogue itself into the Napo, at its *s.* side, in lat. 1° 3′ *s.*

AZACANGO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Atengo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chalapa, in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

AZAJO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Tirindaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España, situate in a *sierra* crowded with pines. It is of a cold temperature, abounding in salutary waters, and inhabited by 125 families of Indians. Two leagues *s.* of its head settlement.

AZALAN, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Chietlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Izucar, in Nueva España.

AZAQUALOIA, a settlement of the head settlement of Zitlala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 108 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

AZAROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ayapata.

AZATIAN, a river of the province and *alcaldía* of Tecoantepec in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs to the S. sea, to the *w.* of the river Colate.

AZEITE, SIERRAS DEL, mountains of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, near the sea-coast.

AZEQUIAS, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Therida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of a mild and healthy temperature, abounding in wheat, maize, truffles, beans, vetches, cabbages, and other productions of its climate. Its inhabitants amount to about 100 Indians and 50 poor house-keepers; but its breeds of cattle are nevertheless very large. It is very near its capital.

AZITLA, SAN SIMON DE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejocingo in Nueva España. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is situate to the *e.* of its capital.

AZOQUES, a large settlement, fertile and abundant in productions, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, situate in the celebrated valley of Yunguilla, which is so fertile that it is wanting in nothing which can contribute to the pleasures and conveniences of life, on which account this curacy is rated at 1000 dollars; and whosoever may be happy enough to be appointed to it, seldom wishes to be promoted to any other benefice. It has mines of quicksilver, which were formerly worked, and from which it took its name. Lately some mines of silver were discovered. In the middle of it runs a stream, in the sands of which are found most exquisite rubies.

AZONTAMATLAN, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacocotla in Nueva España. It contains 316 families of Indians, including those who inhabit the wards of its district.

AZORES, small islands of the N. sea, lying *n.* of St. Domingo, and *s. e.* of the shoal of Plata. They are many and very dangerous, and upon them great numbers of vessels have been wrecked.

AZOTZI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España. It is on the shore of the river of this name, between the settlements Barbiacora and Guspaca.

AZOZALCO, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Tasco in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is three leagues *s. s. e.* of its capital.

AZTACALCO, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepec in Nueva España. It contains 277 families of Indians.

AZTAHUACAN, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcalzingo in Nueva España, with 105 families of Indians.

AZTATLA, SANTIAGO DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula in Nueva España, situate at the distance of one league from the S. sea, on the skirt of a lofty mountain plain. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 30 families of Indians. In its vicinity runs a river, which in the wet season is very abundant. This river unites itself with the Huamelula, and these, thus incorporated, run into the sea; first fertilizing the arable lands and estates which lie upon their banks. At a small distance is a lake, abounding in fish, and around it the crops

of seeds and fruits are remarkably fine. Along the coast, at the distance of four leagues, there is another lake, much deeper than the former, and indeed one of the largest to be found on those coasts: this communicates its waters by a natural channel with those of the lake of Las Salinas, which at certain times of the year deposits a white salt, from which great emolument is derived, as well as from the fish found in it; amongst other sorts are shrimps, in sufficient quantities to supply all this jurisdiction, and even those bordering upon it. Two leagues *s.* of its capital.

AZTLA, Santa Catalina de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Coxcatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España, situate upon the shores of the large river Goachigoayan, where quantities of extremely fine fish are caught. It is of a hot and moist temperature, annexed to the curacy of its head settlement, and has a magnificent parish church. It contains 300 families of Indians, who gain their livelihood by the culture and traffic of tobacco. Twenty leagues from its capital.

AZU, Joseph de, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Tocantines, near the settlement of Carambava.

AZUA, or Azuca, a town of the island and government of St. Domingo, settled by the *Adelantado* Velazquez in 1504. It was called Compostela from the *Comendador* Gallego, who had here an inheritance. This name, however, it afterwards lost, and took that of Azua, which it had held in the time of the Indians. It is very fertile in sugar-canes, from which much sugar is made. In this district are also some mines of gold, which were formerly worked, but are at present abandoned. It has a very good port on the S. sea, and is 24 leagues from the capital of St. Domingo.

AZUCAR, Pan de, a mountain of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil, on the S. side of the town of Ilha.

AZUCHITLAN, a head settlement and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name in Nueva España. It is of an excessively warm and dry temperature. Its commerce is in large and small cattle, in crops of maize, French beans, cotton, and some fruits peculiar to the country. Its population consists of 17 families of Spaniards, 26 of *Mustees*, 114 of Mulattoes, and 286 of Mexican Indians. It is situate between two large rivers, Las Balzas, which runs *w.* and Las Truchas, which runs *s.*; and to the *n.* of it, at the distance of two leagues, it has a mine called De San Gregorio, of quicksilver and copper. This was formerly worked on the account of the king, but it is at present destroyed and lies waste. The settlement is 50 leagues to the *w.* of Mexico.

AZUEI, Lake of, in the island of St. Domingo, near the coast, and in the *w.* head by the great lake of Enriquillo, in the line which divides the possessions of the French and Spaniards.

AZUELA, a large river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the vicinity of the town of San Miguel de Ibarra, and enters the Marañon.

AZUFRERA, Mountain of, in the island of St. Domingo, and in the French possessions, where there is a mineral of sulphur. It is on the *w.* shore of the river Montroni.

AZUL, a large river of the province of the Apaches in Nuevo Mexico. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the large river Gila, opposite the town of San Felipe.

Azul, a *sierra* or *cordillera* of mountains in the province and government of La Sonora.

AZULEMA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate near the source of the river Cauca.

AZULES, Sierras, *cordilleras* of mountains of the island of Jamaica, in the centre of the *e.* head. They are thus called from appearing at sea of a blue colour.

B

BAAL's River and Bay, in W. Greenland, lie between Bear sound on the *s. e.* and Delft's point on the *n. w.* and opposite the mouth of Hudson's strait.

BABA, a district of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, one of the seven which compose the same, and one of the largest, extending 22 leagues from the mouth of the river of its name to the skirt of the mountain Zamborondon, bounded by the Colarados Indians, in the heights of the *asiento* and province of Tacunga. Its territory is low, being completely inundated in the winter, and it then becomes necessary to take their cattle and their other productions into what they style winter-quarters, namely, to the very summits of the mountains; but in the summer it is fertile, and produces quantities of pasture; and so great is the increase of its herds of cattle, that the natives are taught to consider these inundations as one of their greatest benefits, since hereby much cattle is carried off and destroyed, which would otherwise overstock the country. It is equally fertile in *cacao*, in which consists its principal commerce, since it regularly gathers to the amount of 32,000 measures of 81 pound weight each; also in canoes which are made of one entire trunk, and often so large as to be capable of holding 60 bushels of salt; in different woods; in soap, colts, horses, and some *cainilla*, and butter of *cacao*. In this district grows the tree called *matapalo*, which destroys every plant that may be near it, and which has been seen of the immense size of 20 geometrical feet in circumference. The inhabitants may amount to about 4000, and the capital of the district has the same name. It was situated on the shores of the river, which, although it still exists, has changed its course, running at present through a distant plain, seven leagues from the town, and leaving the inhabitants in some distress for a means of watering their *cacao* plantations, and for this reason, the productions became much diminished. Twenty leagues from the capital of the province.

Baba, a large river of this district, rising in the mountains of Zamborondon in the province of Latacunga. It runs 32 leagues till it empties itself into the river of Guayaquil, at its mouth.

BABAHOYO, a district of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito, one of the seven which compose the same; bounded by the provinces of Chimbo and Riobamba. It is a tract of country so level and so low that it is commonly the first to be inundated by the swelling of the rivers in the winter, which, as they subside in the summer, leave the ground covered with a tall, rank, and thick grass called *gamalote*. It is very fertile, and abounding in cattle of every kind; in rice, cotton, soap, tobacco, *cacao*, honey, and fruits, with which it carries on a great commerce, by means of its river, with the other provinces; so that this district is, as it were, a continual fair, and is one of the richest districts of the province.

Babahoyo, a capital settlement of the above district, situate on the shore of the river which bears the same name, where are the custom-houses and royal arsenals, which are called *bodegas*, and in which are deposited, for the supply of the provinces of the *sierra*, both its own and the productions of the ultra-marine provinces of Peru, Chile, Tierra Firme, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, as also what is brought by the muleteers who come down from Quito, Latacunga, Ambato, Chimbo, and Riobamba; so that a continual fair is held for the space of six months, the same being a general sale of the productions of the above province. Lat. 1° 47′ *s.*

Babahoyo, a large river of the same district, formed by the Jilca and Caluma, which rise in the mountains of Chimbo and Riobamba, and join in the strand from whence this river takes its name. It then runs 24 leagues, until it empties itself into the Guayaquil. It is by means of this that the traffic of the whole district is carried on, and unladed in the custom-houses or royal arsenals. The embarkations are, for the most part, effected by rafts, which are made as follows: Upon a plain of thick and tolerably stout timbers, consisting of a wood very limber and as light as cork, *(corcho)*, from whence they take their denomination, and which are united by strong pliable reeds, they raise some large joists of cedar, crossing each other and forming squares, at the extremities of which are fixed uprights of the same for forming the walls, roofs, &c.; these they cover and interweave with split cane, leaving holes for the doors and windows; then the roof

being covered with a stout cotton awning, which is impregnated with pitch, in order to resist the sun and rain, the whole becomes a perfect floating house, with all its corresponding offices and conveniencies. Others are made in a less perfect manner, and with less accommodation, although stronger, for the purpose of carrying victuals, cattle, and fruits; for lading and unlading ships and other vessels which enter here to be repaired. This river, somewhat below the *bodegas*, and after being increased by the waters which it collects in the *serranías* of Alausi and Riobamba, is joined by the Caracol.

BABIACORA, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, on the shore of the river of this name, between the settlements of Ures and Azotzi.

BABILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Magdalena.

BABILLO, a river of the province and Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It springs from three grand lakes, and waters the valley of Upar: it afterwards enters the César or Pompatao, and terminates its course in the Magdalena. Its waters are of an obscure green colour, and abound in excellent fish. La Matiniere, mistaking it, calls it Badillo.

BABONOIBA, a settlement of the mission which belonged to the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate 14 leagues to the *s.* of the *real* of San Felipe of Chiguagua.

[BABOPAS, a town in the interior part of New Albion, *e.* of the long range of mountains which extend *n.* from the head of the peninsula of California. See QUIVIRA.]

BABORIGAME, a settlement and *reduccion* of Indians, of the missions which where held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BABORIGAMES, a settlement of the missions which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

BABOROCO, a port of the province and government of La Sonora.

BAC, a town belonging to the French, in New France or Canada, situate on the shore of the St. Lawrence, and at the mouth of that of Three Rivieres.

BAC, a settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco Xavier, one of those of the missions, and of the *reducciones* of the Indians, belonging to the Jesuits, in the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BACA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Smaller Antilles, near the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast, 45 leagues from the point of La Beata. Long. 301° 40′. Lat. 17° 2′. [Our best modern maps make no mention of this island.]

BACA, a settlement of the missions held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinalóa.

BACABOBA, a mountain of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, between the rivers Acuracu and Mordahu.

BACADE, a town of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BACALAR, PLAZA DE, a large and beautiful plain on the coast and in the province of the government of Yucatán.

BACALLAOS Islands, situate opposite the coast of Newfoundland, and surrounding the Great bank. They are small and numerous: discovered by Sebastian Gabot. He gave them this name from the abundance of cod-fish caught on their coasts. This fishery has employed yearly upwards of 400 vessels of different nations, and it is effected by angling. The fish is accustomed to bite immediately that the hook is dropped into the water, and being hauled upon the ship's deck, a person stands ready to chop off its head; another takes out its intestines and bones it, after which it is salted and barrelled, and sent to all parts of the world. This fishery can be carried on only in the day, as the fish will not bite in the dark. It is also peculiar to the spring season, and ends in September, since in the winter these fish like the bottom of the sea. Sometimes their abundance is wonderful, and it has been said that a certain person, of the name of Juan Poon, once caught 100 in the space of an hour. These islands are 70 miles distant from Tierra Firme.

BACANGA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañon in Brazil.

BACANORA, a settlement of the province and government of Ostimuri in Nueva España.

BACANUCHI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate at the head of the river of this name.

BACAPA, SAN LUIS DE, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate between those of Bateque and San Antonio de Uquitoa.

BACAREAU, PASAGE DE, a passage between the coast of Acadia and the island of Cap de Sagle. It is very narrow, and only passable for small craft, and for these not without a skilful pilot. Mr. Chabert, of the academy of sciences of Paris, made here, in 1750, several astronomical obser-

vations, and likewise laid down its longitude at 68½°.

Bacareau, a point or cape of the same coast.

BACAS, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru. It runs *w.* and enters the Plata.

BACCALOONS, a settlement of the English, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, and bounded by the province and colony of Pennsylvania, situate on the shore of the Ohio.

BACHE, a river of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *e.* and enters the river Magdalena.

BACHILLER, Rio del, or Del gran Valle, a river in the strait of Magellan. It runs *w.* and enters the sea at the bay of San Isabel.

BACHOUANAN, a small river of Canada. It runs *s. w.* and enters lake Superior, in the bay of its name.

Bachouanan, a bay in the *e.* part of lake Superior.

[BACK River. See Baltimore County.]

BACOBERTO, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

BACUACHI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate at the source of the river of its name, near the Bacanuchi.

BACUN, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España, situate on the shore of the river Hiaqui. It is one of the *reducciones*, and belongs to the missions held there of the Jesuits, between the settlements of Torin and Cocorin.

BADILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, situate on the shore of the river Magdalena. It is six leagues from the city of Zimiti.

BADIRAGUATO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Copala in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate to the *e.* of the *real* of the mines of Charcas.

Badiraguato, another settlement, in the province of Topia, one of those belonging to the missions which were held here by the regulars of the company of Jesuits.

BAEZA, a city of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito, founded by Gil Ramirez Dávalos in 1559. It was a large population, and numerous and rich in former times, and capital of the province; but the continual irruptions of the infidels have so destroyed and reduced it to such a state, that it scarcely now contains above 30 families, and has been united to the curacy of the settlement of Pomallacta. It is of the mildest temperature of any settlement in the province, and the territory is fertile, though only in cotton, which its natives manufacture. The roads which lead to it are very rugged and difficult, and are not to be passed without great labour. Lat. 26° *s.*

BAFFEN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the jurisdiction of the city of Bridgetown.

[BAFFIN'S Bay is the largest and most *n.* gulf or bay that has yet been discovered in N. America, and lies between 70° and 80° of *n.* lat. It opens into the Atlantic ocean through Baffin's and Davis's straits, between cape Chidley on the Labrador coast, and cape Farewell on that of W. Greenland, both of which are in about 60° of *n.* lat. It abounds with whales, and on the *s. w.* side of Davis's straits has a communication with Hudson's bay, through a cluster of islands. It was discovered by the navigator whose name it bears, in the year 1662. Some maps shew a communication with Hudson's bay in 70° *n.* lat. and in 70° *w.* long.]

[BAGADUCE Point, a headland within Penobscot bay, in the district of Maine.]

BAGANIQUE, an ancient and large settlement of the nation of the Moscas Indians, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded in the *llanura* of the same name, now called the valley of Venegas, to the *e.* of Santa Fe. It was discoverd by Captain Juan de San Martin in 1537.

BAGMA, an island of the river of Las Amazonas, opposite Ivari.

BAGNALS, Punta de, a point on the *w.* coast of the island of Barbadoes, between Indian river and the bay of Carlisle.

BAGORES, a river of the province and *captainship* of the Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Ostras and Salvador, near cape Frio.

BAGOUACHE, a small river of Canada, which rises in the *n.* mountains on the side of lake Superior, runs *s.* and enters the Mississippi.

BAGRE, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate on the shore of the river Nechi. In its vicinity are the gold washing places, *labaderos*, of Peneme, San Pedro, San Pedrito, Chilona, and Olaya.

BAGRES, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises at the side of the lake Atole, runs *e.* and enters the great lake Maracaibo.

BAGUA, or Onda, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Ron.

BAGUACHICA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

BAHAIRE, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It was in the time of the Indians a very populous city, containing upwards of 200,000 souls. It was conquered with great difficulty by Pedro de Heredia.

[BAHAMA, Great Island of, one of the Bahamas, of great extent, situate on the *s.* side of the Little Bahama bank, and extending from the Florida stream almost to the island of Abaco. It contains a great quantity of fine timber, but which is difficult of access. It is totally uninhabited. See BAHAMAS.]

[BAHAMA Channel, or Gulph of Florida, is the passage between the island of Bahama and the continent. Its navigation is dangerous, and it has been very erroneously set down in most of the best maps. See the BAHAMAS.]

BAHAMA, NEW, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between those of La Ciudad del Principe and Manati.

BAHAMAS, Islands of the N. sea, situate to the *e.* of, and opposite to Florida. They are of the Lucayos, and were discovered by Columbus, in his first voyage, in 1404. From them the fine channel of Bahama takes its name, the same being formed by the above coast, the principal of these islands, and a long sand-bank of the same name, to the *n.* of the island of Cuba, and being 16 leagues wide and 45 long. The currents in the gulph are most violent, and in it numbers of vessels have been wrecked. It is the direct pass into the open sea, and for the route to Europe. It was first attempted by the celebrated pilot Anton de Alaminos, who risked its navigation with imminent hazard, when he went to Spain with the agents of Hernan Cortes, to give account to the Emperor Charles V. of the progress of the conquest of Mexico. The principal island is 13 leagues long and eight wide; is very fertile, of an agreeable climate, and full of streams and rivulets. It formerly produced much sassafras, zarzaparrilla, and red wood; but its present productions are principally maize, birds, and a kind of rabbit; and it procures for itself other necessaries from Carolina. Its principal commerce consists in supplying provisions to ships which come here for convenience. Although these islands are near 500, many of them are nothing but cliffs or rocks.

[*General Description, Climate, &c.*—The Bahama islands, called *Lucayos* by the Spaniards, comprehend, under that denomination, all that chain of West India islands lying to the *n.* of Cuba and St. Domingo, and situate between the 21° and 28° of *n.* lat. and the 71° and 81° of *w.* long. These islands have never been regularly surveyed, nor their numbers at all ascertained. Those most worthy of attention are as follows; and a more particular description of each will be found under its proper head.

Abaco,	Hog island,
Acklin's island,	Hog key,
Andros island,	Harbour island,
Atwood's key,	Heneaguas,
Great Bahama,	Little island,
Berry islands,	Long island,
Biminis,	Long key,
Caicos,	Mayaguana,
Castle island,	Ragged island,
Cat island, or St. Salvador,	Rose island,
Crooked island,	Royal island,
Eleuthera,	Rum key,
Exumas,	Russel island,
French keys,	St. Salvador,
Guanahani, or St. Salvador,	Turk's islands,
	Watling's island.

The Bahama islands have never been correctly set down or delineated in any of the maps or charts of the West Indies. Many of them are situated upon the Great Bahama bank, others upon the Little Bahama bank, and others out of soundings, in the Atlantic ocean. They stretch from Turk's islands (which are at no great distance from St. Domingo) in a *n. w.* direction to the *n.* end of the Great Bahama bank, near the coast of Florida. The climate is in general salubrious. The more *n.* of the islands during the winter months are rendered cool and agreeable by the *n. w.* breezes from the continent of America. At New Providence the thermometer, (Farenheit), in the shade, varies from about 85° or 90° in summer to 60° or 65° in winter. The more *s.* islands, however, are hotter throughout the year; but these enjoy the cooling sea breezes that blow in the West Indies within the tropics, and which do not extend to several of the most *n.* of the Bahamas.

There is but little variety of soil throughout the Bahama islands. They are almost all low, flat, barren, and rocky. They are well provided with natural woods, generally however of a small growth. The soil is mostly either light and sandy, or very rocky and broken, with partial spots of good land. The rock is of a soft and porous nature, but hard, and generally irregular on the surface. The Bahamas are but ill supplied with]

[fresh water; it is found however by digging wells in the rocks, to the depth of the sea level, and also very often by making holes in the sand along the coasts, a few feet from the surface. In several of the islands are small natural fresh-water ponds, produced by the rain collected from the rocks; but there is not supposed to exist, throughout the Bahamas, a single spring of fresh water or rivulet.

General History.—One of the Bahama islands (the ancient Indian name of which is stated to be *Guanahani*) has been generally fixed upon by historians and geographers as the spot where the first discovery of the new world took place, by Columbus, upon the 11th of October 1492. The island was named by him *St. Salvador*, by which appellation, as also that of *Cat island*, it is now generally known. There appears, however, to exist some doubt with respect to the point of land first actually discovered by Columbus in the new world. The accounts of his first voyage to America generally state that his squadron kept almost a due *w.* course from the Canary islands (the last land from which he took his departure) across the Atlantic; and that, for two or three days before land was discovered, he found himself in soundings. It is also stated that he landed at a secure and spacious harbour, and that the island (St. Salvador) had verdant fields, watered with many rivulets. If these accounts were true, and if the island now known by that name was actually the land first discovered by Columbus, it may be concluded that some great change or convulsion must have taken place in that quarter of the world since its discovery. At present there are no soundings to the *e.* of St. Salvador; and along the whole of the *e.* coast of that island, is a reef which would prevent any landing on that side. There is no harbour but a small one round the *s.* end of the island, facing the *s. w.* in one of the shallow Bahama banks. No verdant fields can now be found upon the island of St. Salvador, which is barren and rocky, like the rest of the Bahama islands; throughout the whole of which, as was before observed, no rivulet of any description has been discovered. There can be no doubt, however, that one of the Bahama islands was the first land discovered by Columbus. The island of Abaco is situated nearer the latitude of the Canaries, and there is a good harbour on the *e.* side of that island; but there are no soundings at any distance from the shore on that side. It is perhaps more likely that Abaco (or one of the other most *n.* of the Bahama islands) was the first point of discovery, particularly if it be true what is stated, that a few days after he discovered land he touched at New Providence and Andros island (which it is said he named *Fernandina* and *Isabella*) in his way to Cuba; and it is extremely improbable that he would touch at those islands in his way to Cuba from St. Salvador.

The Bahama islands, when discovered by Columbus, are stated to have been inhabited by a numerous race of Indians, of a mild and peaceable disposition, indolent in their habits, and little, if at all, accustomed to the cultivation of the soil. They are described as being of a dark and dingy hue, with long black hair, and with their bodies painted with different colours. Many thousands of these unfortunate people are stated to have been carried over by the Spaniards, in their subsequent settlements, and compelled to work in the mines of S. America. The early accounts of the Bahama islands, after their discovery, are, however, extremely obscure. There appears scarcely any trace of the original Indian inhabitants. The earliest settlement of Europeans which took place in the Bahama islands, was under a patent of Charles II. (1668), which granted those islands to certain proprietary lords. Shortly after that period, some attempts appear to have been made to cultivate several of the islands; but, about the beginning of the last century, they were again without inhabitants. Some time afterwards, however, they became the resort of numerous pirates, Bucaniers, and free-booters; the situation of these islands, from the difficulties of the navigation, and their being near the passages through which the valuable vessels returned to Europe, being well-adapted for plunder and concealment. Among these pirates was the noted Captain Teach, known by the name of *Blackbeard*, who had the supreme command over them, and of whom, as well as of Captain Vane, and others who resorted to the Bahamas, a curious account may be found in Johnson's Lives of the Pirates, and in the History of the Bucaniers of America.

For the purpose of protecting the trade, and destroying these nests of free-booters, Captain Woods Rogers was sent out from England as governor to the Bahamas, in the year 1718, and the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From that period, a regular colonial administration appears to have taken place; but for a considerable time, little cultivation or improvement seems to have occurred at the Bahamas.

The island of New Providence was taken possession of in the American war by an American captain. It was shortly afterwards, how-]

ever, abandoned by its new possessor. In 1781 the Bahama islands were surrendered to the Spaniards, and restored to the British by treaty at the end of the war. Previous, however, to the notification of the treaty, New Providence and its forts were recovered by means of a very gallant and well-conducted enterprise, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Deveaux of the S. Carolina militia. After the termination of the American war, many of the British loyalists, and other planters, repaired to the Bahamas, chiefly from the *s.* states of N. America, from which period most of the principal islands began to be regularly settled and inhabited.

Productions.—The chief article which has been cultivated in this colony is cotton; and for several years with very considerable success, though for some time past that success has greatly diminished, owing probably to the natural barrenness of the soil, and perhaps to the rains being less frequent from the woods, from many parts of these having been much cut down. The cultivation of sugar has been attempted, (particularly on the Caicos), but with little success. Coffee has been raised on several of the islands. Provisions, such as Guinea and Indian corn, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains, cassava, Indian and pigeon peas, grow in abundance. Most of the tropical fruits are found here; oranges, lemons, limes, shaddocks, pine-apples, cocoa nuts, &c. &c. &c. Cattle and sheep thrive on most of the islands; and the shores and creeks of all the Bahamas abound in turtle, and excellent fish of various sorts. Wild ducks, snipes, pelicans, gualdings, wild pigeons, flamingoes, and a variety of other birds, abound among the islands; and among the woods are found wild hogs, *agoutis*, *guanas*, land crabs, &c. Ambergris is frequently found cast ashore upon the coast. Various sorts of timber and dye woods are found growing in the Bahamas, such as mahogany, (generally of a small and very hard sort, commonly called Madeira and horse-flesh mahogany), brazilletto, fustick, lignum-vitæ, Spanish oak, or black gregory, tamarind, lana wood, iron wood, wild cinnamon, pimento, or naked wood, yellow saunders, satin wood, pines, cedars, and many others adapted for building small vessels, and well calculated for the purposes of the mechanic and cabinet-maker.

The principal and most valuable article which has, perhaps, of late years been exported from the Bahamas, is salt. In many of the islands there are valuable natural salt-ponds, to which the attention of the inhabitants has been much directed, and for the subdivision and management of which, legislative and colonial regulations have been enacted. In dry and favourable seasons great quantities of salt are produced from these ponds, and exported by the Americans to the United States.

Many of the small vessels of the Bahamas are not only employed as drogging (or carrying) vessels among the different islands, and in catching turtle, but also among the numerous passages, (particularly towards the Florida stream), in watching for wrecked vessels. They are licenced for this purpose by the governor of the Bahamas. Many valuable lives are saved by the exertions of these vessels, and much property secured for the owners and insurers of the ships employed in the West India trade, and those bound from Vera Cruz and the Havanah to Europe.

Government and Statistics.—The colonial establishment of the Bahamas is similar to that of the other West India islands, consisting of a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a council, and a legislative assembly. The following islands send representatives to the house of assembly: New providence, and the town of Nassau, eight; Harbour island, three; Eleuthera, three; Abaco, three; St. Salvador, one; Long island, two; Exuma, three; Andros island, two; Crooked island, one; Watling's island, one; Caicos, one; Turk's island, two. The courts of justice are similar also to those established in the rest of the West India colonies. There are four regular ports of entry in the Bahamas, viz. at New Providence, Great Exuma, at the Caicos, and at Turk's islands. Besides the usual garrison at New Providence, there is a militia established in several of the islands. Previous to May 1803, lands were granted by the crown in the whole of the Bahamas, to the amount of 265,381 acres, for the purpose of cultivation. The population at that time amounted to about 14,318, including 11,395 blacks and people of colour; and it appears by a return to the house of commons in 1805, at a medium of two years to 1803, the number of slaves imported amounted to 2523, of whom 2230 were exported; leaving a remainder of only 293 for the use of the colony.

The official value of the imports and exports of the Bahamas were, in

	Imports.	Exports.
1809	£133,515	£504,567
1810	£108,485	£481,372]

[And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Pimento.	Cotton wool.
Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.			
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	lbs.	lbs.
1809, —	9143	130	12,884	26	1528	1,139,793
1810, —	4345	—	6,413	11	2227	1,348,828

See NEW PROVIDENCE.]

BAHIA, HONDA, a large, well sheltered, and convenient port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* side, much frequented by vessels which carry on an illicit commerce. [The bay has 15 and 10 fathoms water, the entrance into the harbour eight, and anchorage in four and five fathoms.] Long. 83° 6′. Lat. 22° 58′.

[BAHIA, or BAY, sometimes applied to St. Salvador, the capital of Brazil, and to the bay of All Saints, in which *captainship* it is situated. See SANTOS.]

[BAHIA, DE CHETUMEL, called by the British Hanover bay, lies on the *e.* side of the peninsula of Yucatan in the sea of Honduras, and into which falls Honda river. It has the logwood country on the *s.*; at its mouth are two large islands and a number of islets. The largest island is Ambergrise key, which runs along the mouth of the bay, and is 70 miles long.]

BAHIAGA, a river of the island of St. Domingo, in the territory possessed by the French. It rises near the coast towards the *n.* and enters the sea in the bay of Manzanillo.

BAHIAS, CABO DE DOS, a cape on the coast, which lies between the Rio de la Plata and the straits of Magellan, one of the two which form the bay of Camarones.

BAILADORES, NUESTRA SENORA DE LA CANDELARIA DE LOS, a settlement of the jurisdiction of La Grita in the government of Maracaibo. It is a mild and healthy country, abounding in good water, and in all the productions of a warm climate, as *cacao*, sugar-cane, tobacco, maize, *yucas*, and other productions and fruits. It is situate at the slope of a mountain, in the way which leads from La Grita to Mérida, being somewhat more that eight leagues distant from the former. It contains 100 housekeepers, and has also the denomination of Bailadores, (Dancers), from the partiality exhibited by its natives for this sort of amusement in the time of its gentilism.

BAILADORES, a river of this province and government, which rises in the city of La Grita, and runs from *s.* to *n.* until it enters the lake of Maracaibo, through two mouths which form an island.

BAILADORES, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba.

BAILIF, a small river of the island of Guadalupe, which rises in the mountains, runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Gros François. On its shores, and at its mouth, there is a good castle for defending the bay.

BAINE, a river of the province and government of La Guayana, rising in the *serranía* of Imataca, and running into the sea by the *e.* coast.

[BAIRDSTOWN, or BEARDSTOWN, in Nelson county, Kentucky, is a flourishing town, of 216 inhabitants, situated on the head waters of Salt river, 50 miles *s. e.* from Louisville, and nearly the same distance *s. w.* from Danville.]

BAITA, a settlement of the missions of the order of St. Francis, in the province of Culiacan, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate on the shores of the river Elota. It produces maize and French beans in great abundance, as also honey and wax, of which its commerce consists.

BAJO, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Florida, between the mouth of the river Mississippi and the bay of La Ascencion.

BAJO, with the additional title of Nuevo, an island of the N. sea.

BAJU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Uruguay, close to that of Jiupa.

BAKER, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island of Barbadoes, between the points Bell and Ragged.

[BAKERSFIELD, a newly settled township in Franklin county, Vermont, formerly in Chittenden county. In 1790 it had only 13 inhabitants.]

[BAKERSTOWN, in Cumberland county, district of Maine, contains 1276 inhabitants; 162 miles *n. e.* from Boston.]

BALANDRAN, CAYO DE LA, a small island of the coast of the island of St. Domingo, at the entrance of the great bay of Samaná, close to the islet of Levantados.

BALAO, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito. It runs into the sea at the gulf of that name, opposite the island of La Puña.

BALBANEDA, a small settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the jurisdiction of Riobamba, to the *s.* of this town, and *n.* of the great lake of Colta. It is called also Nuestra Señora de Balbaneda, from its having a sacred shrine of the image of our Lady of this title, which was much revered in times past. It is a population consisting of Puruayes Indians.

BALBUENA, San Juan Baptista de, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of Chaco. Its population consists of the Ixistinieses and Toquistineses Indians, who are a *reduccion* made by the missions which were held here by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, and at the present day are under the care of the order of St. Francis.

Balbuena, a fort of the same province and government, founded on the shore of the river Salado, to restrain the incursions of the infidel Indians.

Balcalar, Laguna de, a lake of the province and government of Yucatán. It is large and broad, and lies on the sea shore, between the bay of La Ascencion and the island of Cozumel.

[BALCDUTHA, a settlement in the *e.* part of Kentucky, on the *w.* side of Big Sandy river. Near this is Clay Lick, and about a mile *s. e.* stands Vancouver's fort, on the point of land formed by the fork of the Big Sandy.]

BALCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chilloas in Peru.

[BALD EAGLE or Warrior Mountains, lie about 200 miles *w.* of Philadelphia, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and form the *w.* boundary of Bald Eagle valley.]

[Bald Eagle is likewise the name of a river which runs a *n. e.* course 44 miles, and falls into the *w.* branch of Susquehanna river. The head water of Huron river, which falls into lake Erie, is called Bald Eagle creek.]

[Bald Eagle Valley, or, as it is commonly called, Sinking Spring Valley, lies upon the frontiers of Bedford county in Pennsylvania, about 200 miles *w.* from Philadelphia. It has on the *e.* a chain of high, rugged mountains, called the Canoe Ridge, and on the *w.* the Bald Eagle or Warrior mountains. This is a pleasant vale, of limestone bottom, five miles in extent where widest; and in the vicinity are great quantities of lead ore. It contained, in 1779, about 60 or 70 families, living in log-houses, who formed, in the space of seven or eight years, several valuable plantations, some of which are remarkably agreeable on account of their situation. During the late war with Great Britain, lead was much wanted, and very difficult to be procured, which induced a company, under the patronage of the state, to settle here, and establish a regular set of works. A fort of logs was erected for the protection of the miners; and a considerable quantity of ore was produced, from which lead enough was made to give a competent idea of the real value of the mines in general. The danger of the situation, however, while an Indian war continued, occasioned the failure of the undertaking. The lead ore was of many kinds; some in broad flakes, and others of the steely texture. Several regular shafts were sunk to a considerable depth; one of which was on the hill upon which the fort was erected, and from which many large masses of ore were procured; but not forming a regular vein, it was discontinued, and another opened about a mile from the fort, nearer to Frank's Town. Here the miners continued until they finally relinquished the business. When they first began, they found in the upper surface or vegetable earth several hundred weight of cubic lead ore, clean and unmixed with any substance whatever, which continued as a clue, leading them down through the different strata of earth, marl, &c. until they came to the rock, which is here in general of the limestone kind. Among other curiosities of this place, is that called the Swallows, which absorb several of the largest streams of the valley, and after conveying them several miles under ground, in a subterrananeous course, return them again upon the surface. These subterraneous passages have given rise to the name Sinking Spring valley. Of these the most remarkable is called the Arch springs, and run close upon the road from the town to the fort. It is a deep hollow formed in the limestone rock, about 30 feet wide, with a rude natural stone arch hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which it throws out with some degree of violence, and in such plenty as to form a fine stream, which at length buries itself again in the bowels of the earth. Some of these pits are near 300 feet deep; the water at the bottom seems in rapid motion, and is apparently as black as ink, though it is as pure as the finest springs can produce. Many of these pits are placed along the course of this subterraneous river, which soon after takes an opportunity of an opening at a declivity of the ground, and keeps along the surface among the rocky hills for a few rods, then enters the mouth of a large cave, whose exterior aperture would be sufficient to admit a shallop with her sails full spread. In the inside it keeps from 18 to 20 feet wide. The roof declines as you advance, and a ledge of loose rugged rocks extends

in tolerable order on one side, affording means to scramble along. In the midst of this cave is much timber, bodies of trees, branches, &c. which being lodged up to the roof of this passage, shews that the water is swelled up to the very top during freshets. This opening in the hill continues about 400 yards, when the cave widens, after you have got round a sudden turning, (which prevents its being discovered till you are within it), into a spacious room, at the bottom of which is a vortex; the water that falls into it whirling round with amazing force: sticks, or even pieces of timber, are immediately absorbed, and carried out of sight, the water boiling up with excessive violence, and subsiding by degrees, and at certain intervals. From the top of the Bald Eagle mountains is a fine prospect of those of the Alleghany, stretching along until they seem to meet the clouds. Much slate is found here, with strong signs of pit coal. Such as visit these parts must cross the Juniata river three or four times, from Standing Stone or Huntingdon to the fort, travelling a distance of about 22 miles.]

[Bald Mountains. See Tenessee.]

[Bald Head, at the mouth of cape Fear river, N. Carolina, is at the *s. w.* end of Smith's island, and with Oak island forms the main entrance into the river. The light-house, which was erected here in Dec. 1794, bears *n. n. w.* from the point of cape Fear, and is 24 miles *n. w.* by *n.* from the extremity of the Frying Pan shoal.]

[Bald Head makes the *s. w.* part of what is called Wells bay, in the district of Maine. Between cape Neddic harbour on the *s. s. w.* and Well's bay, are several coves, where small vessels in a smooth time, and with a *w.* wind, haul ashore, and are loaded with wood in the course of a tide, with ease and safety.]

[BALDIVIA. See Valdivia.]

BALDWIN, an English settlement in the island of Barbadoes, and in the district of the parish of San Juan.

BALINA, a river of the province and government of Yucatan. It runs into the sea at the *e.* coast of the gulf of Honduras.

BALIS, Rio de, a river in the province and government of Yucatan, which runs into the sea upon the same coast, near the strand of Bacalar, and into the bay which is formed by that strand and Long island.

BALISA, a port of the coast of Lousiana, by some called Balija.

BALISCAN, a French settlement in Canada, situate on the shore of the river of St. Lawrence, in the mouth of that of Batiscan.

BALISES Bay, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan.

[BALIZE, a fort at the mouth of Mississippi river.]

BALLENA, Punta de la, a cape or extremity of land of the island of Margarita, which faces the *e.*

Ballena, Promontorio ó Punta de la, a promontory or point in the kingdom of Quito, and on the shore of the Pacific or S. sea, to the *s. s. e.* of the cape of Los Borrachos, and *n. n. e.* of that of Palmar. On its *n.* side, and very close to it, the river Jama runs into the sea; the soil is sandy and level, but of little depth.

Ballena, another point or promontory, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, between the river and the Quebrada de Cheoapa.

Ballena, a river of the province and government of Florida, which runs *e.* and enters the sea between the river San Juan and the island of Sapala.

Ballena, a canal formed between the islands Lucaya and Bahama.

BALLENAS, Punta de las, a point on the coast, and in the *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, and in the territory of the French. It lies between point Irois and cape Doña María.

Ballenas, a canal or narrow pass of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, formed in the most interior part of the same. It is by the coast and the island of the Angel de la Guarda.

BALLESTA, Punta de la, a point on the coast of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito.

[BALLEZE, Ballize, or Wallis, a river in the peninsula of Yucatan, New Spain, which runs *n. e.* above 200 miles, and empties into the bay of Honduras, opposite the *n.* end of Turneff island. By the treaty of peace in 1783, it is agreed that British subjects shall have the right of cutting and carrying away logwood in the district lying between this river and that of Rio Hondo, on the *n.* which falls into Hanover bay. The course of the rivers are to be the unalterable boundaries.]

[BALLTOWN, a township in Saratoga county, New York, formerly in Albany county, and contained in 1790, 7333 inhabitants, including 69 slaves. By the state census in 1796, there appears to be 266 electors in this township. It lies 36 miles *n.* of Albany, has a presbyterian meeting-house, and is in a thriving state. The medicinal

waters called Balltown springs, from their being found within the limits of this town, are of great celebrity, both on account of their healing virtue and the superior accommodation found near them for valetudinarians. They are situated about 12 miles *w.* of Still water, 14 from that part of the banks of the Hudson famous for the victory of General Gates over General Burgoyne, 36 *n.* of Albany, 30 *s.* of lake George, and 196 above the city of New York. The springs are found in the bottom of a valley, or excavation, forming a kind of basin, of about 50 acres in extent. In this hollow grow lofty pines, which are overtopped by others, and rise at a greater or less distance above the brim of this basin. The woods are pretty well cleared near the springs. There is a large house for entertainment, with neat bathing-houses and shower-baths for the convenience of invalids. These, as also the greatest part of the valley, belong to an eminent merchant of New York; the largest spring, however, belongs to the public. Sir William Johnson made this observation when he sold this tract of land to private individuals: "In tracing the history of these medicinal springs, I could only learn that an Indian chief discovered them to a sick French officer in the early part of their wars with the English: but whether they were these very springs in this basin, or those at ten miles distance, properly called the Saratoga springs, I know not." The soil for half a dozen miles round this place is poor and sandy, producing little else than pine trees, shrub-oaks, fern, and mullen. In the hills in the vicinity ores have been accidentally found, especially iron and copper, or rather what the mineralogists call *ferruginous* and *cupreous pyrites*. The valley of Balltown and its environs may be made an enchanting spot, equal, nay superior, in some respects, to any of the watering places in Europe. The Kayaderassoras river, which is about 10 yards wide, gives several hints to the man of taste, to turn its waters to the use and beauty of the future town, which these medicinal springs will one day raise in this place. The medicinal waters which have made this spot so famous of late are remarkably limpid, considering they contain iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime. They are brisk and sparkling like champaigne. In drinking they affect the nose and palate like bottled beer, and slightly affect the head of some people by their inebriating quality. They derive this exhilarating quality from what Dr. Priestley calls *fixed air*, and is that animating *something* which gives activity to yeast, and life to malt liquors. It is used, in the neighbourhood of the springs, instead of yeast in making bread; and makes it rise more speedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary use. Horses drink these waters with avidity. The ignorant country people see, with astonishment, that a candle will not burn near the surface of these waters. Fish and frogs are killed in a few minutes, and geese and ducks can only swim in them a few minutes before they expire. These waters are apt to burst bottles when corked in very warm weather, especially during a thunder storm; but with care may be transported in bottles to any distance. They boil with a very moderate degree of heat; they are nevertheless remarkably cold; for when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 86° in the open air, and 79° in the brook running near the spring, it stood in one of these mineral springs at 49°, and in the other at 51°: the first was constantly excluded from the rays of the sun, the last always exposed without a covering. Physicians seldom direct their patients to drink more than three quarts of these waters in twelve hours; but some drink the enormous quantity of three gallons, and even more, in a day. Cold as they are, they may be drank with safety in the hottest weather. They increase every natural evacuation, nay, they are cathartic, diuretic, and sudorific, at the same time. On the first trial they are apt to disagree with many people; they create uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and cause a heat in the glands of the throat, until they begin to pass off freely by the kidneys; they then become pleasant, and operate agreeably. They blacken the teeth and also the alvine fæces: they are deemed a specific in loss of appetite and indigestion: they are highly serviceable in hypochondriac cases, in obstructions, and in the stone and gravel, and cutaneous disorders: their credit is not so well established in the gout or rheumatism: they are hurtful in inflammatory disorders and consumptions: their use occasions heat in the glands of the throat, and stiffness of the neck; and in such as are subject to the tooth-ache, an aggravation of the pain: they are a powerful and precious remedy in the hands of the judicious, but ought never to be used without the advice of a skilful physician.]

[BALLSTOWN, or Balltown, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 1072 inhabitants. One hundred and ninety-five miles *n. e.* from Boston.]

BALSAMO, Bahia de, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between cape La Peña and the point of Macuri.

BALSAQUILLO, an extensive and beautiful valley of the *alcaldía mayor* of La Puebla de los Angeles in Nueva España, so fertile as to have no

less than 56 estates and country seats. It is half a league from its capital.

BALSAR, a settlement of the district of Daule, in the province and government of Guayaquil, of the kingdom of Quito, very fertile, and abounding in *cacao*, tobacco, cotton, and sugar-cane. It is 26 leagues from the capital, on the shore of the river Daule.

BALSAS, San Christobal de las, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, situate on the *e.* shore of the Marañon: through it lies the road to Cajamarca. Lat. 6° 16′.

Balsas, another settlement in the same province and *corregimiento* as the former.

Balsas, another, in the province and government of Cartagena in the same kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the bank of the dike which communicates the sea with the river Magdalena.

Balsas, a lake thus called, in the province of Guayaquil and kingdom of Quito; it is between the river Perdomo to the *s.*; *n.* of the river Machala, and at one league's distance from the settlement of its name.

BALSO, a river of the kingdom of Quito, which flows down from the mountain called Suchahuaca-urca; and after washing those forests, running from *n.* to *s.* it enters the Bobonasa.

BALTASAR, San, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan in Nueva España. Five leagues from its capital.

Baltasar, San, another settlement, in the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Nexapa in the same kingdom, situated at the foot of an elevated mountain. It contains 34 families of Indians, and is four leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital.

[BALTIMORE County, in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers, the former dividing it from Ann Arundel county on the *s.* and *s. w.*; Gunpowder and Little Gunpowder separating it from Harford county on the *e.* and *n. e.* It has Frederick county on the *w.* and *n. w.* Pennsylvania on the *n.* and Chesapeak bay on the *s. e.* Besides the rivers which bound it, and their branches, this county has Back and Middle rivers between the two former, but they are rather arms of Chesapeak bay than rivers. Back river, four or five miles *e.* of Patapsco, receives two small streams; the north-westernmost is called Herring Run. Middle river has little or no supply of fresh water. There are numerous iron works in this county; and it contains 25,434 inhabitants, including 587 slaves. Its chief town is Baltimore.]

[Baltimore, the chief town in the above county, is the largest in the state of Maryland. In size it is the fourth, and in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States. It is situated on the *n.* side of Patapsco river, at a small distance from its junction with the Chesapeak: the entrance of the harbour is defended by Whetstone fort, hardly a pistol-shot across, and of course may easily be defended against naval force. From the head of Elk river, at the head of the bay to Baltimore, is about 60 miles. The town is built around what is called the basin, reckoned one of the finest harbours in America: the water rises five or six feet at common tides: it is divided into what is called the Town and Fell's point, by a creek, over which are two bridges, but the houses extend in an irregular manner from the one to the other. At Fell's point the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The situation is low, and was formerly thought unhealthy; but by its rapid increase, improvements have taken place which have corrected the dampness of the air, and it is now judged to be tolerably healthy. In 1787 it contained 1955 dwelling-houses, of which 1200 were in the town, and the rest at Fell's point. It then contained 152 store-houses. The number of the inhabitants of the town and precincts, in 1791, were 13,503, including 1255 slaves. The number of houses and inhabitants have been greatly increased since. Before the emigration of the French people from cape François, and other islands, the houses had increased to 2300. Those unfortunate people, flying from their merciless countrymen, who had burned and pillaged their cities and towns, and murdered their relations and friends, found here an hospitable asylum, after sufferings hardly paralleled in the annals of history. Here are nine places of public worship, which belong to Roman Catholics, German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Nicolites, or New Quakers, who all live together in peace. It is inhabited by people from most parts of Europe. The principal street is Market Street, which runs nearly *e.* and *w.* a mile in length, parallel with the water: this is crossed by a number of other streets, which run from the water, a number of which, particularly Calvert and Gay streets, are well built. *N.* and *e.* of the town the land rises, and presents a noble view of the town and bay. In 1790, this city owned 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops, total 102; tonnage 13,564. The exports in the same year amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,949,899 dollars. The exports in July, August, and September, in 1790, amounted only to 343,584 dollars; but in these months in 1795, they amount-

to 1,675,748 dollars. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of town commissioners, a board of special commissioners, and a board of wardens; the first board fills its own vacancies, and is perpetual; the two last are appointed by electors, chosen every fifth year by the citizens. It is 53 miles *s. w.* from Elktown, 176 *n. e.* from Richmond in Virginia, 50 *n. e.* from the city of Washington, and 103 *s. w.* from Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 19′ *n.* Long. 76° 44′ *w.*]

BAMBA, a small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca la Grande. It rises in the valley of Condebamba, and enters the Marañon.

BAMBAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the capital.

BAMOA, a settlement of the missions which were held here by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa.

BANAHATU, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; it rises between the rivers Cinaruco and Cantanapalo, runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco on the *w.* side, between the mouths of those two rivers.

BANAICHI, or Banamichi, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, on the shore of a river of this name, between the settlements of Guspaca and Gnopique.

BANANA, a small settlement of the province and government of Darien; it consists of gentile Indians, and is situate on the shore of the gulph of this name, or Urabá.

BANANIERES, Grand, a river of the island of Guadalupe; it rises in the mountains towards the *e.* runs *e.* and enters the sea between the rivers Trou, Au, Chat, and Orange.

BANARE, Marie, a river of the province of La Guayana, in the French possessions.

BANASIA, Sierra de, a chain of mountains of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions; they are near the *n.* coast, at the *w.* head, and run from *n.* to *e.* for many leagues.

BANCHERAU, a cape or point of land on the coast of Acadia.

BANCO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Magdalena, at the mouth formed by the river Cesare.

Banco de Perdomo, a sand bank, just appearing above the water, in the gulph of Guayaquil, opposite to the coast of Machala, (from whence it is one league distant), and to the Punta de Arenas of the island of La Puña. It extends upwards of three leagues from *n.* ¼ to *n. e.* to *s.* ¼ to *s. e.*

BANCOS, small islands or rocks of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Honduras, close to the cape of Camaron.

BANDITS, a small river of Canada, which runs *s. w.* and enters lake Superior.

BANEGAS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river Guarico, at the mouth where this river is entered by that of Los Aceytes.

[BANGOR, a township in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the *w.* side of Penobscot river, 25 miles from its mouth at Belfast bay, 65 *n. w.* by *w.* from Machias, 63 *n. e.* from Hallowell, and 280 *n. e.* from Boston.]

BANI, a large and beautiful valley of the island of St. Domingo, on the *s.* coast.

Bani, a river of the same island, rising in the mountains of the coast. It runs *s.* crosses the aforesaid valley, and enters the sea between the point of La Salina and the bay of Ocoa.

BANICA, a settlement of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, founded by Diego Velasques in 1504, in a valley of the same name, near the river Artibonito. It has a guard of 40 men, on account of its bordering upon the limits of the French; and is seven leagues from the town of Azua, or Compostela.

Banica, a valley of the island, in which is the former settlement. It is arge, fertile, and beautiful, surrounded on all sides by the rivers of the Indians, the Artibonito, and the Neiba.

Banica, a small river of the same island, which rises at the foot of two mountains near the *n.* coast, runs *s. e.* and enters the Libon.

[BANKS, Port, a harbour on the *n. w.* coast of America, *s. e.* from cape Edgecombe, and *n. w.* from Sea Otter sound.]

[BANN, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

BANNISTER, a small river of Virginia, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Hicotimos.

BANNOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Humalies in Peru. In its neighbourhood are the vestiges of a stone road, which are also found in the immediate provinces of Conchucos, Tarma, and others: its direction is from Caxamarca towards the *s.* The Incas used to travel along this road, and it is said to have extended as far as Quito; its remains shew it to have been a sumptuous work. Not far from hence are other monuments of antiquity, such as a palace for bathing, in which the stones of the building

were fitted together with such nicety that it is almost impossible to discover where they were joined; the ruins of a temple and a fort, at the summit of a mountain, which has its side watered by the Marañon; and another fort at a little distance. Lat. 10° 10′ *s.*

Bannos, another settlement, of the *asiento* and jurisdiction of Ambato, in the *corregimiento* of Riobamba and kingdom of Quito; situate at the skirts of the mountain of Tunguragua. There are some baths here which were much frequented, and the settlement was consecrated to the religious of the order of St. Dominic, and in its church was held in high veneration the image of our Lady.

Bannos, another, of the province and government of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Atavillos Altos.

Bannos, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, in the vicinity of which there is at the top of the mountain a spring of mineral waters, sprouting through several holes of about four or five inches in diameter: they come out boiling, so that they will harden an egg in a very few minutes. From these waters flows a stream of very beneficial properties, which deposits on its banks a yellow colour. The Incas had their baths here, and vestiges of these are still to be seen. Two leagues from its capital, in lat. 2° 56′ *s.*

Bannos, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile.

Bannos, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the mountainous deserts of the *cordillera*, takes its name from the settlement thus called, and passes at a quarter of a league's distance from the city of Cuenca.

BANOMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the forests of the river Marañon, in the province of Quito. They were bounded by the Omaguas and Aysuares, and were reduced to the Catholic faith, and brought to live in settlements, by the celebrated Jesuit and mathematician, Samuel Frit, in 1683.

BANTAN, Rocher de, a shoal or small rocky isle, of the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between the capes Negre and Sable.

BANTRY. See Braintree.

BAQUERIA del Mar, a territory of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, and in the country of the Guanoas Indians.

Baqueria, another, an extensive territory of the province and government of Paraguay, between the rivers Alboapioni and Yucas.

BAR, a small river of Nova Scotia, which runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Fundy.

BARA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the sea coast, near the river Guaique.

[BARACOA, a sea-port town in the *n. e.* part of the island of Cuba in the West Indies; 50 miles *n. e.* of St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 21° *n.* Long. 76° 10′ *w.*]

Baracoa, a port of the missions belonging to the Portuguese Carmelite fathers, in the country of Las Amazonas, situate on the shores of the Rio Negro.

BARADERO, San Franciso Regis del, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, one of those belonging to the Jesuits.

Baradero, Santiago de, another settlement, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate to the *w.* of its capital, at a small distance from the river La Plata.

Baradero, a bay of the coast of Brazil, in the *captainship* of Rey, between the lake of Los Defuntos, and the small island of Castillos Chicos.

BARADEROS, a port of the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, near the river Champoton.

Baraderos, a bay on the *n.* coast of the *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the Bec de Marsowin and the Petit Trou.

[BARADERO, a settlement of Indians, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, founded in 1580 by the Guaranos, in Lat. 34° 46′ 35″. Long. 59° 46′ 30″ *w.*]

BARAGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Tucuyo, and to the *n.* of the city of Bariquisimeto.

BARANOA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the banks of a stream which runs from the swamp of Turbaco into the sea.

BARAONA, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

BARARAUA, a settlement of the Portuguese in the province and country of the Amazonas, situate on the shore of the river Negro.

BARBA, Punta de, a cape on the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Santiago de Veragua, in the the S. sea, one of those which form the bay of La Soledad.

BARBACOA, an island of the N. sea, in the

province and government of Darien, situate within the gulph of the same name, near the coast, and in front of the mouth of the river Choco.

Barbacoa, a point of land on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, between the mouth of Latuna and the island of Barú.

Barbacoa, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo, situate on the *e.* head, and on the shore of the bay of its name.

BARBACOAS, a city of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito, situate between the rivers Pati and Guaxi, near the coast of the S. sea, is also called Nuestra Señora del Puerto del Nuevo Toledo. Its soil is warm and moist, and the houses, although built of wood and a certain cane called guadua, and covered in with large dried leaves instead of tiles, are nevertheless very commodious and of a decent construction. Its inhabitants are docile, amiable, and courteous, and of singular genius. It has many families of distinction, who possess gold mines which are worked by the Negro slaves. The gold is of the best quality, and is carried to be coined at the mint of Popayán. Victuals and clothing are very dear, since they are brought from Pasto, Popayán, the town of Ibarra, and from Quito: it is governed by a vice-governor and two *alcaldes*, who are elected yearly. Here is an official *real* and a commissary of the inquisition; and with regard to its ecclesiastical concerns, it is governed by a vicar belonging to the bishopric of Quito. The first person who found his way amongst these mountains, for the sake of converting the nation of Barbacoas, of whom but few are now remaining, was Father Lucas de la Cueva, of the abolished company of the Jesuits, in 1640. It has four dependent settlements, and lies between the river Huachi to the *w.* and the Telembi to the *n. e.* in Lat. 1° 42′ *s.* Long. 78° 8′ *w.*

Barbacoas, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, lying to the *s.* of the city of Caroa at the source of the river Tucuyo.

Barbacoas, a bay of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, formed by the cape of Frances Viejo and that of Samaná, is very large and capacious.

Barbacoas, another settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, on the shore of the lake of Maracaibo.

BARBADOES, an island of the N. sea, one of the Lesser Antillas, situate to the *n.* of that of St. Vincent, and to the *s.* of Martinica; is eight leagues long and five wide, and is of an oval shape. It was discovered by William Courteen in 1625, in the reign of James I. king of England, who was returning from Pernambuco in Brazil, and was driven hither by a tempest, when he went on shore to reconnoitre, and found the island was crowded with wood; indeed it was supposed that there was not a clear spot of ground upon it, and it seemed altogether desert, and uninhabited even by savages. There were neither pastures, grain, or herbs to be found upon it; but as the climate was good, and the soil appeared to be fertile, it was settled by some English of small fortunes, who, after infinite pains and difficulty, succeeded in clearing away some of the timber with which it was so covered: the first crops were of course but scanty, but this, however, did not cause these new colonists to give up their enterprise; and they were afterwards kept in countenance and joined by some of their brethren who fled hither on account of the English civil wars. It was then granted by the king as a property to his favourite the Earl of Carlisle, and it thus so far increased in population, that in 20 years afterwards, namely in 1650, it contained 50,000 whites, and a greater number of Negro slaves. The king created 13 barons in this colony, who, in 1676, had upwards of 1000 Negroes, and employed more than 400 vessels, from 50 to 100 tons burthen, in their commerce of sugar, indigo, cotton, ginger, and other productions. The increase of the English colonies in the other islands caused the extraordinary elevation of fortune and dignity then prevalent in this, in some degree, to subside; and what did not in a less degree contribute to its downfal, was the terrible plague which broke out here in 1692, and continued for some years. It is by nature very strong, and completely surrounded by rocks, so that it is thoroughly sheltered to the windward; to the leeward it has many good bays, and the whole coast is defended by a line of small forts. The country has the most beautiful appearance, being a series of valleys and mountains, cultivated in all parts, and full of plantations of sugar-cane, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, *guavas*, *papas*, aloes, and many other kinds of delicious fruits, and interspersed with country villas and dwellings: one of the principal branches of its commerce is rum, which is esteemed of the finest quality; it abounds in fish and birds, and has many great caves or caverns, some of which are large enough to contain 500 men, and are used as hiding places by the Negroes who run away from their masters. Its temperature is very hot, especially in the eight summer months, and the heat would indeed be intolerable, were it not for the *n. e.* breeze which springs up about sun-rise, and lasts as long as this luminary is above the horizon.

It has only one river, called Tuigh, the waters of which are covered by a fluid similar to oil, and which is used for lamps. The island is divided into 11 parishes, which contain 14 churches and chapels. The names of the parishes of this island are, to the *n.* St. Lucy's, St. Peter's, and St. Andrew's; to the *s.* St. Michael's, Christ Church, and St. Philip's; and in the centre, St. James's, St. Thomas's, St. Joseph's, St. George's, and St. John's, which are divided into five districts: and it contains four towns, called Bridge Town, the capital, St. James's, formerly called the Hole, Speight's Town, and Ostin's, or Charles Town.

[Barbadoes, notwithstanding what Alcedo remarks, was probably first discovered by the Portuguese in their voyages from Brazil, and from them it received the name which it still retains. It is said not to have been noticed in any sea-chart before the year 1600. It is usually ranked amongst the windward division of the Charibbes, being a day or two's sail from Surinam. From its being the first discovered of any of these islands, it is called the *Mother of the Sugar Colonies*. It was found without occupants or claimants. The Charibbes, for reasons altogether unknown to us, had deserted it, and the Portuguese, satisfied with the splendid regions they had acquired on the continent, seem to have considered it as of little valne. Having furnished it with a breed of swine for the benefit of such of their countrymen as might navigate the same track, they left the island in all other respects as they found it. Of the English, the first who are known to have landed in this island, were the crew of a ship called the Olive Blossom, bound from London to Surinam in 1605, and fitted out at the expence of Sir Olive Leigh. Some years after this, a ship of Sir William Courteen's, a merchant of London, returning from Brazil, was driven by stress of weather into this island, and finding refreshments on it, the master and seamen, on their arrival in England, made so favourable a report of the beauty and fertility of the country, that Lord Ley (afterwards Earl of Marlborough, and lord high treasurer) immediately obtained from King James I. a grant of the island to himself and his heirs in perpetuity. Accordingly William Dean, with 30 settlers, under the instigation of Courteen, arrived here safe in the latter end of the year 1624, and laid the foundations of a town, which, in the honour of the sovereign, they denominated James Town; and thus began the first English settlement in the island of Barbadoes. In 1627 it was made over by patent to the Earl of Carlisle, afterwards to William, Earl of Pembroke, in trust for Courteen, and again restored by other letters to the Earl of Carlisle. The latter person, in order completely to ruin all the interests in the colony of his competitor, proceeded to distribute the lands to such persons as chose to receive grants at his hands on the terms proposed to them. A society of London merchants accepted 10,000 acres, on conditions which promised great advantage to the proprietor; but they were allowed the liberty of sending out a person to preside over their concerns in the colony, and they made choice for this purpose of Charles Woolferstone, who repaired to the island, accompanied with 64 persons, each of whom was authorised to take up 100 acres of land. These people landed on the 5th of July 1628, at which time Courteen's settlement was in a very promising condition; but Woolferstone declared it an encroachment and usurpation, and being supported by the arrival of Sir William Tufton, who was sent out as chief governor by Lord Carlisle, in 1629, with a force sufficient for the maintenance of his pretensions, he compelled the friends of Courteen to submit; and the interests of the latter were thenceforth swallowed up and forgotten. Owing to a civil war in England, many people of peaceable tempers and dispositions, chiefly royalists, took refuge in this island; and the consequent ruin of the king's affairs induced a still greater number, many of whom had been officers of rank in his service, to follow their example. The emigration from the mother-country to this island was indeed so great during the commotions in England, that in 1650 it was computed there were 20,000 white men in Barbadoes, half of them able to bear arms, and furnishing even a regiment of horse to the number of 1000. "These adventurers," says Lord Clarendon, "planted themselves without any body's leave, and without being opposed or contradicted by any body." The colony, left to its own efforts, and enjoying an unlimited freedoom of trade, flourished beyond example. In the year 1646, however, the then Earl of Carlisle, who was son and heir of the patentee, stimulated by the renown of its wealth and prosperity, began to revive his claims as hereditary proprietor; and entering into a treaty with Lord Willoughby of Parham, conveyed to that nobleman all his rights by lease for 21 years, on condition of receiving one half the profits in the mean time; but justly apprehending that the resident planters might dispute his pretensions, he very readily concurred with Lord Willoughby in soliciting a commission for the latter, as chief governor, under the sanction of regal authority. Soon after-]

[wards the whole island became the possession of the crown, and many indeed were the disturbances that succeeded respecting the right of proprietorship, until the assembly passed an act, on the 12th September 1663, entitled, "An Act for settling the Impost on the Commodities of the Growth of this Island."

The earliest planters of Barbadoes were sometimes reproached with the guilt of forcing or decoying into slavery the Indians of the neighbouring continent. The history of Inkle and Yarico, which the Spectator has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island; but happily this species of slavery was soon abolished. The Barbadoes tar (the oil alluded to by Alcedo) is a particular production of this island. It rises out of the earth, and swims on the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. The form of the government of this island so very nearly resembles that of Jamaica, which may be found described under that article, that it is unnecessary to enter into detail, except to observe that the council is composed of 12 members, and the assemby of 22. The most important variation respects the court of chancery, which in Barbadoes is constituted of the governor and council, whereas in Jamaica the governor is sole chancellor. On the other hand, in Barbadoes the governor sits in council, even when the latter are acting in a legislative capacity. This, in Jamaica, would be considered improper and unconstitutional. It may also be observed, that the courts of grand sessions, common pleas, and exchequer, in Barbadoes, are distinct from each other, and not, as in Jamaica, united and blended in one supreme court of judicature. Here is a college founded by Colonel Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it has not answered the intention of the founder. The houses of the planters are very thickly sown all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. That the dreadful succession of hurricanes, with which this and the other West Indian islands have been infested, has contributed to the great defalcation of its revenues, cannot be doubted. The capital of this island was scarce risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by two dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants (blacks and whites) miserably perished; and the damage to the country was computed at £1,320,564, 15*s.* sterling. Moreover, the trade of this and some others of the islands, suffers considerably by a duty of 4½ per cent. on exported produce; out of which, however, the governor's salary, £2000 a-year, is paid. The crown acquired this revenue in the reign of Charles II. which the planters agreed to, in order to secure possessions to which they had uncertain titles.

Barbadoes is about 21 miles in length from High point, its northern extremity, to South point; and 14 in breadth, from the Chair near Kitridge bay, *e.* to Valiant Royalist fort, *w.*; and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues *e.* from St. Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day, 25 from St. Lucia, 28 *s. e.* from Martinico, 60 *n. e.* from Trinidad, and 100 *s. e.* from St. Christopher's. The soil in the low lands is black, somewhat reddish in the shallow parts, on the hills of a chalky marl, and near the sea generally sandy. Of this variety of soil, the black mould is best suited for the cultivation of the cane, and, with the aid of manure, has given as great returns of sugar, in favourable seasons, as any in the West Indies, the prime lands of St. Kitt's excepted. We are assured, that about the year 1670, Barbadoes could boast of 50,000 white, and upwards of 100,000 black inhabitants, whose labours, it is said, gave employment to 60,000 tons of shipping. This account is supposed to be much exaggerated. It cannot however be doubted, that the inhabitants of this island have decreased with a rapidity seldom known in any other country. According to the most authentic returns of the number of whites in 1724, and of its Negroes in 1753, the former consisted of no more than 18,295, the latter of 69,870. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 Negroes. It appears too that the annual produce of this island (particularly sugar) has decreased in a much greater proportion than in any other of the West Indian colonies. Postlethwayte states the crop of sugar, in 1736, at 22,769 hogsheads of 13 cwt. which is equal to 19,800 of 15 cwt.; and the author of the European Settlements, published in 1761, calculates the average crop at 25,000 hogsheads. As the author first quoted gives a precise number, it is probable his statement was grounded on good authority. If so, the island has fallen off nearly one half in the annual growth of its principal staple. On an average of eight years (from 1740 to 1748) the exports were, 13,948 hogsheads of sugar, of 15 cwt. 12,884 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons, 60 hogsheads of molasses, 4667 bags]

[of ginger, 600 bags of cotton, and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports, on an average of 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9554 hogsheads of sugar, 5448 puncheons of rum, 6320 bags of ginger, 8331 bags of cotton; exclusive of some smaller articles, as aloes, sweetmeats, &c. of which the quantities are not ascertained. The variation in the produce of sugar is from 6000 to 13,000 hogsheads; whilst Grenada, St. Vincent's, and Tobago, vary only as from 12,000 to 16,000 hogsheads.

By report of privy council, 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 106,470 taxed acres of patented estates; and the Negroes are computed at 60,000, at 50*l.* each Negro. The same report, in a general appraisement of British property vested in the British colonies, makes the land, buildings, and stock, double the value of the Negroes; and the towns, stores, and shiping, about one twenty-second part of the lands.

Produce of the island of Barbadoes exported, for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive.

A. D.	Sugar.			Melasses.		Rum.			Ginger.	Aloes.			Cotton.	
	Hds.	Trces.	Barls.	Hds.	Trces.	Hds.	Trces.	Barls.	Bags and Barls.	Hds.	Trces.	Gourds.	Bags.	lbs.
1786	8,659	82	3419	114	—	5199	39	693	8070	1	0	409	8,864	—
1787	11,929	183	2415	87	37	3872	27	614	6095	1	1	688	10,511	—
1788	10,309	63	3674	—	—	3386	—	607	5364	—	—	303	—	1,894,365
1789	9,021	96	4520	—	—	3172	—	397	5180	—	—	372	—	1,327,840
1790	9,998	123	2935	—	—	2331	—	261	4565	—	—	475	—	1,287,088
1791	11,333	60	2346	30	—	3008	—	411	3735	—	—	770	—	1,163,157
1792	17,073	125	2698	188	—	5064	—	512	3046	—	—	515	—	974,178

From this great increase in the export of sugar, and decrease in that of the minor staples, it seems probable that the advanced price of that article in Europe in the year 1792, had encouraged the cultivation of that article on plantations which had formerly been abandoned or appropriated to a different line of culture.

To the year 1736 this island returned, *Hds.*
on yearly average, of sugar, - - 22,769
To 1761, on average crops, - - - - 25,000
To 1787, only - - - - - - - - - 12,211
To 1805, only - - - - - - - - - 9,554

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Barbadoes were, in
1809, imports £288,412, exports £450,760.
1810, 311,400, 271,597.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For^n. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For^n. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	3471	1345	139,717	3	19,764	1,359,823
1810,	308	9	181,440	—	7,909	1,453,738

The above statements will, it is conceived, give a good general view of the commercial relations of Bardadoes from the earliest period; and it will be found that its produce for the European market has been regularly on the decline, though somewhat uniform, since 1787 to the present year. Independently of all political circumstances, to which the cause might possibly be traced, we shall content ourselves in quoting the physical causes ascribed by Sir Charles Young. "As this decrease (he observes) "has been constant and progressive, it is to be apprehended that the cause is of certain and continued effect; namely, diminished and diminishing fertility, if not from exhausted soil, yet from the country being over-cleared and deprived of woods, and therewith deprived of moisture, under their shade and covert, to form reservoirs for rivulets; and deprived too of the attraction to clouds and rain, which, in the tropical climates, are indispensable to fertility, and which the wooded]

[hills of islands constantly afford, and are in example of." To the above causes of the decline of the exports, we would have our readers bear in mind the dreadful succession of hurricanes which took place in 1784. The state of the population of this island at different periods, will be seen by the following authentic documents.

Account of the number of Negroes in Barbadoes, and amount of the Public Taxes for seven years, from 1786 to 1792, both inclusive.—(Extracted from Bryan Edwards.)

A. D.	No. of Slaves.	Do. imported.	Amount of Taxes.
1786	62,115	511	£10,138 14 2¼
1787	62,712	528	13,528 15 11½
1788	63,557	1585	8,382 12 4½
1789	63,870	556	5,534 18 3
1790	64,068	131	13,482 19 0
1791	63,250	426	6,203 2 11¼
1792	64,330	744	9,443 19 3

The taxes thus levied on the public consist of a capitation tax on Negroes; a tax on sugar-mills, dwelling-houses, and carriages; together with an excise, &c. on wines imported. Besides all which, there is a parochial tax on land, amounting, on average throughout the island, to about two shillings per acre, and an assessment in labour for the repair of the highways. The whole is altogether exclusive of the heavy duty of 4½ per cent. to the crown.

By report of privy council, 1788, and by subsequent estimates, the population amounted to

	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
1787	16,127	2229	64,405
1805	15,000	2130	60,000

By return to the house of commons, March 18th, 1790, the following was the Slave Trade from Africa to this island in the undermentioned years.

Arrivals from Africa.				Negroes exported.			
Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total number of Negroes imported.	To Foreign West Indies, in British Bottoms.	To the States of America.	Total Exported.	Negroes retained for cultivation.
1787	7	831	713	85	—	85	628
1788	8	801	1099	356	6	362	737

And the Import of Slaves into Barbadoes, by report of privy council, 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to house of commons in 1805, on a medium of two years from 1803, were,

Average of	Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
Four years to 1787	367	5	362
Two years to 1803	1050	28	1022

Barbadoes is situate in 13° 10′ *n.* lat. and in 59° *w.* long.]

BARBARA, Santa, a settlement of Indians, of the missions belonging to the religion of St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of the townof San Christóbal in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It consists of 100 Indians, is of a hot temperature, and lies on the shore of the river Apure.

Barbara, another settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coautitlan in Nueva España, annexed to the curacy of its capital. It contains 218 families of Indians, and is a little more than a quarter of a league distant from its capital.

Barbara, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Marinalco in the same kingdom, is of a cold and moist temperature, inhabited by nine families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 69 of Indians, who are accustomed to make *pulque*, (a liquor prepared of a species of aloes), and to sow some seeds and fruits which are peculiar to the climate. Close to this settlement is an estate in which dwell 10 families of Spaniards and 13 of Indians. It is somewhat more than two leagues distant from its head settlement.

Barbara, Santa, another, of the head settlement of Ahuacatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom. One league from its head settlement.

Barbara, San, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in the same kingdom, contains 36 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league *n.* of its capital.

Barbara, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaries in Peru.

Barbara, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Barbacoas in the kingdom of Quito.

Barbara, San, another, of the missions which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate on the shores of the river Florido; is six leagues to the *s.* of the settlement and garrison of the valley of San Bartolomé.

Barbara, San, another, of the island of Curaçoa, situate on the *n.* coast, opposite the island of Tierra Firme, and near to the *e.* extremity.

Barbara, San, another, in the above island, situate on the *s.* coast.

Barbara, San, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito, and in the country of the Ardas Indians.

Barbara, San, another, of the missions which were held by the same regulars of the company of Jesuits in Orinoco, is composed of Indians of the nation of Saruca, having been founded between the rivers Sinaruco and Meta in 1739.

Barbara, San, another, of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate on the shore of the river Pariba.

Barbara, San, another settlement and *real* of the mines of the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate close on the *s. e.* side of the settlement of Parral. [In its vicinity are very rich silver mines. It lies 500 miles *n. w.* of the city of Mexico.]

Barbara, San, another, of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those which are under the care of the religious observers of St. Francis, of the missions of Piritú; situate in the *serrania*, on the shore and at the source of the river Unare.

Barbara, San, another, of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España; founded in the year 1750 by the Count Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of the militia of Queretaro.

Barbara, San, a town of the island of Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Biobio, near its source, with a fort of the same name to restrain the Indians. It was founded by the president Don Joseph de Rozas, Count de Poblaciones, who thus called it, out of respect to the queen Doña Maria Barbara of Portugal, who reigned at that time.

Barbara, San, another town, of the province and government of Valparaiso, in the same kingdom of Chile, and to the *e.* of the capital.

Barbara, San, a channel in the strait of Magellan, by which this communicates itself with the S. sea, from the island of Luis el Grande, on the *w.* side of the Tierra del Fuego.

Barbara, San, a fort of the province and government of Tucumán.

Barbara, San, another fort, in the province and government of Guayana, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the Orinoco.

BARBE, Sante, a small island of the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, opposite Green bay.

Barbe, Sante, a bay on the *w.* coast of the same island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the strait of Bellisle.

BARBON, a town of the province and government of Guayana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

BARBOSA, an island of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the government of Maracaibo and province of Venezuela, is of a triangular form, and situate opposite to the mouth of the lake of Maracaibo.

BARBUDA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Lesser Antilles, in the English possessions, and situate *n.* of Antigua, or Antego, is five leagues long, and of a fertile soil, abounding in cattle and fruits, especially in cocoa-trees, which are here extremely fine. It also yields cotton, pepper, tobacco, indigo, ginger, and sugar-cane; not to mention the other fine productions of exquisite woods, herbs, and roots, with which it is plentifully stocked. The English, however, derive but little advantage from it, from the frequent attacks made against them by the Charibbee Indians; and by these they are frequently put to death. Here grows the sensitive plant, which withers as soon as touched. It abounds in different kinds of snakes; and amongst these there is a certain species which is of a yellow and red colour, and having a flat head, the bite of which produces certain death, if recourse be not had to immediate remedy. It is 12 leagues to the *n. e.* of Antigua, and 24 to the *n. n. e.* of St. Christopher's. It belongs to the family of Codrington, to which it is worth upwards of 5000*l.* per annum. It abounds in swine, sheep, and in birds; and its natives employ themselves in the breeding of the former. The inhabitants should amount to 1200, and they merchandize to the

neighbouring parts. [They have since increased to upwards of 1500. Lat. 17° 36′ *n.* Long. 61° 46′ *w.*]

BARBUDO, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, founded by Francisco Henriquez, on the shore of the river of La Magdalena, in 1541, in the province of the Malebueyes: it was a large population, and rich in gold mines; these are close in its vicinity, but are not worked at the present day, upon which account it has fallen into the utmost state of misery and decay.

BARBUDOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods to the *s.* of the river Maranon, and to the *e.* of the Guallaga. They are enemies of the Aguanos and of the Cocamas; but they are at present for the most part united, and reduced to a settled population by the missionaries, the Jesuits of Mainas.

BARBURES, a barbarous nation of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, inhabiting the mountains close to the city of Pamplona. They are descendants of the Chitareros, but are at present very few in number, and are but little known.

BARBUE, a river of Canada. It rises from a lake, runs *w.* between the rivers Raisin and Maramег, and enters the lake Nichigan. [Its mouth, 60 yards wide, lies 72 miles *n.* by *w.* from fort St. Joseph.]

[Barbue, the name of a river which empties into lake Erie, from the *n.* by *e.* 40 miles *w. n. w.* from the extremity of Long point in that lake, and 22 *e.* by *s.* from Tonty river.]

BARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

The settlements of the jurisdiction are,

San Pedro,	Quisco,
Ocatlán,	Totan,
Ponzitlan,	San Luis,
Atotonilco,	Sula.
Zapotlan,	

BARCAS, the *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, but of the bishopric of Mechoacan. Its capital, which bears the same name, is a large town, having a numerous population of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Its vicinity also is well stocked with inhabitants, and near it are many country-houses, estates, farm-houses, and grazing lands for cattle of the large and small sort. It is very pleasant and fertile, and in its confines runs the large river of Guadalaxara, from whence it lies 25 leagues to the *e. s. e.*

BARCELLOS, or San Cayetano, a city of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions, is on the shore of the abundant river Negro, opposite the second deep chasm of Varaca, the same forming one of the arms by which this river is entered by that of Paraviñanas, or Parime.

BARCELONA, a province of the government of Cumaná, one of the three which compose that government; bounded on the *w.* by Cumaná, *e.* by Caracas, and *s.* by the river Orinoco, which also divides it from Guayana. All the front looking to the *n.* is a part of the *serranía*, which commences at the Punta de Paria, and runs as far as Santa Marta. At the distance of nine leagues to the back of this province, begin the extensive *llanos*, which bear its name, and which, uniting with those of Caracas, run *s.* as far as the Orinoco; but these *llanos* are nothing more than barren wastes, producing no herbs, though they are nevertheless well stocked with cattle, which breed here in great abundance, and which derive their food from the rank herbage which grows upon the banks of the rivers; and when these suffer from drought, the fatality amongst these poor creatures is, of course, terrible. The temperature here is the same as that of Cumaná, though not so unhealthy. This province produces nothing but maize, *yucas*, plantains, and such other fruits as are found in the above-mentioned province, and even these in no great abundance. It is however noted for its cattle; and the inhabitants have a method of salting down meats, which they call *tasajo*, and which they export to the islands of Margarita, Trinidad, and to other parts. With regard to the skins, a third part of them are sent to St. Domingo and Puertorico, and the rest are exported by the Dutch; and it is calculated that not less than from 8 to 9000 head of cattle are killed here annually. Its coast abounds in fish, but they are neither so plentiful, nor of so fine a flavour, as upon the coast of Cumaná. It has four small salt-pits, of which the natives make free use, and this without any other trouble than that of merely extracting the salt. Its principal rivers are those of Barcelona and Unare, both of which run *n.* A species of palm is very common throughout the whole province; it resembles the date-tree, which is called here *moriche*, producing every year a rivulet of water, and many of them together a very tolerable stream, from a tendency which has been discovered in this plant to absorb the moisture from the earth. This province contains 32 settlements, viz. three head-towns, the capital of its name, Aragua, and Concepcion de Pao, 15 consecrated villages, and 17 of missions or *reducciones* of Indians, which are as follows:

Pozuelos,	Clarines,
San Miguel,	Caigua,

San Bernardino,	Pilar,
Piritú,	Tocuyo,
San Francisco,	San Pablo,
San Lorenzo,	Purey.

And of the missions,

Quiamare,	Platanar,
Cary,	Santa Barbara,
Candelaria,	Unare,
Micures,	Santa Rosa,
Santa Ana,	Alapirire,
Guazaiparo,	Cachipo,
Margarita,	Arivi,
Chamariapa,	San Joaquin.
Santa Clara,	

[The above province, on or before the 7th December 1811, had declared for independence. See VENEZUELA.]

The capital was founded in 1634 by Don Juan de Urpin, on a level upon the shores of the river of its name, at half a league's distance from the sea. Its soil is very uneven; and as it is not paved, it becomes in the winter extremely rugged and inconvenient, through the rains, as also dusty and disagreeable in the summer, on account of the dust, which flies about in all directions, if the wind blow ever so mildly. It is an open town, without any fortification, small, and containing 500 housekeepers, who are masters of 150 small estates, some of which are of *cacao*, situate in the valley of Cupira, in the province of Caracas, and from whence the productions are not allowed to be exported. The other estates are of the larger cattle, in which are counted upwards of 40,000 head, which would be sufficient completely to enrich any other country where they might not be rated at so low a price; for it is common for one head to bring no more than two dollars and a half, if paid in real money, and four if in effects; and this may be considered the cause why this place is so poor, notwithstanding that its natives are the most industrious of any in the province. It contains, besides the parish church, which is not yet finished, another, with a hospital for the religious Franciscans of the missions of Piritú. Twelve leagues from the capital, Cumana; but this distance, on account of the badness of the roads, and unevenness of the country, should be estimated at no less than 20. [Its population, according to Depons, is 14,000 souls, and it has only one parish church, and an hospital for the Franciscans, who bear the expence of the missions to these parts. The great number of hogs that are bred here cause in the city infectious sewers, which corrupt the air and engender diseases. The *cabildo*, whose principal office is to watch over the salubrity of the inhabitants, leave them indifferently exposed to all the malignity of the infectious effluvia, the danger of which they themselves partake. However, towards the end of 1803, M. Cagigal, the commander of the place, took some wise measures to rid the city of an infection which could not but be fatal to persons staying there. This city was originally peopled by inhabitants from St. Christophe de Cumanagoto, for which it has been in some manner substituted. Agriculture is much neglected in Barcelona and the environs. The most cultivated valleys are those of Capirimal and Brigantin. There are others as fertile, which have never received the plough-share. Depons asserts, that they do not yield above 3000 quintals of *cacao*, with some little cotton; and Humboldt admits, at an average of four years, from 1799 to 1803, the quantity of *cacao* exported from hence to have amounted to 5000 *fanegas*. This part of the country is almost without slaves; they compute but 2000 on a surface which would employ 600,000, and one half of the 2000 are occupied in domestic services. Besides the horned cattle that they sold for the use of the country, or for exportation, the inhabitants killed a prodigious quantity, which they salted and sold in the neighbouring islands, and at the Havannah, at a profit of cent. per cent. The tallow and hides were also a considerable article of traffic. At present this resource is greatly diminished, without being destroyed. The robbers, who, since 1807, commit with impunity their devastations on the herds, have reduced this province to such a scarcity in animals, that they have hardly enough for their butchers' shops.

The population of Barcelona is composed of one half whites and the other people of colour. The latter are as useless in agriculture here as every where else. Among the whites there are some Catalonians, who are entirely merchants, whose speculations are in prohibited as well as in lawful goods. By their frequent voyages to the ports of Trinidad, they bring in return only contraband goods, for which Barcelona is the emporium, and which afterwards are diffused throughout the provinces, as well by sea as by land. It is computed that 400,000 piastres fortes are annually exported from Barcelona for this clandestine trade. The city lies in Lat. 10° 10′. Long. 64° 47′ *w*.]

BARCELONA, a river of the above province and kingdom. It rises in the loftiest part of the *serrania* of Cumaná, and collecting the waters of smaller rivers, which descend from the table-land of Guanipas, takes a course from *n*. to *s*. and enters the sea close to the city of its name. In the winter it is accustomed to prodigious overflows,

and in the summer it is deep enough to be navigated by bilanders; but neither at one time nor the other is it accessible except for small craft, on account of the sand bank which lies at its entrance.

BARCO, Pena del, a point of the *s.* coast, in the *w.* head of the island of S. Domingo, in the territory of the French, between the bay of Judio and that of Los Collados.

BARECIES, a barbarous nation immediately upon the shores of the river Paraguay, at no great distance from the lake of Los Xareyes.

BARICHARA, San Lorenzo de, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was annexed to the curacy of the above town, and was separated from it in 1751; is of a hot though healthy temperature, but very subject to strong currents of air. It produces sugar-cane, cotton, plantains, rice, and a moderate quantity of tobacco. From these, and from the making of cotton garments, the inhabitants derive their principal source of commerce; and they should amount to 700. It is nearly upon the shore of the river of the Mochuelo, two leagues from the town of San Gil.

BARIMA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the middle of the *sierra* of Imataca, runs *n.* and enters the sea at the same mouth of the Orinoco, which, on account of its size, is called De Navios.

Barima, a point or strip of land of the same province and government; it is one of those which form the principal mouth of the river Orinoco, and is on the left side.

BARINAS, a city of the government of Maracaibo, founded in 1576 by Juan Varela, on the shore and at the source of the river of St. Domingo, is famous for the tobacco which it produces, and which is esteemed the very best; is of an extremely hot temperature, but very fertile, and abounds in the above article and *cacao*, both of which are carried to Caracas, and sold at the rate of 20 dollars a *carga*. It abounds in neat cattle, and in some of its estates are upwards of 30 or 40,000 head, and an equal number of horses and mules of an excellent quality; also in sugar-cane: and it has many mills for the manufactures of this article and brandy. There are quantities of maize, plantains, *yucas*, *uyamas*, potatoes, *curas*, and *ñames*, which latter is a species of root like truffles, grows spontaneously, and comes to such a size as to be of a pound weight: it is, consequently, the custom to cut away parts of it for use, without pulling up the whole root at once: of the *yucas* is made *cazave*, which is the common bread. In the level plains are found a remarkable number of pines, water melons, which are called *patillas*; other melons, *annonas*, *tucuraguas*, of a very fine smell, and which have the property of causing fevers; and plaintains of many sorts. In the mountains are woods of *cacao* trees, which grow without being sown, the nuts of which are small. There are also found groves of limes and oranges, extensive mountains of exquisite woods, some of delicious fragrance and aromatic gums, others of an excessive hardness and durability, such as cedars, *granadillos*, red and black, here called *cañaguate*, and many herbs, fruits, and medicinal roots; the *espongilla* fruit, which being infused in water, is an excellent and certain purgative; the *pasalla* root, and the *zarzaparilla*. This territory has many navigable rivers, and in them an abundance of excellent fish, trout, tortoises, *morrocoyes*, sea-calves, and alligators. The parish church is good, but the city is reduced, owing to its inhabitants, who amount to about 300 house-keepers, having agreed, for the most part, to remove themselves to a spot at some distance, and to their having already in a great measure put their design into execution. In its jurisdiction, and in the jurisdiction of the town of Pedraza, are eight settlements of missions or *reducciones* of Indians, which are under the care of monks of St. Dominic. Notwithstanding all the advantages this city enjoys, it is much infested with swarms of mosquitoes of various sorts, spiders, snakes, lice, and various other sorts of noxious and filthy vermin. Its heat also is excessively troublesome. This city had formerly the name of Altamira de Cáceres, from the governor Francisco de Cáceres; and at his order it was founded by Juan Varela, at the top of a *sierra*, which served it as a wall. It had only two entrances, the one leading out to the *llanos* to the *s. e.* and the other to the *n. w.* which facilitated the communication with the cities of Mérida and Truxillo. After some years, when the infidel Indians retired from its territory, the inhabitants removed the settlement to the *s.* side of the river St. Domingo, upon a spacious table-land theretofore called Moromy, but afterwards Barinas, this being the name of that territory. There it remained until the year 1646, when some of the religious order of St. Dominic, having pacified the Indians who remained, established different estates, and founded various settlements, under the assistance of an escort of troops. Again the Captain Miguel de Ochagavia, native of this city, in 1634, having discovered the navigation of the rivers Apure and

Orinoco as far as Guayana and the island of Trinidad; the inhabitants, as well to deliver themselves from the plagues of the venomous serpents, ants, mosquitoes, and other insects, agreed to betake themselves to a certain level plain, and actually departed in 1752, under the permission of Don Joseph de Solis, viceroy of Santa Fe. The city was then founded on a spacious plot of ground, of an healthy temperature, of a pure air and atmosphere, at the distance of a quarter of a league from the river of St. Domingo, which runs to the *n.* of the city, the king approving this translation in the letters patent of 1760. In the old city there was a house of entertainment belonging to the monks of St. Augustine, which was broken up in 1776, and two hermitages, called El Calvario and San Pedro, which were ruined by an earthquake in 1740. At the present day it has only, in addition to the parish church, one hermitage, with the dedicatory title of Santa Barbara; being however authorised to build another, with the title of Nuestra Señora del Carmen. In the former year, 1785, the king thought it worthy to be erected into a province and government, independent of, and situate from, that of Maracaibo, subject to the intendancy and captainship-general of Venezuela, and in its ecclesiastic concerns, to the bishopric newly erected in Mérida. Its district abounds in neat cattle, mules, and horses; also in sugar, tobacco, cotton, and some *cacao;* and, for some little time past, there have been here some rich establishments of indigo, which, for its quality, is highly esteemed in all parts. Its missions have always been of the religious order of St. Dominic, of the province of Santa Fe. Sixteen leagues to the *e.* of Mérida. [The chief officer at Barinas has but the title of political commander, although his functions in his district are the same, in civil, military, and religious matters, as those of other governors. His salary is also the same as theirs, 4000 piastres fortes. The increase, of late years, of this part of the province, open to invasion by the navigable rivers which flow into the Orinoco, was the reason of the establishment of this government; and for its better defence, a militia was formed in 1803, and the city was furnished with a garrison consisting of a company of troops of the line newly raised, and compossd of 77 men. The city of Barinas has been long known in the European markets for its tobacco, which, from prejudice, is considered superior to all other, but, in reality, it is inferior in every respect to that cultivated in other places, and particularly in Cumanacoa in the province of Cumaná. The prepossession in its favour is nevertheless so great, that at Amsterdam or Hamburgh, tobacco of any other description, whatever may be its quality, sells for 20 or 25 per cent. less. The Spaniards being aware of this, all tobacco, from whatever province it may be produced, is shipped by them under this recommendatory title, and the European purchaser experiences no loss from the deception. It is observed of late, that the tobacco of Barinas is more subject to spoil than any other. Hardly is the last process of preparation finished when a destructive worm gets into the heart of the plant, corrodes the interior of it, and converts it into a powder; the surface appears but slightly injured, and the injury is therefore more difficult to discover. The inhabitants, for a long time intent solely on the cultivation of tobacco, conceived that the country was not capable of yielding any thing else, but at present they grow, or endeavour to grow, every thing. The produce is transported in a great degree by water to the Guayana: the place of loading is on the Portuguese river, five leagues below the city, and is called Torunos. The air of the city is very pure, although Reaumur's thermometer is seldom below 24°. The inhabitants are computed at 10,000. Barinas lies 100 leagues *s.s.e.* of Caracas. Lat. 7° 35′ *n.* Long. 70° 15′ *w.*]

BARINAS, with the additional title of Nueva, another city of the same province and government, founded on the shore of the river of St. Domingo, as is also the other, but lower down than the former.

BARIQUISIMETO, or NUEVA SEGOVIA, a city of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, founded in 1552 by Captain Juan de Villegas on the shores of the river Buria, with the name of Nueva Segovia, in the vicinity of the gold mines which are in the valley of Nirua, to the *e.* of Tucuyo; but its bad climate and scarcity of every necessary induced the Governor Villacinda to remove it two leagues from Tucuyo; from whence it was again removed by Pablo Collado to a spot lying between the rivers Turbio and Claro; and a third time, by the Governor Manzaneda, to where it still remains, on some lofty *llanuras*. These are very open, and abound in all the fruits peculiar to Castille, in excellent wheat, which is gathered in the valley of Quibon. The soil of this valley is extremely hot, but pleasantly irrigated by a stream flowing from a chasm or cleft in the *serranía*, where the natives often betake themselves during the summer nights to repose, on account of its refreshing coolness. It has a very good parish church, in which there is a very fine and miraculous image of our Saviour crucified, and to which singular respect is paid; also a convent of Franciscan monks. This city

is notorious, from being the place where Lope de Aguirre met with his death, and where he put a period to his cruelties; for being the country of Don *Fray* Gasper de Villaroel, the very learned Archbishop of Charcas in Peru. Lat. 9° 40′ *n.* Long. 69° 28′ *w.* See Barquisimeto.

[BARKADARES, the name of a part of the log-wood country, on the *e.* side of the peninsula of Yucatan, through which the river Balize runs into the se of Honduras. It has Hicks keys on the *s.* and S. Lagoon on the *n.*]

[BARKHAMSTEAD, a township in the *n.* part of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, having Haartland on the *n.* and Granby *e.* About 25 miles *w.* of Hartford.]

BARLOVENTO, Laguna de, a lake of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapo, between the settlement and the mountain of this name.

BARMA, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, one of those which form the mouths of the Orinoco, and that which runs furthest into the sea.

BARNABY, St. a settlement of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence.

[BARNARD, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, containing 673 inhabitants. It has Stockbridge *w.* and gives rise to the *n.* branch of Waterqueche river, and is 65 miles *n. e.* of Bennington.

BARNAWELDT, or S. Bernardo, a small island, which is barren and uninhabited, on the *s.* of the Tierra del Fuego, and *n.* of the island of Diego Ramirez. It was discovered by the Dutch, under the command of Captain Henry Brun, in 1616; they built upon it a small fort, which they immediately abandoned.

BARNEGAT, Old, an island of the coast of New Jersey, between that of Beach and the port of Little Egg.

[Barnegat Inlet, called in some maps New Inlet, is the passage from the sea into Flat bay sound, on the *s. e.* coast of New Jersey, 68 miles *n. e.* from cape May. Lat. 39° 43′ *n.* Barnegat beach lies below this inlet, between it and Little Egg harbour, 16 miles distant *s. w.*]

[Barnegat, the name of a small village of eight or ten houses on the *e.* bank of Hudson river, five miles *s.* of Poughkeepsie, and 75 *n.* of New York. The sole business of the few inhabitants of this place is burning lime, from the vast quantities of limestone which are found here. Their lime is marketed in New York, whither they carry it in great quantities annually.]

[BARNET, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, formerly in Orange county, containing 477 inhabitants, and 112 miles *n. e.* from Bennington. The lower bar of the Fifteen-Mile falls in Connecticut river is situated at the *n. e.* corner of this township. Into that river it sends Stephens river, which rises in Peachum, the adjoinging town on the *w.*]

BARNSTABLE Bay, a large and beautiful bay of New England, in the colony and province of Massachussetts, which gives its name to a county and capital city, situate at the *n.* extremity, near the cape and the shore of the river Tloyenas.

[Barnstable, the Mattacheese, or Mattacheeset, of the ancient Indians, is a port of entry and post town, and is the shire town of Barnstable county. It extends across the peninsula, and is washed by the sea on the *n.* and *s.* having Sandwich, and the district called Marshpee or Mashpee, on the *w.*: is about five miles broad and nine long: 67 miles *s. e.* from Boston. Sandy Neck, on the *n.* shore, runs *e.* almost the length of the town, and forms the harbour, embosoming a large body of salt marsh. The harbour is about a mile wide and 4 long, in which the tide rises from eight to fourteen feet. It has a bar running off *n. e.* from the Neck several miles, which prevents the entrance of large ships, but small vessels may pass any part of it at high water; and where it is commonly crossed, it seldom has less than six or seven feet at low water. There is another harbour on the *s.* called Lewis's bay; its entrance is within Barnstable, and it extends almost two miles into Yarmouth. It is commodious and safe, and is completely landlocked, and has five feet water at a middling tide. A mile or two to the *w.* and near the entrance of Lewis's bay, lies Hyanis road; it is formed principally by an island joined by a beach to Yarmouth, which together make the outside of the bay before mentioned. The *s.* head of this island is called point Gammon. Oyster bay, near the *s. w.* limit of the town, admits small vessels, and which, with Lewis's bay, has in years past produced excellent oysters in great quantities, though they are now much reduced. There are about 20 or 30 ponds in Barnstable. The land here produces about 25 bushels of Indian corn to an acre, and rye and other grain in proportion. Wheat and flax are cultivated, the latter with success. From 12 to 18,000 bushels of onions are raised for the supply of the neighbouring towns. Upwards of 100 men are employed in the fishery, which is yearly increasing. Whales seldom come into Massachusetts bay now, and that fishery is discontinued. No quarrels with the ancient natives of the country are recorded

in the accounts of this town, where the English settlers of New England first landed, Nov. 11, 1620. The people, 2610 in number, are generally healthy, and many instances of longevity are to be met with. Numbers of the farmers are occasionally seamen; and this town has afforded, and continues to furnish, many masters of vessels and mariners who sail from other ports. Lat. 41° 43′ *n.* Long. 70° 15′ *w.*]

[BARNSTABLE County lies upon the peninsula, the point of which is cape Cod, the *s. e.* point of Massachusetts bay, opposite cape Ann. Cape Cod gives name to the whole peninsula, which is surrounded by water on all sides, except the *w.* where it is bounded by Plymouth county. It is 65 miles long, as the road runs, from the isthmus, between Barnstable and Buzzard's bays to Race point; and its breadth for 30 miles not more than three, and above half the remainder from six to nine miles. It contains 11 townships and the plantation of Marshpee, having 2343 houses, and 17,354 inhabitants. Barnstable was made a shire in 1685. See CAPE COD.]

[BARNSTEAD, a township in Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing 807 inhabitants; 32 miles *n. w.* of Portsmouth, and 16 *e.* by *s.* from Canterbury, on Connecticut river.]

BARNWEL, a fort of N. Carolina, 20 miles *n. w.* of New Bern, in the county of Craven.

BARQUE, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana. It runs *s. w.* between those of Sioux and Sureau, and enters the Missouri.

BARQUE, a bay of the island of Guadalupe, on the *w.* coast, between the rivers Pottel and Petit village.

BARQUE, another bay of the same island, distinct from the former, on the *s.* coast, opposite the island of Marigalante, between Los dos Diamantes, and the Puerta De los Castillos.

BARQUISIMETO or BARIQUISIMETO. This city was (according to Depons) founded 15 years before the city of Caracas: it lies on a plain of such an elevation as to allow it the enjoyment of every refreshing breeze that blows; and owing to this fortunate situation, the excessive heat experienced here becomes supportable. The thermometer of Reaumur rises to 28° or 29° whenever the rays of the sun do not meet, in the atmosphere, any thing to moderate their heat. The most prevalent wind is the *n. e.* The inhabitants find in the plains, the valleys, and on the hills forming the environs of the city, the means of exercising, according to their inclination, their industry and application. The excellent pasture in the plains renders the rearing of all sorts of animals for commerce easy. A great many people prefer this kind of speculation, and find it to their advantage; they also cultivate the sugar-cane and wheat. The valleys by their verdure, preserved to them by means of canals, produce abundantly the best *cacao*, and the hills have for some time past been planted with coffee, which, to be excellent, only requires a more careful preparation. To consider merely the vast quantity of fertile land in the neighbourhood of Barquisimeto, which can be watered and which remains uncultivated, one would be inclined to accuse the inhabitants of indolence: but in extending our views to the plantations of all sorts of produce, and to the animals spread over the plains; in contemplating too the great difficulty in the carriage of merchandize to the sea-ports, the nearest and most frequented of which is at a distance of 50 leagues, one is rather inclined to think favourably of their industry. The city consists of 3300 persons, who live very comfortably; the houses are well built, the streets in parallel lines, and wide enough for the free circulation of air. The parochial church is handsome, and the duty is performed by two curates. A *cabildo* and a lieutenant of the governor perform the functions of the police, and of the administration of justice. It is 80 leagues *w. s. w.* of Caracas, 150 leagues *n. n. e.* of Santa Fé, and 15 leagues *n. e.* of Tocuyo.] See BARIQUISIMETO.

BARRA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the island Pajara, at the mouth of the great lake.

BARRAGAN, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru, situate by the bay of its name, at the mouth of the river La Plata.

BARRAGAN, a small river of the same province and government, which runs *n.* and enters the river La Plata, forming a bay or port, serving as a place to take in water for vessels, and likewise to give advice of their arrival. It has on its shore a watch-tower.

BARRAGUAN, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It is upon the shore of the Orinoco, close to the settlement which belonged to the missionaries, the regulars of the company of St. Joseph de Otomacos. It is said, that after the name of this mountain, the Orinoco was anciently called.

BARRANCA DE MATEO, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, founded on the shores of the grand river of the Magdalena; is the port where are embarked all the goods which are

brought to and carried from the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is 30 leagues *n. e.* of Cartagena, 20 from Santa Marta, and six from the sea.

Barranca, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru.

Barranca, another, called Barranca Nueva, in the same province and government, situate near the sea shore on the *s.* side.

Barranca, another, called Barranca Vieja, in the same province and government, situate very near the former, between that and the Barranca of Yucal.

Barranca, another, or chasm caused by mountain floods, called Del Rey, in the same province and government, on the shore of the river of La Magdalena, where there is a port and lading place for goods, which are sent in great quantities to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

Barranca, another, also of the same province and government, situate in the road which leads down to the river of La Magdalena.

Barranca, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru. It rises in the province of Caxatambo, and runs into the sea close to the settlement of Pativilca.

BARRANCAS, Nuestra Senora de Chiquinquira de las, a settlement of the province and government of Barinas, situate on the side of a chasm which gives it its name, between the rivers Yuca and Masparro. In its district are many cultivated estates and forests, which abound in cedar and other esteemed woods, some *cacao* estates, some of indigo and sugar-cane, and particularly tobacco, to the cultivation of which the natives are much inclined.

Barrancas, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Joseph, in the province of Venezuela, situate on the shore of the river Tiznado.

BARRANCO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Caxabatang.

BARRANQUILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river Magdalena.

Barranquilla, another, with the dedicatory title of San Nicolas, in the same province and government.

BARRAZO, Valle de, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Limary.

[BARRE, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 1613 inhabitants, 24 miles *n. w.* of Worcester, and 66 *w.* of Boston, deriving its name from Col. Barré, a distinguished member of the British house of commons. This town has good pastures, and here are fatted multitudes of cattle, and it is supposed more butter and cheese is carried from hence to the market annually, than from any other town of the same size in the state.]

[Barre, a township in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.]

[BARRELL's Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of America, called by the natives Conget-hoi-toi, is situated about six leagues from the southern extremity of Washington or Charlotte islands, in a *n. w.* direction. It has two inlets, one on the *e.* the other on the *w.* side of the island; the latter is the best, the other is dangerous. The shores are of a craggy black rock; the banks lined with trees of various kinds, as pines, spruce, hemlock, alder, &c. Mr. Hoskins, in the summer of 1791, measured one of these trees, which was 10 fathoms in circumference. On one side of it a hole had been cut, large enough to admit a man; within was a spacious and convenient room, which had apparently been dug and burnt out with much labour. Mr. Hoskins concluded that it must have been occasionally inhabited by the natives, as he found in it a box, fire-works, dried wood, and several domestic utensils. This sound was named after Joseph Barrell, Esq. of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was first visited by Capt. Grey, in the Washington, in 1789.]

[BARREN Creek rises in the *n. w.* corner of Delaware state, runs about nine miles *s. w.* and empties into Nanticoke river. A triangular tract of land in the *n.* part of Somerset county, Maryland, is enclosed between this creek on the *s.*; Delaware state, *e.*; and Nanticoke river on the *w.* and *n. w.*]

[Barren River. Both Big and Little Barren rivers are *s. e.* branches of Green river, in Kentucky. Blue Spring lies between these rivers, which see.]

[Barren island, a small isle in Chesapeak bay, *n. e.* from the mouth of Patuxent river, which is separated from Hooper's island by a narrow channel on the *e.*]

BARRERAS, Cabo de las, a cape on the coast, which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, between the bay of San Julian and the port of Santa Cruz, in 50° *s.* lat.

Barreras, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil; situate upon the coast, between the rivers Irutiba and Taprana.

BARREROS, a river of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil. It is small,

rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the island Tiburgo, or Tiburon, and the island Del Reposo.

BARRETEROS, San Simon de los, a settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* and *real* of the mines of Temascaltepec in Nueva España, contains 49 families of Indians, who work the mines with small crows or bars of iron; it is annexed to the curacy of its capital, and in its vicinity are two cultivated estates, containing 11 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*; is one league *w.* of its head settlement.

BARRETO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucuman, situate on the shore of the river Dulce.

Barreto, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pariba in the kingdom of Brazil, on the shore of the river Aracay.

[BARRETSTOWN, a plantation in Hancock county, district of Maine, having 173 inhabitants.]

BARRINGTON, a township in Queen's county, Nova Scotia, on the *s.* side of the bay of Fundy, settled by Quakers from Nantucket island.]

[Barrington, a township in Strafford county, N. Hampshire, about 22 miles *n. w.* from Portsmouth, incorporated in 1722, containing 2470 inhabitants. Alum is found here; and the first ridge of the first hills, one of the three inferior summits of Agamenticus, is continued through this town. Its situation is very healthy; and 14 of the first settlers in 1732 were alive in 1785, who were between 80 and 90 years old.]

[Barrington, a township in Bristol county, Rhode Island, on the *s. w.* side of the *n. w.* branch of Warren river, little more than two miles and a half *n. w.* of Warren, and about seven miles *s. e.* from Fox point, in the town of Providence. It contains 683 inhabitants, including 12 slaves.]

[Barrington, Great, is the second township in rank in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. It contains 1373 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles *w.* from Boston, and *s.* of Stockbridge, adjoining.]

BARROSA, a lake of the province and government of Tucuman, in the jurisdiction of the city of Cordova, close to the lakes of Los Porangos.

[BARROW Harbour is an extensive bay in that of Bonavista, Newfoundland island, divided by Keel's head on the *e.* from the port of Bonavista, and from Bloody bay on the *w.* by a large peninsula, joined to the island by a narrow isthmus, which forms Newman's sound; which, as well as Clode sound, are within Barrow harbour.]

[BART, a port on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia.]

[Bart, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

BARTHOLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru, eight leagues from Potosi.

Bartholo, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, is on the shores of the river Paute, near its source, and in the *w.* part of its district. It has an estate called La Borma.

BARTHOLOME, San, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España. It contains 89 families of Indians, and lies at a small distance to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Bartholome, San, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom, five leagues distant from its capital.

Bartholome, San, another, of the head settlement of Huatuzca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdova, in the same kingdom. It contains 66 families of Indians, and is 12 leagues to the *n. n. e.* of its capital.

Bartholome, San, another, of the head settlement of Toxtepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali, in the same kingdom. It contains 54 families of Indians.

Bartholome, San, another, of the head settlement of Taximara, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the same kingdom, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 115 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Bartholome, San, another, of the head settlement of the *Rincon*, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the same kingdom, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán, to the *e.* of its head settlement.

Bartholome, San, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito, on the shore of the river Napo.

Bartholome, San, another, of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the grand river of La Magdalena.

Bartholome, San, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the same kingdom.

Bartholome, San, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Bartholome, San, an island of the N. sea, one of the Antilles, inhabited by the French, who established themselves here in 1648. It is eight leagues in circumference, very fertile in sugar,

cotton, tobacco, *cazave*, and indigo; is *s.* of the island of St. Martin, and *n.* of that of St. Christopher. Its trees of the highest estimation are the soap or *aloe*, the *caleback*, the *canapia*, from which a gum of excellent cathartic qualities is extracted, and the *parotane*, the branches of which growing downwards, afterwards turn up, thus causing an impenetrable barrier or defence to any one attacked. The coast is full of other trees, which are called marine trees, the branches of which entangle themselves one amongst the other. In this island breeds the star of the sea, *(estrella del mar)*, and the bee of the sea, *(abeja del mar)*, and a great variety of birds. There is also found here a species of lime-stone, which is carried into the other islands. [They have plenty of lignum-vitæ and iron wood. Its shores are dangerous, and the approaching them requires a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbour, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666; the others are French, to whom the island lately belonged. It was ceded by France to the crown of Sweden in 1785. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It was a nest for privateers when in the hands of the French, and at one time had 50 British prizes in its harbour. It was for a short time possessed by the English, having been taken by two privateers of that nation in 1746, but was restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 17° 53′ *n.* Long. 62° 54′ *w.*]

Bartholome, San, a settlement, with the surname of Valle de, a garrison of the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, in which reside a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 27 soldiers. Its situation is in a pleasant valley, which gives it its name. It is inhabited by more than 500 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who are agriculturists, and masters of some very considerable and luxuriant estates, in which, by help of irrigation, they grow vast crops of wheat, maize, &c. In their gardens they have abundance of garden herbs, fruit trees of America and of Castille, and also vines, of which they make much wine. In other estates there are considerable herds of large and small cattle, and of swine. This valley was anciently infested by the extortions, murders, and robberies of the infidel Indians, the Cocoyomes; but this race having been rooted out, it enjoys at present a state of tranquillity. Long. 104° 38′. Lat. 27° 7′.

Bartholome, San, a river of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; it rises near the valley of Corpus Christi, runs *n.* and turning *e.* enters the Magdalena.

Bartholome, San, another river, of the province and government of Venezuela; it rises in the province of Cumaná, and enters the lake Caicara.

Bartholome, San, a mountain of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in Nueva España.

Bartholome, San, a large island of the S. sea, discovered in 1525 by Alfonzo de Salazar. [Lat. 15° 15′ *n.* Long. 164° *e.* See New Hebrides.]

[BARTHOLOMEW, St. a parish in Charlestown district, S. Carolina, containing 2138 persons. By the census of 1790, it contained 12,606 inhabitants, of whom 10,338 were slaves. It sends three representatives and one senator to the state legislature. Amount of taxes, 1566*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* sterling.]

[Bartholomew, Cape, St. is the southernmost point of Staten Land in Le Maire straits, at the *s.* end of S. America, and far surpasses Terra del Fuego in its horrible appearance.]

[BARTLET, a plantation in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, having 248 inhabitants.]

[BARTON, a township in Orleans county, Vermont, formerly in that of Orange, lies *s. w.* of Brownington, six miles *s. w.* by *w.* from Willoughby lake, and 140 *n. e.* from Bennington.]

BARTRAN, a port of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the two bays of Despair and Fortune.

BARU, San Bernardo de, a large island of the N. sea, in the province and government of Cartagena, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It forms a bay which serves as a watering place to foreign vessels, from the convenience of its port, and from its vicinity to Cartagena. It is well peopled, and abounds in fruits and herbs, which are carried to supply the city. The water is scarce, but wholesome. It is the residence of a curate and a lieutenant-governor.

BARUCO, Sierras de, a chain of very lofty and rugged mountains of the island of St. Domingo, on the *s.* coast, on a long slip or point of land, which runs into the sea in this direction.

BARUTA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, famous for its rich gold mines; these have yielded immensely, but are now destroyed. It is three leagues distant from Caracas.

BAS-CHATEAU, a settlement of the English, in the province and colony of New York, situate on the shore of the river Schoharie.

BASILIO, San, a settlement of the province

and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the mountains of the district of María, near the channel of the dike *(caño del dique)*. It is one of the new settlements which were founded in 1776 by the Governor Don Juan de Pimienta.

[BASIN OF MINAS is a body of water of considerable extent and irregular form, situated in Nova Scotia, at the *e.* end of the bay of Fundy, and connected with its *n. e.* branch by a short and narrow strait. The country on its banks is generally a rich soil, and is watered by many small rivers. The spring tides rise here 40 feet.]

[BASKINRIDGE, in Somerset county, New Jersey, lies on the *w.* side of a *n. w.* branch of Passaic river, nearly six miles *n. e.* from Pluckemin, and seven *s. s. w.* from Morristown. It was here that Colonel Harcourt surprised and made a prisoner of General Lee, December 13, 1776.]

BASOCHUCA, a settlement and *real* of mines, of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BASON, a small river of the land or country of Labrador. It runs *s.* and enters the river St. Lawrence.

[BASON Harbour lies on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, four miles and a half *s. w.* from the mouth of Otter creek.]

BASQUE, a bay on the *n.* coast of Royal island, or Cape Breton, between the bay of Idiot and the river Salmon.

BASQUES, RIO DE, a river in the province and government of Costa-rica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It rises near the coast of the N. sea, runs *w.* and enters the sea between the rivers Anzuelos and Matina.

[BASS Harbour, district of Maine, a harbour of Massachusetts, Desert island, seven miles from Soil cove.]

[BASSE-TERRE, the chief town in the island of St. Christopher's in the West Indies, situated at the *s. e.* end of the island. It consists of a long street along the sea shore; is a place of considerable trade, the seat of government, and is defended by three batteries. Lat. 17° 17′ *n.* Long. 62° 46′ *w.*]

BASSE-TERRE, FORT DE LA, a castle of the island of Guadalupe, situate on the *w.* coast, on the shore of the bay of Gallion, and of the river Herbes. [This is also the name of a part of the same island, between a point of which, called Grosse Morne, to that of Antigua in the Grande Terre, the basin called the Great Cul de Sac is five or six leagues in length, wherein is safe riding for ships of all rates.]

BASSEVILLE, a settlement of the province and colony of N. Carolina, situate on the shore of the river Chio.

BASTIMENTOS, a port formed by some islands of the coast of Tierra Firme, by the side of that of Portovelo. It serves as a watering place for vessels carrying on an illicit commerce. These islands are very near the coast, being not further off than 500 paces. They are two of them large, and the other so small as indeed rather to deserve the name of a rock: inasmuch as they are barren they are not inhabited, but they nevertheless afford convenient shelter to vessels in distress, as happened in the case of the English Admiral Hosier, with his squadron, and to cruisers in the time of war. [It is a very unhealthy station, and proved fatal to the greater part of the crews of Admiral Hosier's fleet.] The bottom of the straits lying between these islands and the shore is extremely level and good, and the islands abound in fine timber.

BASVILLE, a city of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, in the French possessions. It has a convenient and capacious port.

BAT, a settlement of the province and colony of N. Carolina, in the district and upon the shore of the river Pamticoe.

[BATABANO, a town on the *s.* side of the island of Cuba in the West Indies, situated on the side of a large bay, opposite Pinos isles, and about 50 miles *s. w.* from the Havannah.]

BATACAO, a settlement of the province and government of Merida in the Nuevo Reyno, situate in the road which leads down to Maracaibo.

BATACOSA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

BATAND, a cape of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland. It is the extremity which looks to the *w.* close to Racé cape.

BATAVANO, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* side, suited only for small vessels, for the defence of which it has a battery manned by a guard which is sent from the Havannah, from whence it is 14 leagues distant, being separated by a plain and beautiful road, made at the expence of the commercial company of that city, and covered with lime trees.

[BATAVIA, a settlement in New York, at the head of Schoharie creek, about 39 miles from its mouth, and 38 *s. w.* from Albany, and as far *n. w.* of Esopus.]

BATCHOUEN, a small island of the coast of the river St. Lawrence, in the country of Labrador, opposite the island St. Anticosti, and between that of Geniveve and the point of Esquimaux.

BATECA, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is also called Valle de las Angustias, and commonly De los Locos. Its situation is in a hollow: the country is mild, pleasant, and fertile, abounding in sugar-cane, maize, cotton, plantains, and in mounts of oranges and other fruits. In its church is venerated an image of the Virgin, painted on linen; and the tradition goes that it renews its colours, whenever they fade, in a miraculous manner; and on account of this image the settlement is frequently visited by foreigners and religious devotees. It is 12 leagues to the *e.* of Pamplona; the road all around it is very bad, but there is nevertheless a short cut to it through a rocky pass.

BATEPITO, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BATEQUI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate near the coast of the gulph of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, opposite the large island of the Angel de la Guarda.

BATEROS, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate between two mountains.

[BATH, a township of Lincoln county, district of Maine, containing 949 inhabitants. It lies on the *w.* side of Kennebeck river, about 13 miles from Wiscasset, 60 *n. e.* from Portland, 32 from Hallowell, 13 from Pownalborough, and 165 *n. e.* from Boston. Lat. 43° 52′ *n.*]

[Bath, a county of Virginia, about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; bounded *e.* by the county of Augusta. It is noted for its medicinal springs, called the Hot and Warm springs, near the foot of Jackson's Mountain, which see.]

[Bath, a thriving town in Berkley county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Warm Spring mountain. The springs in the neighbourhood of this town, although less efficacious than the Warm springs in Bath county, draw upwards of 1000 people here during summer from various parts of the United States. The water is little more than milk-warm, and weakly impregnated with minerals. The country in the environs is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys; the soil rich and in good cultivation. Twenty-five miles from Martinsburgh, and 269 miles *s. w.* from Philadelphia.]

[Bath, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 493 inhabitants. It lies on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river. Thirty-five miles *n. e.* by *n.* from Dartmouth college, and 97 *n. w.* from Portsmouth.]

[Bath, or Port Bath, an ancient town in Hyde county, N. Carolina, on the *n.* side of Tar river, about 24 miles from Pamplico sound, 61 *s.* by *w.* of Edenton, and in the port of entry on Tar river. It contains about 12 houses, and is rather declining.]

[Bath, a village in the *e.* parish of St. Thomas, in the island of Jamaica in the West Indies. It has its rise and name from a famous hot spring in its vicinity, said to be highly efficacious in curing the dry belly-ache. The water is sulphureous, and flows out of a rocky mountain about one mile distant, and is too hot to admit a hand being held in it.]

[Bath, a village in the county of Renssalaer, New York, pleasantly situated on the *e.* bank of Hudson's river, nearly opposite the city of Albany, at the head of sloop navigation. A mineral spring has been discovered here, said to possess valuable qualities; and a commodious bathing-house has been erected, at a considerable expence, containing hot, cold, and shower baths.]

[Bath, a thriving post town in New York, Steuben county, of about 50 houses, situate on the *n.* bank of Conhocton creek, a *n.* head-water of Tioga river; 42 miles *s. e.* from Williamsburg, on Chenesse river, 18 *n. w.* from the Painted post, 120 from Niagara, 59 *w.* from Geneva, and 221 *w.* of Hudson city. Lat. 42° 13′ *n.* Long. 77° 28′ *w.*]

BATHTOWN, a small settlement of the county of Craven in N. Carolina, situate on the shore of the river Pantejo, in lat. 35° 30′ *n.* and long. 76° 10′ *w.*

BATISCAN, a river of Canada. It runs from the lake of Santa Cruz, in the country of the Algonovins Indians, runs *s.* and enters the river St. Lawrence.

[BATOBY, a town of the province and goment of Buenos Ayres, situate in Lat. 30° 36′. Long. 54° 46′ 24″ *w.*]

BATOPILAES, a settlement of the province and government of Nueva Vizcaya in Nueva España.

[BATOPILAS, San Pedro de, a settlement of the intendancy of Durango in the kingdom of Nueva España, formerly celebrated for the great wealth of its mines, to the *w.* of the Rio de Conchos. Its population is 8000 souls.]

BATSO, a settlement of the English in the island of Barbadoes, of the jurisdiction of the city of Bridgetown.

[BATTEN Kill, a small river which rises in Vermont, and after running *n.* and *n. w.* about 30 miles, falls into Hudson, near Saratoga.]

[BATTLE River, in New South Wales, runs *n. e.* into Saskahawen river, *s. e.* from Manchester house. Its course is short.]

BATUBA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

BATUCO, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

[BAULEM'S Kill, a western water of Hudson river, eight miles and a half below Albany.]

BAURES, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It rises *w.* of the mountain Tiririco, runs *n.* many leagues, and then turning a little to the *n. n. w.* enters with a large stream into the Itenes, and in the midst of its course forms a lake.

BAURIGAME, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Topia, of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

BAUROS, a barbarous nation, anciently cannibals, of the province of Moxos, to the *e. n. e.* of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, dwelling on some large plains, which have the rivers Guazimire to the *e.* and Iraibi to the *w.* These plains are very fertile, though, on account of their dampness, unhealthy. This nation was discovered by the Father Cipriano Barrera, of the company of Jesuits, in 1701, when he lost his life at their hands. The missionaries, however, continued their labours here until the year 1767.

BAURUM, or BAURUMA, a river of the province and government of Guayana. It rises in the *serranía* of Imataca, and enters the sea on the *e.* coast.

BAUYA, SAN ANTONIO BUCARELI DE LA, a settlement and garrison of the province of Coaguila, established by the viceroy of Nueva España, Don Antonio Bucareli, who gave it his name in 1776.

BAXA, PUNTA, a point on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, at the entrance of the second narrow pass called La Barranca de S. Simon.

[BAXADA, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the Parana near Sante Fe, on the opposite side of the river, in Lat. 31° 44′ 15″. Long. 60° 44′ 30″ *w.*]

BAXANES, or BAXANAS, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the bay of Xavara and the river of Las Palmas.

[BAXOS DE BABUCA. See ABROJOS.]

[BAY OF FRESH WATER, in the *n.* part of the gulph of Mexico, lies *s.* of Ascension bay.]

[BAY OF FUNDY washes the shores of the British provinces of New Brunswick on the *n.* and Nova Scotia on the *e.* and *s.* This bay is 12 leagues across, from the gut of Annapolis to St. John's, the principal town of New Brunswick. The tides are very rapid in this bay, and rise at Annapolis basin about 30 feet; at the basin of Minas, which may be termed the *n.* arm of this bay, 40 feet; and at the head of Chignecto channel, an arm of this bay, the spring tides rise 60 feet. See FUNDY.]

[BAY DE ROCHE FENDE lies on the *w.* side of lake Champlain, and in the state of New York, 17 miles above Crown point.]

BAY OF ISLANDS lies on the *w.* side of Newfoundland island, in the gulph of St. Lawrence. This bay is very extensive, having three arms, by which several rivers empty into it. It has several islands, the chief of which are called Harbour, Pearl, and Tweed.]

[BAY OF ST. LOUIS, on the Labrador coast, has cape St. Louis on the *n.* and cape Charles on *s.* It has many small islands, the largest of which is Battle island, in the mouth of the bay.]

BAYACONI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BAYAGOULAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, situate on the shore of the river Mississippi, between this and the lake Ovachas.

BAYAGUANA, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo, situate at the source of the river Macoris, and in the middle of the *e.* head of the island.

BAYALA, a river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises near the *n.* coast, and the settlement of Dondon, in the limits of the French possessions in that part; it runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Neiva. On its shores are established two bodies of guards, who are called De la Angostura, and Del Pie del Indio, as a warning to the French not to penetrate farther in that part.

BAYAMO, a town of the island of Cuba, founded by Diego Velasques. It is of a good temperature, and abounds in vegetable productions, especially tobacco. It has a large and handsome church, a convent of monks of St. Francis, an hospital, with the title of *La Misericordia*, and a school for studies, founded by Francisco Parada. Twenty-five leagues from Santiago de Cuba.

[BAYAMO, a town in the *e.* part of the island of Cuba, having the town of Almo *w.* and

St. Barbara on the *s.* It lies on the *e.* side of Estero river, about 20 miles from the sea.]

[Bayamo Channel, in the island of Cuba, runs between the numerous small islands and rocks called Jardin de la Reyna, on the *n. w.* and the shoals and rocks which line the coast on the *s. e.* side of it, from the bold point called Cabo de Cruz. This channel leads to the bay of Estero, which receives two rivers; the southernmost of which leads to the town of Bayamo.]

BAYANA, a small port of the island of Cuba, on the *n. n. e.* coast, and in the *e.* head, between those of Sebasos and Taragua.

BAYANO, a large river of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Panamá. It rises in the province of Darien, and runs 26 leagues from *e.* to *w.* afterwards to *n. n. w.* and then *s.* emptying itself into the sea, opposite the island of Chepillo, 8 leagues from the bay of Panamá; and gathering in its course the waters of many other rivers, it is thereby at length navigable by large vessels. It takes its name from a fugitive Negro slave, who having fled to the mountains, was joined by a number of unhappy creatures who were in the same condition of life as himself. These in time began to treat the Spaniards so cruelly, whenever, in their rencounters, they happened to meet with them, that the Marquis de Cañete, viceroy of Peru, was under the necessity of giving orders, with the sanction of the court, to Captain Pedro de Ursua, to destroy and chastise these enemies; which orders were completely executed, after a tedious and difficult campaign in 1555; and the memory of this success is perpetuated by the name of the river. Its mouth is in Long. 78° 55′. Lat. 9° 3′.

BAYAS, a settlement and *asiento* of the mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guanajuato in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

BAYE, Grand, a large bay of the island of Guadalupe, on the *n.* coast, between the island of Cochon and that of Los Diamantes.

BAYO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *s.* and enters the Tepuonga.

[Baynet, a town and bay on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, 4½ leagues from Petit Goave, on the *n.* side of the island. It is about eight leagues *w.* of Jackmel. Lat. 18° 17′ *n.*]

BAZARACA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

BEACH, a small island of the province and colony of New Jersey.

[Beach Fork, a branch of Salt river, which rises in Nelson county, Kentucky. A fine clay is found on this river, which might, it is thought, be manufactured into good porcelain.]

BEACON, a point on the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica, between the point or cape Yallah and Port Royal.

[BEALSBURG, a small town in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the *e.* bank of Rolling Fork, which contains 20 houses, as also a tobacco warehouse. It is 15 miles *w. s. w.* of Bairdstown, 50 *s. w.* of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia.]

BEAR, a small river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the port of Annapolis *real.*

[Bear Cove lies on the *e.* side of the *s. e.* corner of Newfoundland island, at the head of which is the settlement of Formose, which see. Reneau's rocks lie between Bear cove and Fresh Water bay on the *s.* 32 miles *n.* from cape Race.]

[Bear Grass Creek, a small creek on the *e.* side of Ohio river, a few hundred yards *n.* of the town of Louisville in Kentucky. This is the spot where the intended canal is proposed to be cut to the upper side of the Rapids. From the mouth of the creek to the upper side of the Rapids, is not quite two miles. This would render the navigation of the Ohio safe and easy. The country on the sides of this creek, between Salt river and Kentucky river, is beautiful and rich. See Rapids of the Ohio.]

[Bear Lake, Great, in the *n. w.* part of N. America, lies near the Arctic circle, and sends a river a *w. s. w.* course.]

[Bear Lake, Black, in New South Wales, lies in lat. 55° 50′ *n.* long. 105° 40′ *w.* It lies *n. w.* from Cumberland House.]

[Bear Lake, White, lies due *w.* from another small lake called Bear lake, both in lat. 46° 38′ *n.* and the long. of the former is 96° *w.* These are said to give rise to the Mississippi river.]

[Bear Town, in Caroline county, Maryland, lies about seven miles *n.* from Greensburgh, and about 15 *s. e.* from Chester town.]

[Bear Creek, a water of Tennessee river. See Occochappo.]

[BEARDSTOWN. See Bairdstown.]

BEATA, Cabo de la, a point of the island of St. Domingo, on the *s.* coast, and running a great way into the sea. It is 85 leagues from the city of St. Domingo. Long. 71° 18′. Lat. 17° 42′.

BEATA, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises *n.* of the city of Gibraltar, runs *w.* and enters the Great lake.

BEATA, a small island close to the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, and opposite the point of its name.

BEAUCHESNE, a desert island of the sea of Magellan, which took its name from a French captain, who arrived here in the year 1701. Some believe it to be one of the Malvin isles. It lies *s.* of the Sibaldes isles, almost in front of the *e.* mouth of the strait of Magellan, from which it is 152 leagues distant.

BEAUER, an island of the lake Michigan in New France, or Canada, opposite the Grand bay.

BEAUFORT, a city of the island of Port Royal, in the county of Granville, of the province and colony of Carolina, is small, but pleasantly situate, fertile, and rich. The English, after the separation of their colonies, made this the capital of the province, from the convenience of its port, and owing to its affording an harbour for their squadrons. It is 50 miles from Purrisburg, and 45 from Charlestown, to the *s. w.* [The courts which were formerly held here, are now removed to the town of Coosawhatchie, on the river. It is a little pleasant town of about 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness. It has a fine harbour, and bids fair to become a considerable town, and is noted for its healthy situation. Lat. 32° 30′ *n.* Long. 80° 46′ *w.*]

BEAUFORT, a settlement of Georgia, situate on an island at the mouth of the river Consuhatche, or Port Royal.

[BEAUFORT, a sea-port town in Carteret county, on the *n. e.* side of Core sound, and district of New Bern, N. Carolina. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house and goal, and the county courts are held here. It is 55 miles *s.* by *e.* of New Bern, and about 27 from cape Lookout.]

[BEAUFORT District, in the lower country of S. Carolina, lies on the sea-coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into four parishes, viz. St. Helena, St. Luke, Prince William, and St. Peter, which contain 18,753 inhabitants, of whom only 4346 are whites. The northern part of this district abounds with large forests of cypress; the lands, however, are fit for raising rice, indigo, &c. It sends 12 representatives and four senators to the state legislature; each parish sending an equal number. Amount of taxes, 3022*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* sterling.]

BEAUGENDRE, a river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the *w.* mountains of La Basse Terre, runs *w.* and enters the sea between the rivers Potel and La Ance de la Barque.

BEAUHARNOIS, a port of Canada, in lake Superior.

BEAUMONT, a settlement of Canada, situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, 10 leagues from the capital of Quebec.

BEAUSEJOUR, a settlement and fort of the English in Nova Scotia, on the shore of the most interior part of the bay of Fundy.

[BEAVER Creek runs into lake Erie at its *e.* end, about seven miles *s. e.* from fort Erie.]

[BEAVER Creek, Big, falls into the Alleghany river, after having received several branches from the *n. e.* about 28 miles *n. w.* from Pittsburg. It rises in the *s.* runs *n.* about six miles, thence *n. e.* 12 more to the Salt lick town, then past the Mahoning town and Salt springs, 34 miles *s. e.* to the Kishkush town, from which to its mouth is 22 miles *s.*: in all about 74 miles.]

[BEAVER Dam, a township in Pennsylvania, on the *w.* side of Susquehannah river. See NORTHUMBERLAND County.]

[BEAVER Kill is a *s. e.* arm of the Popachton branch of the Delaware. Its mouth is 17½ miles *e.* from the Cook house, and 24½ *n. w.* from Kushichton falls.]

[BEAVER Lake, in New South Wales, lies in about lat. 54° 30′ *n.* and long. 102° 10′ *w.* A little *n. e.* from it is the source of Churchill river; *s. e.* from it is Cumberland house, on Grass river, which has communication by lakes with Nelson river; *s. w.* of it is Saskashawen river, on which, towards its head, are a number of houses belonging to the Hudson's bay company.]

[BEAVER's Town, at Tuskarawas, lies between Margaret's creek, an upper *n. w.* branch of Muskingum river, and the *n.* branch of that river; at the head of which *n.* branch there is only a mile's portage to Cayahoga river. Beaver's town lies about 85 miles *n. w.* from Pittsburg. A little below this, a fort was erected in 1764.]

[BEAZA, the chief town of the district of Quixos, in the province of Quito in Peru, and the residence of the governor. It was built in 1559 by Don Rameiro d'Avilos. The chief manufacture here is cotton cloth.]

BEBARA, San Antonio de, a settlement of the province and government of Choco in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate on the shore of the river of its name.

BEBARA, the river which rises in the great

sierras of the same province, runs *w.* and enters the Atrato.

BECAUAS, a barbarous nation inhabiting the forests to the *w.* of the river Aguarico. It is very numerous, and is continually at war with the Encabellados.

BECHAI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Igau and Ibicuy.

[BECKET, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 751 inhabitants. It is 10 miles *e.* of Stockbridge, 17 from Lenox, and 130 *w.* from Boston.]

BECOYA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs nearly due *s.* from *n.* parallel to that of Camboya, and enters the Napo.

Becoya, an island of the N. sea. It is one of the Lesser Antillas, situate to the *n.* of Granada.

[BEDE Point is the eastern cape at the mouth of Cook's river, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America.]

BEDEC, a settlement of the island of St. John, in the province and colony of Nova Scotia, situate on the *w.* coast, and in the strait formed with that coast.

BEDFORD, a province and county of Virginia. [It is separated from that of Amherst on the *n.* by James river; has Campbell *e.* Botetourt *w.* and Franklin county on the *s.* It is 34 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 10,531 inhabitants, including 2754 slaves. It has a good soil, and is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys. In some parts chalk and gypsum have been discovered. Its chief town is New London.]

[Bedford, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1750, and contains 898 inhabitants. It lies on the *w.* bank of Merrimack river, 56 miles *w.* of Portsmouth.]

[Bedford, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 523 inhabitants, 13 miles *n.* from Boston.]

[Bedford, New, is a flourishing town in Bristol county in the same state, containing 3313 inhabitants, 58 miles *s.* of Boston. It lies at the head of navigation on Accushnet river. Lat. 40° 35′ *n.*]

[Bedford, a township in W. Chester county, New York, containing 2470 inhabitants, including 38 slaves. It lies contiguous to Connecticut, 12 miles *n.* from Long island sound, and 35 from the city of New York. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 302 electors.]

[Bedford, a town on the *w.* end of Long island, New York, four miles *n. w.* from Jamaica bay, and six *e.* from the city of New York.]

[Bedford, a village near the Georgia side of Savannah river, four miles above Augusta.]

[Bedford County, in Pennsylvania, lies on Juniatta river; has part of the state of Maryland on the *s.* and Huntingdon county *n.* and *n. e.* It contains 13,124 inhabitants, including 46 slaves; and has one half of its lands settled, and is divided into nine townships. Its chief town, Bedford, lies on the *s.* side of Raystown branch of the same river, 25 miles *e.* of Berlin, and 210 *w.* of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and the inhabitants, who live in 41 log houses and nine of stone, have water conveyed in wooden pipes to a reservoir in the middle of the town. They have a stone gaol; the market-house, court-house, and record-office, are built of brick. Bedford was incorporated in 1795, and their charter is similar to that of Chester. Lat. 40° *n.* Long. 78° 32′ *w.*]

[BEDIES. These are Indians of N. America, dwelling on the Trinity river, about 60 miles to the *s.* of Nacogdoches; have 100 men, are good hunters for deer, which are very large, and plenty about them; plant, and make good crops of corn; their language differs from all other, but they speak Caddo; are a peaceable, quiet people, and have an excellent character for their honesty and punctuality.]

[BEDMINSTER, in Somerset county, New Jersey, is a township containing 1197 inhabitants, including 169 slaves.]

[BEEF Island, one of the Smaller Virgin islands in the W. Indies, situated between Dog island on the *w.* and Tortula on the *e.* It is about five miles long and one broad, in Sir Francis Drake's bay.]

BEEKE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of St. George, near the *e.* coast, and at the *s.* extremity of the same.

[BEEKMAN, a considerable township in Duchess county, New York, containing 3597 inhabitants, including 106 slaves. In the state census of 1796, there appears to be 502 electors in this township.]

BEETLE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of St. George, situate upon the *e.* coast.

BEFIEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Copta.

BEGA, a settlement of the province and go-

vernment of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate near the coast, in the district of Caracas, from whence it is distant six leagues to the *s.* ¼ to the *s. w.*

BEGON, a lake of Canada, formed by the drains of those of St. Peter and Miskouaikane, in the country of the Chemonchovanistes Indians.

[BEHRING'S Bay, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is separated from Admiralty bay on the *n.* by a point of land, and lies *n. w.* from Cross sound. See ADMIRALTY Bay.]

[BEHRING'S Straits, separate Asia from America, are so called from the Russian navigator, Captain Behring, who, with Tshirikow, sailed from Kamptschatka in Siberia, on the Asiatic coast, in quest of the new world, in a quarter where it had perhaps never been approached. They both discovered land within a few degrees of the *n. w.* coast of America. But the more recent discoveries of Captain Cook, and his successor, Clarke, have confirmed the near approximation of the two continents. Cape Prince of Wales is the most westerly point of the American continent hitherto known. It is situated in lat. 65° 46′ *n.* long. 168° 15′ *e.* and is 39 miles distant from the *e.* coast of Asia. The sea, from the *s.* of Behring's straits, to the crescent of isles between Asia and America, is very shallow. It deepens from these straits (as the British seas do from Dover) till soundings are lost in the Pacific ocean, but that does not take place but to the *s.* of the isles. Between them and the straits is an increase from 12 to 54 fathoms, except only off St. Thaddeus Noss, where there is a channel of greater depth. From the volcanic disposition, it has been judged probable, not only that there was a separation of the continents at these straits, but that the whole space from the isles to that small opening had once been dry land; and that the fury of the watery element, actuated by that of fire, had, in very remote times, subverted and overwhelmed the tract, and left the islands to serve as monumental fragments. The famous Japanese map places some islands seemingly within these straits, on which is bestowed the title of Ya Zue, or the Kingdom of the Dwarfs. This gives some reason to suppose that America was not unknown to the Japanese; and that they had, as is mentioned by Kæmpfer and Charlevoix, made voyages of discovery; and, according to the last, actually wintered upon the continent, where probably meeting with the Esquimaux, they might, in comparison of themselves, and justly, distinguish them by the name of dwarfs.]

BEJIREQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, situate on one of the islands which are formed by the river Cauca. It is four leagues *n. n. w.* of the city of Zimiti.

BEJUCAL, a small city, but beautifully and well situate in the island of Cuba, is of a good temperature, fertile, and abounding in fruits and cattle, particularly in tobacco, of which it has considerable crops. It belongs to the domain and lordship of the Marquises of San Felipe and Santiago, who reside in the Havannah, from whence it is divided by a level and agreeable road, and is seven leagues distant.

[BEKIA, or BECOUYA, or BOQUIO, a small British island among the Granadillas, 55 miles *n. e.* of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It was called Little Martinico by the French, and has a safe harbour from all winds, but no fresh water. It is only frequented by those who catch turtle. The soil produces wild cotton, and plenty of water melons.]

BELADERO, PUNTA DEL, a point on the coast of Cartagena, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, near Santa Marta, where there is a small fort and a watch-tower, for the purpose of giving notice when vessels appear, and this is done by striking a bell fixed there for the purpose.

[BELCHER, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 1485 inhabitants, who subsist chiefly by farming. It lies 12 miles *e.* of Hadley, and 85 *w.* of Boston.]

BELEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas, annexed to the curacy of that of Andamarca.

BELEN, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Porco, also of the archbishopric of Charcas and kingdom of Peru. It has a celebrated sanctuary, whither numbers of people repair in October.

BELEN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Cahuanca.

BELEN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

BELEN, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostimuri in Nueva España, situate at the mouth of the river Hiaqui, and at the point of Lobos, in the gulf of California.

BELEN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Achacache.

BELEN, a town, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora, in the province and government of Paraguay, on the shore of the river of this name,

at the mouth of the river Ipane-guazu, [in Lat. 23° 26′ 17″ *w.* Long. 57° 8′ *w.*]

BELENO, a river of the province of Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises at the foot of the Paramo of Sangay, runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Curaray, or rather changes its name here before it enters the Napo.

[BELEZ, a city of New Grenada, Tierra Firme, S. America.]

[BELFAST, a township and bay in Hancock county, district of Maine, both situated in what is called the Waldo patent, at the mouth of Penobscot river and on its *w.* side; 38 miles *n. e.* by *e.* from Hallowell, and 246 *n. e.* from Boston. The town contains 245 inhabitants. The bay, on the *n. w.* part of which the town stands, runs up into the land by three short arms. Isleborough island lies in the middle of it, and forms two channels leading to the mouth of Penobscot river.

[BELGRADE, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, incorporated in Feb. 1796. It was formerly called Washington plantation. It lies *w.* of Sidney, and between Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers.]

[BELHAVEN, the former name of Alexandria, in Fairfax County, Virginia, which see. It lies 14 miles *n. e.* of Colchester, 86 *s. w.* of Winchester, 30 *w.* of Annapolis, and 214 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

BELILLE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru, situate on the shore of the river Apurimac.

[BELIM, or Para, a town in Brazil. See Para.]

BELL, a point on the *e.* coast of the island of Barbadoes, between the point of Consets and Baker bay.

Bell, a settlement of the same island, in the parish and district of St. George.

BELLA, Poblacion, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil, on the sea-shore, and close to the port called Bello, which is formed by the mouth of the river Dulce.

BELLACO, Arroyo, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Negro and Santa Rosa.

BELLACON, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *s.* and enters the Jacuaron.

[BELLAIRE, a post-town near the centre of Harford county, Maryland, and the chief of the county. It contains a court-house and gaol, and is thinly inhabited; distant from Harford 6 miles *n. w.* 22 *n. e.* from Baltimore, and 86 *w. s. w.* from Philadelphia.]

BELLAVISTA, San Joseph de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru; founded near the sea by the Count of Superunda, viceroy of the kingdom, in 1747, a quarter of a league from the spot where Callao stood. It has a good castle, called San Fernando, with a sufficient garrison for the defence and security of the bay. This is covered on the *s. w.* by a barren island, called San Lorenzo, where all the vessels coming from the *s.* ports of America, as well as from Europe, cast anchor. It is two leagues from Lima.

Bellavista, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters that of Tocantines on the *w.* side.

BELLEAU, Puerto de, a port in the strait of Magellan, and in the third narrow pass, called El Pasage, or the Passage.

[BELLE Dune, La, or Handsome Down, a long, projecting, barren point on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, about 8 leagues *n. n. w.* of Nipisiguit, where temporary cod and herring fisheries are carried on by different people; there being no established trader at the place.]

[BELLGROVE, in Bergen county, N. Jersey, on the road to Albany, lies within half a mile of the line which separates New York from New Jersey, which extends from Delaware river to that of Hudson. It is three miles *n.* from Brabant, and 24 *n.* by *w.* from New York city.]

BELLICHASSE, a settlement of Canada, situate on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, not far distant from Quebec.

Bellichasse, a river of the above country, which rises to the *e.* of the bay of Saguinam, runs *s. e.* in a serpentine course, and enters lake Huron, at the mouth where this communicates itself with the lake Erie.

[BELLINGHAM, a small farming township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing 735 inhabitants, 20 miles *n.* from Providence, and 34 *s.* from Boston.]

BELLINGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Salamanca, in the province of Condesuyos de Arequipa.

[BELLISLE, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name, between the country of the Esquimaux, or New Britain, and the *n.* end of Newfoundland island, which straits lead into the gulf of St. Lawrence from the *n. e.* The island is about seven leagues in circumference, and lies 16

miles from the nearest land on the coast of Labrador, or New Britain. On the *n. w.* side it has a harbour for fishing vessels, or small craft, and on the *e.* point it has a cove which will admit shallops. Lat. 51° 58′ *n.* Long. 55° 15′ *w.*]

[Bellisle, an island of the *e.* side of the *n.* part of Newfoundland island, *e.* of Canada head.]

Bellisle, another island of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, distinct from the others, between the islands of Grois and Casrouge.

Bellisle, a strait formed by the coast of the county of Labrador, and the island of Newfoundland. It runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.*

BELLO, Real, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil, on the shore of the river of Los Muertes.

[BELL'S Mill, a settlement in N. Carolina, near the Moravian settlements, at the source of Deep river, the north-westernmost branch of the *n. w.* branch of cape Fear, and about 50 miles *w.* of Hillsborough.]

BELLUDA Sierra, a chain of mountains of the kingdom of Chile, in the territory of the infidels. It runs nearly due *s.* from *n.* in the country of the Pehuenches Indians, from the settlement of Puren to the volcano of Callaqui.

[BELPRE, a post-town and small settlement in the territory *n. w.* of the Ohio, on the *n. w.* bank of Ohio river, between the Hockhocking and Muskingum rivers, and opposite the mouth of the Little Kanhaway, about 14 miles below Marietta, and 480 *s. w.* by *w.* from Philadelphia.]

BELSAMITE, a river of Canada. It rises from different lakes in the country of the Papinachois Indians, runs *s. e.* between the rivers Missipinac and Outardes, and meets the river St. Lawrence at its mouth or entrance into the sea.

BELSAMONT, a settlement of the country and land of Labrador, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the strait of Bellisle.

BELTRAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima, and government of Mariquita, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situated on the shores of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, annexed to the curacy of Ambolayma; is of a very hot temperature, and much infested with mosquitoes, lice, and other insects. Its population is scanty, and consists of only 80 housekeepers; its productions are merely sugar-canes, *yucas*, maize, and plantains. It is 14 leagues to the *s. w.* of Santa Fe.

[BELVIDERE, a new township in Franklin county, Vermont. Also a village in New Jersey, in Sussex county, situated on Delaware river, at the mouth of Pequest river, and 11 miles above Easton in Pennsylvania.]

BENDISH, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Felipe.

[BENEDICT, a town in Charles county, Maryland, on Patuxent river, opposite Mackall's ferry; *w.* from port Tobacco 16 miles, as the road runs through Byrantown; 30 *s. e.* from the Federal city, and 20 from Drum's point, at the mouth of the river.]

BENERISSA, a river of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of the second. It runs from the *n. n. w.* to *s. s. e.* and enters the river Santiago.

BENET, or Bainet, a town of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo, situate on the *s.* shore of the river of its name. This river rises near the *s.* coast of the same island; it runs *s.* and enters the sea between the cape of its name and the point of Moral. The above cape is also on the same *s.* coast, between the former river and the cape of Tres Latanniers.

BENI, a large and navigable river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuzco in the kingdom of Peru. It rises near the settlement of Los Reyes in the *cordillera*, and runs from *e.* to *w.* until it enters the Ucayale. According to Cruz, it rises from the river Chinquiavo, or De la Paz, and runs continually *n.* collecting the waters of several other rivers, when in a very large body it enters the Ucayale. It is also called De la Serpiente, and Mr. D'Anville names it Amarumayu, to agree with the Inca Garcilasco, who maintains that it was explored by order of the Inca Yupanqui, for the discovery and conquest of the province of Musu, or De los Moxos. On its shores are many *reducciones* or settlements made by the missions of the Moxos.

BENITEZ, Juan, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains which lie between the coast and the lake of Maracaibo, runs *s.* and enters this lake at the side of the mouth or entrance of the same.

BENITO, San, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno. It is of a healthy but very hot temperature, producing fruits peculiar to the same. It contains 200 housekeepers, and somewhat fewer families of Indians. Annexed to its curacy is a chapel, called De las Juntas, where there is a small neighbourhood.

Benito, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajamarca in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Guzmanga.

Benito, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the road which leads down to the river of La Magdalena, between this and the city of Cartagena.

Benito, another town, with the surname of Abad, in the same province and government; situate near one of the arms of the river Cauca.

Benito, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate on the coast, between the river Piratununga and the port Calvo.

Benito, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

Benito, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It is small, runs *n.* and enters that of Preto, or La Palma, opposite the mouth of the river Claro.

BENNETS, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia; it runs *s.* and enters the Chowan.

Bennets, a point or cape of the coast, in the province and colony of Maryland and bay of Chesapeak.

[BENNINGTON, a county in the *s. w.* corner of Vermont, having Windham county on the *e.* and the state of New York on the *w.*; into which state it sends Batten kill and Hoosack rivers, which both rise here, and fall into Hudson river, 14 miles apart. Rutland county lies on the *n.* and the state of Massachusetts on the *s.* It contains 19 townships, of which Pennington and Manchester are the chief. It has 12,254 inhabitants, including 16 slaves. The mountains here furnish iron ore in abundance, and employ already a furnace and two forges.

[Bennington, the shire town of the above county, and the largest town in the state of Vermont, having about 160 houses in the compact part of the town, is situated at the foot of the great mountain, near the *s. w.* corner of the state, 24 miles *e.* from the junction of Hudson and Mohawk rivers, and about 52 from the *s.* end of lake Champlain, at the confluence of the *e.* and *s.* bays; and lies 35 miles from Rutland, 202 miles *n. e.* from New York, and 300 in the same direction from Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 52′ *n.* Long. 73° 4′ *w.* Bennington has several elegant buildings. Its public edifices are a congregational church, state-house, and gaol. It is the oldest town in the state, having been first settled in 1764, and is in a flourishing condition, containing 2400 inhabitants. Within the township is mount Anthony, which rises very high in a conical form. Two actions were fought in or near this town in one day, Aug. 16, 1777, in which the British suffered a considerable loss. This disaster contributed in a great measure to the subsequent surrender of General Burgoyne's army.

[BENSON, the north-westernmost township in Rutland county, Vermont, is situated on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, 57 miles *n. n. w.* of Bennington, and has 658 inhabitants. Hubberton river passes through Benson in its way to East bay. Cockburne's creek, which feeds the same bay, rises here.

BEPITANGA, an island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey.

BEQUIA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Lesser Antilles, between the islands of St. Vincente and Granada. It is 12 leagues in circumference, and has a good bay, frequented only by the Charibbee Indians, who inhabit this island, and by the English of the island of St. Vincente, who come hither to fish for tortoises. It produces wild cotton trees, and abounds in water melons; but it is ill supplied with water, and is filled with vipers, snakes, and venomous insects. Lat. 13° 2′ *n.*

[BERABZAN is a long lake in New North Wales, lying *n.* and *s.* and narrows gradually from its *n.* end, till it mixes with the waters of Shechary lake at the *s.* end, where these waters form Seal river, which empties into Hudson's bay at Churchill fort. The middle of Berabzan lies in lat. 60° 10′ *n.* and in long. 97° *w.* See Shechary Lake, and Churchill River.]

BERBICE, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía, in the Dutch possessions, this being the only river in this country. It however renders the land very fertile, and causes it to produce cotton in abundance. It rises in the *sierra* of Tumucuraque, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the sea about a league in breadth. The territory upon its shores lies low, and is covered with groves. Its mouth is divided into two arms by an island, which is called by the Dutch Krabben; and through that of the *e.* side moderate-sized vessels only can pass, as the water does not exceed two or three yards in depth. A little beyond the aforesaid island the waters of the small river Cansé join this river, increasing its depth to five yards, when it becomes navigable as far up as the fort of Nassau, which is situate upon the *e.* shore, at the distance of 10 leagues from the river's mouth; though by water, owing to the river's winding course, the distance is at least 20 leagues. The shores on both sides are covered with houses and plantations belonging to the Dutch, for upwards of 30 leagues. It enters the sea in lat. 6° 25′ *n.*

Berbice, the capital of the Dutch colony, taking the name of the former river, by which it is washed. It is fortified, and is the residence of the governor, who maintains here a tolerable garrison. The town is reduced and was badly built. Its principal commerce is in cotton and sugar. In 1763 the Negro slaves made an insurrection here, but this was suppressed in the following year. [This settlement, with the other adjoining ones of Surinam and Essiquibo, surrendered to the British in 1796.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Berbice were, in
1809, imports £193,663, exports £49,662.
1810, 191,556, 51,785.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	17,665	—	7760	—	20,355	1,874,196
1810,	22,582	—	3827	—	6,193	1,656,057

See Surinam.]

BERENGUELA, San Juan de, a settlement and *real* of the mines of silver, which were formerly worked in the province and *corregimiento* of Pacajes in Peru. They were the richest and most renowned of any in the kingdom, having 700 veins; and from the vestiges which appear here at the present day, there must have been no inconsiderable population of Spaniards.

Berenguela, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in the same kingdom.

BERGANS, an island of the *s.* coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

BERGANTIN, Cerros del, mountains of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumana. They run nearly in a straight line from *s.* to *n.* for the space of many leagues.

BERGEN, a city and county of the province and colony of New Jersey, above the river Hudson, opposite New York. It was the first spot on which plantations were made. The greater part of its inhabitants are Dutch. Three miles from the city of New York.

[Bergen County, in New Jersey, on Hudson river, lies opposite New York, on the *e.* and was first planted by the Dutch from New York. It contains six townships, of which the chief are Bergen and Hackinsack, and 12,601 inhabitants, including 2301 slaves. Here are seven Dutch Calvinist churches, and two of Dutch Lutherans. There is a copper mine here, which, when worked by the Schuylers (to whom it belonged) was considerably productive; but it has been neglected for many years. It is a mountainous, rough, and hilly county, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It forms part of the *e.* and *n.* end of the state; and its *n. w.* extremity meets the *n. e.* part of Sussex county; so that these two counties embosom Morris and Essex counties, except on the *s. w.* and form the whole breadth of the state in that quarter.

[Bergen Neck is the southern extremity of the above township.]

BERITO, a small river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises near the *n.* coast, in the valley of Inojuelo, runs *e.* and enters the Balala.

[BERKHEMSTEAD, or Barkhemstead, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, having Hartland *n.* and New Hartford *s.*]

[BERKLEY, a township in Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing 850 inhabitants; 50 miles *s.* of Boston.]

Berkley, a county and city of S. Carolina, situate *n.* of the county of Colleton, near the rivers Cooper and Ashley: to the *n.* it has another small river, called Bowal, which forms an island in the middle of a small bay. Opposite the coast are other islands, called Casia and Sullivan, and between this and the river Bowal is a chain of mountains, called Sandy. The river Wanda washes the *n. w.* part of this county, and afterwards enters the Cowper, both of these joining the Ashley in Charlestown. [In the census of 1791, it was called St. John's parish in Berkley county, and contained 752 free persons and 5170 slaves.

[Berkley County, in Virginia, lies *w.* of the Blue Ridge, *n.* of Frederick county, and separated from the state of Maryland, on the *n.* and *e.* by Potowmack river. This fertile county, about 40

miles long and 20 broad, has 16,781 free inhabitants and 2932 slaves. Martinsburgh is its chief town.]

[Berkley's Sound, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies on the *e.* side of Quadras isles. The land on its *e.* side is opposite cape Flattery, and forms the *n.* side of the straits de Fuca.

[Berk's County, in Pennsylvania, has Northampton county on the *n. e.* Northumberland on the *n. w.* part of Luzern on the *n.* Dauphin and Lancaster counties *s. w.* and Chester and Montgomery *s. e.* It is watered by Schuylkill river, and is 53 miles long and near 29 broad, containing 1,030,400 acres. Here iron ore and coal are found in plenty, which supply several iron works. The *n.* parts are rough and hilly. Berks contains 30,179 inhabitants, of whom 65 only are slaves. It has 29 townships, of which Reading is the chief.]

[Berkshire County, in Massachusetts, is bounded *w.* by New York state, *s.* by the state of Connecticut, *e.* by Hampshire county, and *n.* by the state of Vermont. It thus runs the whole extent of the state from *n.* to *s.* and contains 26 townships; the chief of which are Stockbridge, Lenox, Great Barrington, Williamstown, and Pittsfield; and the number of inhabitants 30,291. White and clouded marble is found in several towns in the rough and hilly parts of this country. In February 1795, the legislature passed an act to establish a college in Williamstown, by the name of Williams College.]

[Berkshire, a newly settled township in Franklin county, Vermont.]

BERLIN, a neat and flourishing town of York county, Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out, on the *s. w.* side of Conewago creek, 13 miles *w.* of Yorktown, and 101 *w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 56′ *n.*

[Berlin, a township in Orange county, Vermont, on Dog river, a branch of Onion river from the *s.*; which last separates Berlin from Montpelier on the *n. n. w.* Berlin contains 134 inhabitants, and is about 94 miles *n. e.* from Bennington.]

[Berlin, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, 12 miles *s. s. w.* of Hartford, 42 *n. w.* of New London; and 26 *n. n. e.* of New Haven.]

[Berlin, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing 512 inhabitants; 34 miles *w.* of Boston, and 15 *n. e.* of Worcester. Hops have been cultivated here lately, and promise to be a valuable article of husbandry.

[Berlin, in Somerset county, formerly in that of Bedford, Pennsylvania, lies on a branch of Stoney creek, a *s.* water of Conemaugh river, on the *w.* side of the Alleghany mountain; 25 miles *w.* of Bedford, 23 *n. w.* of fort Cumberland in Virginia, and 200 *w.* of Philadelphia. Stone creek, the chief source of Kiskeminitas river, rises *n. n. e.* of Berlin. Lat. 39° 54′ *n.*

BERMEJA, La, a shallow of the bay of Campeche, near the coast.

BERMEO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarrija in Peru. It is of the district of the former, annexed to the curacy of Tarija.

BERMUDA, a city of the province and colony of Virginia.

[Bermuda Hundred, or City Point, as it is sometimes called, is a port of entry and post-town in Chesterfield county, Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river, 36 miles *w.* from Williamsburg, 64 from point Comfort in Chesapeak bay, and 315 *s. w.* by *s.* from Philadelphia. City Point, from which it is named, lies on the *s.* bank of James river, four miles *s. s. w.* from this town. The exports from this place, chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it, amounted in 1794 to the value of 773,549 dollars; and from the first of October to the first of December 1795 were as follows:—15 kegs of butter, 578 bbls. S. fine flour, 101 half do. 789 fine do. 393 lbs. indigo, 10 tons pig iron, 100 lbs. sassafras, 80,320 hhd. staves, 66,300 bbl. staves, 1819 hhds. tobacco, and 3 kegs manufactured do.—Total exports, 90,859 dollars, 45 cents. There are about 40 houses here, including some warehouses. It trades chiefly with the West Indies, and the different states. City Point, in James river, lies in Lat. 37° 20′ *n.* Long. 77° 31½ *w.*] See Richmond.

Bermudas, islands of N. America, in the N. sea; thus called from having been discovered by Juan Bermudez in 1522. They are more than 400 in number, and for the most part desert and uninhabited. The largest is S. George, which is five leagues long and one broad; and it is on account of its comparative consequence that this alone is treated of. The English who inhabit it call it also Sommers, on account of Sir George Sommers having been shipwrecked upon it soon after its discovery. It has different ports, and two castles, called Dowre and Warwick; but so surrounded are they by rocks, and so defended by nature, that it is with difficulty that a vessel of 10 tons burthen can enter the roads, or at least without considerable caution and assistance. The

temperature is so good, that it is spring nearly the whole year round, the fields and trees being clad in eternal green; but the tempests of thunder and lightning, together with the hurricanes, are at times tremendous. They are, however, anticipated by the inhabitants, who can tell their approach by watching the circle of the moon. These islands are so fertile that it is usual to gather in two crops or harvests in each year. They produce much amber, pearls, cochineal, and abundance of turtles, the flesh of which is a great delicacy among the English. This island abounds in swine, and in birds of different species: among these is that which, among naturalists, is called the crane, being a marine bird, and building its nest in the holes of the earth. The climate is so healthy, that scarcely any one is observed to die except through old age. In these islands are found no species whatever of venomous animals; and they abound with a sort of cedar, of which are built brigs and other small craft, which are much prized in America; and this wood forms one part of its commerce. The English established themselves here in 1612, and formed a colony, which was enlarged by Captain Turquer in 1116, he being the first who planted in it tobacco and wheat. From this time the prosperity of it increased daily; and shortly after, a fresh supply of 500 men arrived under the direction of Captain Butler, who divided the island into counties and parishes. Its population, however, was at the highest during the civil wars of England, when a large portion of the English nobility betook themselves to America, and among the rest, the poet Waller to this island, who afterwards wrote a description of it in a beautiful English poem. Its inhabitants may amount to about 5000. Formerly it carried on a great traffic in the article of hats made of palm-trees, and which were much esteemed by the ladies in all parts; but this has greatly fallen to decay. [They lie in the form of a shepherd's crook, and are distant from the Land's End in England 1500 leagues, from the Madeiras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 200 from cape Hatteras in Carolina, which last is the nearest land to them. The islands are walled with rocks; and by reason of these, together with shoals, are difficult to approach. The entrances into the harbours and channels are narrow as well as shoally, and are more dangerous by reason of the strong current which sets to the *n. e.* from the gulf of Florida. The Bermudians are chiefly sea-faring men, and the Negroes are very expert mariners. In the late war there were at one time between 15 and 20 privateers fitted out from hence, which were manned by Negro slaves, who behaved irreproachably; and such is the state of slavery here, and so much are they attached to their masters, that such as were captured always returned when it was in their power; a singular instance of which occurred in the state of Massachusetts. The ship Regulator, a privateer, was carried into Boston, and had 70 slaves on board: 60 of them returned in a flag of truce, 9 returned by way of New York, one only was missing, who died. The government is conducted under a governor, named by the British crown, a council, and a general assembly. There are nine churches, of which three clergymen have the charge; and there is one Presbyterian church. These islands contain from 12 to 13,000 acres of poor land, of which nine parts in ten are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods, which consist chiefly of cedar, for the supply of ship-building. There are about 200 acres laid out in cotton. The main island is about 16 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The parish of St. George is an island to the *e.* of the main land, in which stands the town of St. George's, containing about 500 houses. Contiguous to that is St. David's island, which supplies the town with provisions. The air is healthy, and a continual spring prevails; and most of the productions of the West Indies might be cultivated here. The houses are built of a soft stone, which is sawn like timber, but being washed with lime, it becomes hard; these stones are greatly in request throughout the West Indies for filtrating water. The houses are white as snow, which, beheld from an eminence, contrasted with the greenness of the cedars and pasture ground, and the multitude of islands full in view, realize what the poets have feigned of the Elysian fields. In the present war the Bermudas have been the usual winter station of the British naval force in the American seas; and even ships of 74 guns have lately been carried into and out of the harbour, notwithstanding the extreme narrowness of the entrance. The climate is delightful in winter, but very hot in summer. Some accounts say that these islands contain from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants; but Mr. Edwards says the number of white people is 5462, of blacks 4919. Old writers observe that there were 3000 English in these islands in 1623.—Three or four hundred go annually to Turk's island to rake salt, which is carried to America for provisions, or sold to such as may call for it there for cash. Lat. 32° 12′ *n.* Long. 64° 40′ *w.*]

[The official value of the Imports and Exports of Bermudas were, in

1809, imports £11,648, exports £34,279.
1810, 1,137, 36,613.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lbs.
1809,	8	988	21,656
1810,	—	—	9,095

BERNA, New, a settlement of N. Carolina, in the district of Craven, on the shore of the river Pampticoé, or Pantego, in lat. 35° 18′ *n.* and long. 77° 17′ *w.* and near to the mouth of that river.

BERNABE, S. a settlement of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Capanabastala in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Bernabe, S. another of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the skirt of a mountain to the *w.* of its capital.

Bernabe, S. another, which is a village of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil.

Bernabe, S. a bay on the coast of the province of California, at the back of the cape of San Lucas, and opposite the coast of Nueva España. It is here that the vessels coming from Felipinas, or Philippines, touch to take in water and provisions.

Bernabe, S. a point on the *s.* coast of the strait of Magellan, which looks to the *w.* of the island of Luis el Grande.

Bernabe, S. a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, situate in the innermost part of that gulf, near the coast.

BERNALILLO, Rancho de, a small settlement belonging to the religious of St. Francis, in Nuevo Mexico.

Bernalillo, a river of the same kingdom.

BERNARDINO, S. a settlement of the missions held by the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara, of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; lying six leagues to the *s.* of San Andres.

Bernardino, S. another settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumana, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate by the side of the settlement of Pilar, and to the *s.* of the city of Barcelona.

Bernardino, S. another, of the head settlement of Santa Isabel, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

BERNARDO, San Abad, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; one of the new settlements which were founded in 1776 by Don Juan Pimienta. It is near the sea-coast, between the points of Piedras and Venados.

Bernardo, San Abad, another, of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate on the shore of the lake.

Bernardo, San Abad, another, with the surname of Arcos, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Feliciano, and at the mouth where it enters the Paraná.

Bernardo, San Abad, a bay on the coast of the province of Texas, in the bay or gulf of Mexico. [The passage into it, between several islands, is called Paso de Cavallo.]

Bernardo, San Abad, a point in the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, opposite the islands of the same name. It forms one of the extremities of the bay of Tolu.

Bernardo, San Abad, some islands in the N. sea, of the province and government of Cartagena, situate near the point of this name. They are many in number, and lie at the outer part of the bay of Tolu, at the distance of five leagues. They are inhabited by some poor families.

[BERNARDSTOWN, in Somerset county, New Jersey, contains 2377 inhabitants, including 93 slaves.]

[Bernardstown, also the name of a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 691 inhabitants; distant 110 miles *w.* from Boston.

[BERNE, a township in Albany county, New York. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 477 of the inhabitants who are electors.]

BERRACOS, Punta de, a point on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the port of this city and that of Guantanamo.

BERRERISSA, a river of the province of Quito. It runs amongst the woods inhabited by the nation of the Kibaros, in a direction from *n.* to *s.* and enters the river of San Jacome on the *n.* side.

[BERRY Islands, a cluster of small islands among the Bahamas, situate to the *n.w.* of New Providence, and upon the *s.* side of the channel communicating with the Florida stream. See Bahamas.]

BERSCHOOR, a port on the *w.* coast of the island of Maire, between the cape of St. Vincente and that of Diego.

[BERTIE, a maritime county in N. Carolina, in Edenton district, with the Roanoke its *s.* boundary, and Albemarle sound on the *e.* In it is situated the ancient Indian tower of Tuscarora. It contains 12,606 souls, of which number 5141 are slaves.]

[BERWICK, or Abbotstown, a neat town in York county, Pennsylvania, at the head of Conewago Creek, 13 miles *w.* of York, 26 *s. s. w.* of Harrisburgh, and 103 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. Lat. 39° 52′ *n.*]

[Berwick, or New Berwick, a small town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the *n. w.* side of the *e.* branch of Susquehannah river, opposite Nescopeck falls and Nescopeck creek, 32½ miles *n. e.* from Northumberland and Sunbury, at the junction of the *e.* with the *w.* branch of Susquehannah, and 160 *n. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 41° 4′ *n.*]

[Berwick, a township in York county, district of Maine, containing 3894 inhabitants. It has an incorporated academy, and lies on the *e.* side of Salmon fall river, 7 miles *n. w.* of York, and 86 *e.* of *n.* from Boston.]

BETA, Cienega de, a large lake formed by the waters of the river Cauca, the river Peries, and many other streams. It is also called La Raya.

Beta, a settlement and *real* of mines of the *alcaldia mayor* of Fresnillo, and of the province of Zacatecas, in Nueva España. It is two leagues from the *real* of Zacatecas.

BETANCOUR, a settlement of Canada, situated on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, near the lake of St. Pierre.

BETANZI, Montanas de, mountains in the province and government of Cartagena: they run from *n.* to *s.* between the rivers of Sinú and Cauca.

Betanzi, an arm of the river Sinú, in the same province and government, which has no place of disemboguement, and forms a large pool or lake.

BETANZOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Arapa.

BETAS, a settlement and *real* of mines of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the territory of the government of Pamplona, and of the jurisdiction of the *alcalde mayor* of the mines, who resides in Bocaneme. The mines of this settlement have been most rich and abundant, but they are at present deserted, on account of their immense depth, and of the consequent expence and labour of working them. Its temperature is very cold.

Betas, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó. Lat. 25° 33′ *s.*

BETAZA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 265 families of Indians; is four leagues to the *s.* of its capital. At three leagues distance there is another settlement, in which dwell 122 families, who exercise themselves in the cultivation of maize.

BETEITIVA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a moderately cold temperature, producing fruits natural to such a climate; contains 150 housekeepers, and a very few Indians. Fourteen leagues *n.* of its capital.

BETEO, a small river of the province and government of Mérida in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Apure close to its source.

[BETHABARA, the first settlement of the Moravians in the lands of Wachovia in N. Carolina, begun in 1753; 6 miles *n.* of Salem, and 183 *w.* of Halifax, in lat. 36° 9′ *n.* It is situated on the *w.* side of Graffy creek, which unites with the Gargales and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contains a church of the United Brethren, and about 50 dwelling houses.

[BETHANY, or Bethania, a Moravian settlement and post town in the lands of Wachovia in N. Carolina, begun in 1760; 9 miles *n. w.* of Salem, 4 *n. w.* of Bethabara, and 568 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. It contains about 60 houses and a church built on a regular plan. See Wachovia.]

BETHE, San Luis de, a settlement of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate at the mouth of the river of its name, and on the shore of the Atrato.

Bethe, a river of the same province and government, rises in the mountains of Chocó, runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the Atrato.

[BETHEL, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara river, in Pennsylvania, 12 miles from Mount Joy.—A township in Dauphin county.]

[Bethel, a townhip in Windsor county, Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants; *n. n. w.* of, and bounded by Stockbridge, and about 67 miles *n. n. e.* of Bennington. It gives rise to a small branch of White river.]

Bethel, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

BETHLEM, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, and of the jurisdiction of the city of Bioxa, in the kingdom of Peru.

Bethlem, a valley of the same province and government, bounded by the kingdom of Chile.

Bethlem, another settlement of the province and district of Catamarca. It is 80 leagues from that place, and in its district are four small settlements of Indians towards the valley of Calchaqui; also some very abundant salt mines.

Bethlem, another settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

Bethlem, another settlement of the province of Ostimuri in the same kingdom of Nueva España.

[BETHLEHEM, a town in Albany county, New York, very fruitful in pastures, and has large quantities of excellent butter. By the state census of 1796, 388 of the inhabitants are electors.]

[Bethlehem, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, having 261 inhabitants. It lies about 10 miles *s.* of *e.* from Stockbridge, 10 from Lenox, and 130 from Boston. It borders on Tyringham and Loudon.

[Bethlehem, a township in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, situated at the head of the *s.* branch of Rariton river. It contains 1335 inhabitants, including 31 slaves. Turf for firing is found here.]

[Bethlehem, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, joins Litchfield on the *n.* and Woodbury on the *s.*]

[Bethlehem, a post town in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, or United Brethren, of the Protestant Episcopal church, as they term themselves. It is situated on Leigh river, a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles *n.* from Philadelphia, and 12 *s.* from the Wind Gap. The town stands partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, a fine creek, which affords trout and other fish. The situation is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by gentry from different parts. In 1787 there were 60 dwelling houses of stone, well built, and 600 inhabitants. Besides the meeting-house, are three other public buildings, large and spacious; one for the single brethren, one for the single sisters, and the other for the widows. The literary establishments, as well as the religious regulations here, deserve notice. In a house adjoining to the church is a school for females; and since 1787, a boarding school was built for young ladies, who are sent here from different parts, and are instructed in reading and writing, (in the English and German tongues), grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle-work, music, &c. The minister of the place has the direction of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute; and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States. There is at the lower part of the town a machine, of simple construction, which raises the water from a spring into a reservoir, to the height of 100 feet; whence it is conducted by pipes into the several streets of the town. There is a genteel tavern at the *n.* end of the town, the profit arising from which belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tan-yard, a currier's and a dyer's shop, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill, and on the banks of the Leigh a brewery. Lat. 40° 37′ *n.* Long. 75° 23′ *w.*]

BETOIES, a settlement of Indians of this nation in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; reduced and formed by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the beginning of this century, in 1717, on the shores of the large river of Casanare; is very numerous, but pays no tribute whatever to the king. It produces wheat, maize, and many other productions; is in the limits of the province of Caracas, and one of the six which compose this mission, which is at present under the care of the religious of St. Domingo.

BETONA, a division or small district of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It abounds in all the fruits peculiar either to Europe or America, and is not without some mines of the very finest gold, copper, and emeralds; but none of them are worked, from the scarcity of labourers, the territory being almost depopulated.

BEUER, a small river of the island of Newfoundland, in the *s.* part. It runs *w.* and enters the sea between the bay of St. Genevieve and the port Vieux-a-choix.

Beuer, another river of Canada, which rises in a small lake to the *s.* of lake Erie, runs *s.* and enters the sea.

Beuer, another, of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, which runs from *s.* to *w.* and enters the Ohio.

[BEUF, Riviere au, empties *e.* into Mississippi river, about 48 miles, by the course of the river, above the mouth of the Illinois, and 7 miles *s.* from Riviere Oahaha.]

[Beuf, Small Le. See Le Boeuf.]

[Beverly, a township and post town in Essex county, Massachusetts, containing 3290 inhabitants, is separated from Salem by a handsome bridge, and is about 20 miles *e.* of *n.* of Boston, and 22 *s. w.* of Newburyport. It has two parishes. In the parish next the harbour, are a number of handsome houses, exhibiting the cheering rewards of enterprise and industry, and the inhabitants are devoted to the fishery and other branches of navigation. In the other part of the town, which is chiefly agricultural, is a cotton manufactory. The bridge mentioned before is 1500 feet in length, erected in 1788, and connects this town with Salem. It has a draw for vessels.]

[Beverly's Manor, or Irish Tract, in Virginia, is a tract of land, in lat. 38° 10′ *n.* at the head of Masanuten's river, a *w.* branch of the Shenandoah, which rises here by three branches, viz. Middle river, Lewis and Christian creeks. It lies between the Blue and the North ridge. The road from Yadkin river, through Virginia to Philadelphia, passes through here.]

BEXAR, S. Antonio De, a garrison and capital settlement of the province of los Texas, or Nuevas Felipinas. It is of a mild temperature, and is the residence of a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, with a serjeant and 47 soldiers, to restrain the infidel Indians. It is 122 leagues distant from La Monclova, and 360 *n. n. e.* of Mexico.

BEZANI, a settlement and garrison of the province and government of La Sonora, situate at the source of the river of its name.

Bezani. This river rises in the Primeria Alta, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the gulf of California.

BEZANT, a settlement of the English in the island of Barbadoes, of the district and parish of St. Thomas.

BIABOMA, a river of the province of Marañan. It runs from *e. s. e.* to *w. n. w.* in the woods which lie *s.* of the river Marañon, and on its *e.* side enters that of the Guallaga.

BIBIRICE, a large river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco. It runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the sea near Olinda.

BIBLIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, situate *n.* of the *paramo* of Burgay.

BIBORILLAS, a settlement of the mission which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

BIC, a small river of Nova Scotia, or Acadia. It runs from *n.* to *w.* and enters that of St. Lawrence.

BICAN, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España, situate on the shore of the river Hiaqui, between the settlements of Potan and Torin.

BICHADAS, a large river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *serranias* of Tunja, and after, in its extended course, receiving into its bed the tributary streams of very many other rivers, enters the Orinoco. Its shores are peopled by the Charibbee Indians. In the last century (17th) the missions of the regulars of the company of Jesuits established themselves here, but they were cut off by these infidels, when the following suffered martyrdom, viz. Ignacio Fiol, Gaspar Bec, and Ignacio Teobast, Francisco Figueroa, Francisco Castan, and Vicente Loberzo, with the Captain Don Lorenzo de Medina.

BICHE, a very small island of the N. sea, situate within the bay of the Gran Cul de Sac, in the island of Guadaloupe.

BICHES, Isla de, an island of the coast of Guayana, and in the French possessions, at the entrance of the river Oyapoco.

BICHUQUEN, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile, between the port of La Navidad and the point of Tacopalma.

BIDAIE, a settlement of the province and government of Texas, situate in the country of the Cenis Indians, on the shore of the river Trinidad.

[BIDDEFORD, a port of entry and post town in York county, district of Maine, on the *s. w.* side of Saco river, on the sea coast, 14 miles *s. w.* from Portland, 24 *n. e.* from York, and 105 from Boston. It contains 1018 inhabitants; and here the county courts are held, as likewise at York. Lat. 43° 23′ *n.*]

[BIDDLES, a settlement on a branch of Licking river, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, about 6 miles *n. w.* from Millers, on the *n. e.* side of the same branch, and 32 miles *n. n. e.* from Lexington.]

[BIEQUE, a small island of the N. sea, one of the Lucayas, situate close to the port of Puertorico.]

[Bieque Island, or Boriquen, or Crabs Isle, one of the Virgin isles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long and 2 broad. The English settled here twice, and have been driven away by the Spaniards, whose interest it is to let it remain desolate. It has a rich soil, and a good road on its *s.* side. Lat. 18° 7′ *n.* Long. 65° 21′ *w.*]

BIEZMES, or ALGODON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

[BIG BONE Creek, in Woodford county, Kentucky, falls into the Ohio from the *e.* in about lat. 38° 29′ *n.* long. 84° 33′ *w.* It is very small in size, and has three branches; the north-western-most interlocks with Bank Lick creek, which falls into Licking river. It is only noticeable for the large bones and salt licks near it.]

[BIG BONE Licks, The, lie on each side of the abovementioned creek, a little below the junction of the two *e.* branches, about 8 miles from the mouth of the creek. These, as also the other salt springs in the *w.* country are called *licks*, because the earth about them is furrowed up in a most curious manner by the buffaloes and deer which lick the earth, on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. A stream of brackish water runs through these licks, the soil of which is a soft clay. The large bones found here, and in several other places near Salt licks, and in low soft grounds, thought to belong to the mammoth, still puzzle the most learned naturalists to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh-bone found here by Gen. Parsons measured 49 inches in length. A tooth of this animal is deposited in Yale college. Bones of a similar kind have been found in other parts of America. A skeleton, nearly complete, and above 11 feet high, which was found near Hudson's river, was brought to England some years ago; and another of nearly the same size is preserved in the college of New Jersey. Of this animal the natives have no tradition, but what is so fabulous that no conjecture can be aided by it, except that the animal was carnivorous; and this is the general opinion, and was admitted by the late Dr. Hunter of London, from an examination of the tusks, &c.]

[BIG HILL Creek runs *w.* into Kaskaskias river, 25 miles below Beaver creek, 17 above Blind creek, and 26 *n.* from the mouth of Kaskaskias.]

[BIG ROCK, a large rock on the *s. e.* bank of Au Vaze river, about three miles *n. e.* from its mouth in the Missisippi, and about eight miles *s. e.* from cape St. Antonio on that river.]

[BIG ROCK Branch, the *n. e.* head-branch of Alleghany river. The branch called Big Hole Town joins it, and forms the Alleghany, 85 miles *n. e.* from and above Venango fort.]

[BIG SALT Lick, a garrison in the state of Tenessee, near the Salt lick, on Cumberland river; 115 miles from Knoxville, 80 from South-west point on Clinch river, 32 from Bledsoe lick, and 68 from Nashville.]

[BIG SANDY River, or TOTTERVY, has its source near that of Cumberland river, and separating Virginia from Kentucky, empties into the Ohio, opposite the French purchase of Galiopolis, in about *n.* lat. 38° 30′. Vancouver's and Harmar's forts stand on this river. On its banks are several salt licks and springs. Little Sandy is a short small river, which falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles *w.* of Big Sandy river, in Mason county, Kentucky.]

[BIGGIN Swamp. See SANTEE River.]

[BILLERICA, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1655. It has 1200 inhabitants; nor has there been much variation in the number for half a century. It lies 20 miles *n.* of Boston, and is watered by Concord and Shawsheen rivers, which run *n. e.* into Merrimack river.]

[BILLINGSPORT, on Delaware river, lies 12 miles below Philadelphia, was fortified in the late war for the defence of the channel. Opposite this fort, several large frames of timber, headed with iron spikes, called *chevaux-de-frizes*, were sunk to prevent the British ships from passing. Since the peace, a curious machine has been invented in Philadelphia to raise them.]

[BILLET. See HATBOROUGH.]

[BILLYMEAD, in Caledonia county, in Vermont.]

BILOCI, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana, situate on the coast, to the *e.* of the mouth of the river Pascagoula.

BIMINI, a small island of the N. sea, one of the Lucayas, situate opposite the coast of Florida, and one of those which form the mouth of the canal of Bahama. It is five leagues in length, covered with beautiful groves, and inhabited by savage Indians. Its coasts are very dangerous for vessels, on account of the numerous rocks with which they are surrounded. [The Biminis are more properly a cluster of small uninhabited islands, situated on the Florida stream, and near the *n. w.* extremity of the Great Bahama bank. See BAHAMAS.]

BINAPA, a settlement of the province of Culiacan, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, one of those of the missions which were held there by the religious order of St. Francis, situate on the shores of the river Elota. It produces maize, beans, and abundance of honey and wax.

BINNEI, a settlement of the English in the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of St. George.

BIOBIO, a large river of the kingdom of

Chile; it rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, and enters the S. sea two leagues from the bay of Concepcion, passing through minerals of gold and *zarza*, upon which account its waters are very salutary. It is celebrated for having been continually the theatre of war between the Spaniards and Araucanians, whose numerous feats of valour and prowess have been exhibited on either side of its banks: it is the line or boundary of the country possessed by either party, and is so acknowledged by the latter. The Spaniards have several forts built upon its banks, called San Rafael, Puren, and Santa Barbara; and near its mouth, or entrance into the sea, those of San Pedro and Calcura, between which two a famous battle was fought by the Spaniards and the Araucanians. [On the shores of this river are found quantities of fine cedar, fit for building.]

Biobio, Tetas de, two mountains of the same kingdom near the coast, at the entrance of the former river.

BIPOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, situate on the shore of the river of its name.

Bipos. This rivers runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Choromoros.

[BIRD Fort, on Monongahela river, 40 miles *s.* of fort Pitt.]

[BIRDS' Keys, a rock or island among the Virgin isles in the West Indies: it is round, and lies about two leagues *s.* of St. John's. It has its name from the quantities of birds which resort there.]

[BIRU, a town 10 leagues from Truxilla, in the S. sea, in the empire of Peru, inhabited by about 80 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*. It is very fertile, and well watered by canals cut from the river, and so conveyed to great distances, as at Truxilla. Lat. 8° 35′ *s.*]

BISCAS, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Arahuay.

[BISCAY. See Viscay.]

BISSI, Tour de, an island or shoal situate close to the *n.* coast of the Malvine or Falkland isles.

[BLACK Lick lies in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 36 miles *e.* of Pittsburgh.]

Black Log, a town of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, on the shore of the river Jumatá.

Black Log, a river of N. Carolina, which runs in a very abundant stream from *s. e.* and then turning *s.* enters the river of cape Fear, near its entrance into the sea.

[Black Point, and Blue Point, are capes within those of Elizabeth and Porpoise, in the district of Maine.]

[Black River. There are two small rivers of this name in Vermont; one falls into Connecticut river at Springfield, the other runs *n.* into lake Memphremagog.]

[Black River, in New York, interlocks with Canada creek, and runs *n. w.* into Iroquois river, boatable 60 miles. Also a long river which rises in Virginia, and passes *s. e.* into Nottaway river, in N. Carolina.]

[Black River, a British settlement at the mouth of Tinto river, 20 leagues to the *e.* of cape Honduras, the only harbour on the coast of Tierra Firme from the island of Rattan to cape Gracias-a-Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood-cutters, when the Spaniards drove them from the forests of East Yucatan, which occasioned adventurers of different kinds to settle here, where the coast is sandy, low, and swampy: higher up, near the rivers and lagoons, which are full of fish, the soil is more fertile, and produces plantains, *cacao* trees, maize, yams, potatoes, and a variety of vegetables; and the passion for drinking spirits made them plant sugar-canes. The forests are full of deer, Mexican swine, and game. The shores abound with turtle, and the woods with mahogany, zebra-wood, sarsaparilla, &c.; and indeed the whole settlement flourishes spontaneously without cultivation. See Honduras.]

[Black River, in the island of Jamaica, passes through a level country, is the deepest and largest in the island, and will admit flat-bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 miles.]

Black-Rock, a city of the island of Barbadoes.

Black-Water, a river of the province and colony of Virginia: it runs *s. e.* and afterwards turning *s.* enters the sea in Albemarle straits.

[BLACKSTONE, a small river which has its source in Ramshorn pond, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and after passing through Providence, empties into Narraganset bay, at Bristol, receiving in its course a number of tributary streams.]

BLACKININGO, a river of S. Carolina, in the county of Craven. It runs *s. e.* and enters the Pedi.

[BLADEN, a county of N. Carolina, in Wilmington district. It has 5084 inhabitants, including 1676 slaves.]

BLADENSBURGH, a settlement of the province and colony of Maryland, in the county of Frederick, on the shore and at the head of the *e.* arm of the river Patowmack. [It is nine miles

from its mouth at the Federal city, 38 *s. w.* from Baltimore, and 12 *n. e.* from Alexandria in Virginia. It contains about 150 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.]

BLADWEL, Montagne de, a mountain of the island of Cayenne, on the skirts of which the French have an establishment.

[BLAIZE, Cape, on the coast of West Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, is a promontory which separates the bay of Apalache on the *e.* from that of St. Joseph; into which last it turns in the shape of a shepherd's crook.]

BLANC, Cape, of the coast of Nova Scotia, one of those which form the bay of Tor.

BLANCA, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Tierra Firme, and *n.* of La Margarita. It is five leagues in circumference, and abounds in lizards and turtles. It is desert, and inhabited only by some fishermen. Long. 313°. Lat. 11° 56′.

Blanca, a small island, close to the coast, which lies between the Rio de la Plata and the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of port Deseado.

[Blanca, a river in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Mexico in New Spain, North America. Its water is said to have a petrifying quality, yet is clear, and does no harm to man or beast that drinks of it.]

Blanca, a piece of land of the coast of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España, between the river Nauta and the bay of Piedras.

Blanca, a point of the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, between the point of Mercalo and the settlement of San Pablo.

Blanca, an island, also called De lobos Marinos, or of Marine Wolves, in the S. sea, near the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete, opposite the port of Sangallo.

Blanca, a *sierra*, or chain of mountains, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile. They run from *n. w.* to *s. e.*; and upon their skirts are the estates of Ranchillos, Piramidales, Estancia de Salinas, and Arbol del Melon.

BLANCHE, a small river of New France. It rises near the lake Erie and the fort of Sandoski, runs *s.* and enters the Ohio.

Blanche, another river of the same province, which rises from the lake Ostandekert, runs *n.* and enters the great lake of Erie, or Oswego.

Blanche, a bay on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the capes Argente and Den.

Blanche, a point or cape of the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia, one of those which form the entrance of the strait of Canseau, or Cansó.

Blanche, another point of the *s.* coast, in the same province, between the two bays of Paspe and Sante Marguerite.

Blanche, another small river of New France, which runs *w.* between the bay of Saguinam and the lake Michigan, the latter of which it enters.

BLANCHES, islands of the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia: they are various, all of them small, and lie between the port of Castors and the islands of Liscomb.

Blanches, with the additional title of Femmes, a settlement of Indians, of New France, situate on the shore of the river of its name.

BLANCO, Cayo, a small island of the N. sea, situate *s.* of the island of Cuba, opposite the bay of Casilda.

Blanco, Cayo, a cape or point of land, on the coast of the province and government of Costarrica, of the N. sea, in the kingdom of Guatemala, opposite the island of Santa Catalina.

Blanco, Cayo, another cape, of the coast of the S. sea, and province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, one of those which form the great bay and gulf of Tumbez. [It is 120 miles *w.* of Guayaquil. Lat. 4° 18′ *s.* Long. 81° 6′ *w.*]

Blanco, Cayo, a river of the province and government of Guayana in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises near the lake Pilola, and enters that of Las Amazonas.

Blanco, Cayo, a settlement of the province and government of Atacames, or Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of a small river.

Blanco, Cayo, a settlement of the province and government of Mariquita in the kingdom of Granada, situate on the shore of the river Cauca.

Blanco, Cayo, a small river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It runs *e.* and enters the Salado, between those of Guachipi and Piedras.

Blanco, Cayo, another small river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chicas and Tarija in Peru.

Blanco, Cayo, another river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district of Xuxuy. It runs *e.* and enters the Salado.

Blanco, Cayo, another river of the same province and kingdom, in the jurisdiction of Salta. It runs *e.* and enters the Pasage, between those of Piedras and Guachipa.

Blanco, Cayo, another river of the province of Yapizlaga, or Llanos de Manso, in Peru. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraguay, below the port of San Fernando.

Blanco, Cayo, another river of the province and government of Louisiana. It rises in the country of the Ossages Indians, runs *s.* and enters the Mississippi.

Blanco, Cayo, a *cayo*, or small island, near the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the bay of Nicolas and the settlement of Paredones.

Blanco, Cayo, a large river of the country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the mountains of Guayana, near the line, runs *w.* and turning *s.* enters the Rio Negro.

Blanco, Cayo, a small river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the *e.* head, in the mountains of Ciboo, runs *e.* and then turning *n.* enters the Yuna, near where this joins the sea.

Blanco, Cayo, a cape or point of land on the coast of Brazil, and *captainship* of Parayba, between the capital of this name and cape Leda.

Blanco, Cayo, another cape on the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, close to cape S. Roman.

[Blanco, Cayo, another, on the *n. w.* point of the bay of Salinas, in lat. 10° *n.*; and in some maps called the *n. w.* point of the gulf of Nicoya.]

[Blanco, Cayo, another cape on the coast of California, at the broadest part of the peninsula.]

[Blanco, Cayo, another cape on the *n. w.* coast of America, in New Albion, *s.* of the mouth of what has been called the River of the West.]

[Blanco, Cayo, another cape in the S. ocean, on the *e.* side of Patagonia, *s. e.* of Julian bay, in lat. 47° 15′ *s.* Eight leagues *w.* of Pepys's island.]

[BLANDFORD, a township in Lunenburg county, on Mahon bay, Nova Scotia, settled by a few families.]

[Blandford, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, *w.* of Connecticut river, about 25 miles *s. w.* of Northampton, and 116 *w.* of Boston. It has 235 houses and 1416 inhabitants.]

[Blandford, a town in Prince George county, Virginia, about four miles *n. e.* from Petersburgh, and is within its jurisdiction. It contains 200 houses and 1200 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the *e.* branch of Appamattox river. Here are many large stores, and three tobacco warehouses, which receive annually 6 or 7000 hogsheads. It is a thriving place, and the marshes in its vicinity being now drained, the air of this town, and that of Petersburgh, is much meliorated.]

BLANQUILLA, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of Vera Cruz and the river Alvarado, close to the island of Sacrificios.

BLANQUIZALES, a settlement of the island and government of Trinidad, on the *e.* coast.

BLAS, Cape St. a cape on the coast of the province and government of Florida, one of those which form the bay of San Joseph.

Blas, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, which is very much reduced, and of a very limited jurisdiction.

Blas, a settlement of the missions which were held by the monks of St. Francis, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Acaponeta, and kingdom of Nueva Galicia; situate 20 leagues *e.* of its capital.

Blas, a point or cape of the coast of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which runs two leagues into the sea, and is very dangerous whilst the *breza* wind prevails; indeed many vessels have been wrecked here in their voyage from Cartagena to Portobelo. It is 18 leagues distant from the latter place, and 62 from the former.

[BLAS, San, a port in the intendancy of Guadalaxara in the kingdom of Nueva España. It is the residence of the *departimiento de marina*, (marine department), at the mouth of the Rio de Santiago. The official people *(officiales reales)* remain at Tepec, a small town, of which the climate is not so hot, and more salubrious. Within these few years the question has been discussed, if it would be useful to transfer the dock-yards, magazines, and the whole marine department from San Blas to Acapulco. This last port wants wood for ship-building. The air there is also equally unhealthy as at San Blas, but the projected change, by favouring the concentration of the naval force, would give the government a greater facility in knowing the wants of the marine, and the means of supplying them. Lat. 21° 32′ *n.* Long. 105° 20′ *w.*]

BLAZA, a settlement of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate between two rivers, on a point of land which enters the grand river of Tuira.

[BLEDSOE Lick, in the state of Tenessee, lies 32 miles from Big Salt lick garrison, and 36 from Nashville.]

BLENFIELD, Punta de, a point of land in the province and government of Nicaragua, of the kingdom of Guatemala, and of the coast of the N. sea.

[BLENHEIM, a new town of New York, in Schoharie county, incorporated in 1797.]

BLEU, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs nearly due *n.* and enters the Missouri.

BLITAS, Las, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate upon an island within the lake of Nicaragua.

[BLOCK Island, called by the Indians *Manisses*, lies about 21 miles *s. s. w.* of Newport, and is in Newport county, state of Rhode island. It was erected into a township, named New Shoreham, in 1672. This island is 46 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 38 miles. It has 682 inhabitants, including 47 slaves. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese: round the edges of the island considerable quantities of cod fish are caught. The *s.* part of it is in lat. 41° 8′ *n.*]

Block, a river of the province and colony of New Hampshire; it runs *e.* and enters the Connecticut.

[BLOCKLEY, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.]

BLONDEL, Cayos de, islands situated between the Caicos, to the *w.* of the Turks islands, in the N. sea.

[BLOOMFIELD, a township in Ontario county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 151 of the inhabitants were electors.]

[BLOOMING Vale, a tract of land in the township of Manlius, New York state, on Butternut creek.]

BLOUING, Punta de, a point on the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica, opposite the island of Cuba.

[BLOUNT, a new county in the state of Tennessee.]

[BLOUNTSVILLE, in N. Carolina, is on the post road from Halifax to Plymouth, 49 miles from Plymouth, and 55 from Williamstown.]

[BLUE Fields Bay, lies *s. e.* of Savannah-la-mar, in the island of Jamaica, having good anchorage for large vessels. Lat. 18° 10½′ *n.* Long. 78° *w.*]

[Blue Hill, a township in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the *w.* side of Union river, 344 miles *n. e.* of Boston, and 13 *e.* of Penobscot; having 274 inhabitants.]

[Blue Hill Bay is formed by Naskeag point on the *w.* and mount Desert island on the *e.* It extends *n.* up to a mountain on the *e.* of Penobscot river, which, from its appearance at sea, is called Blue hill. Union river empties into this bay.]

Blue hills, a range of mountains in New England, whose first ridge in New Hampshire passes through Rochester, Barrington, and Nottingham.]

[Blue Mountains, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, extend from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and a short way across the Delaware. Also a range of mountains which run from *s. e.* to *n. w.* through Surry county, in the island of Jamaica.]

[Blue Ridge. The first ridge of the Alleghany mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia is called the Blue Ridge, and is about 130 miles from the Atlantic. It is about 4000 feet high, measuring from its base, and between it and the North mountain is a large fertile vale. The passage of the Potowmack through this ridge is one of the most stupendous scenes in nature. See Alleghany Mountains and Potowmack River.]

[Blue Licks, on the main branch of Licking river in Kentucky, are situated about eight miles *w.* from the Upper Blue licks. Both are on the *n. e.* side of the river; the latter is about 15 miles *n. e.* of Millers.]

[Blue Spring lies between Big Barren and Little Barren river, *s.* branches of Green river, in Mercer's county, Kentucky; about 22 miles *s. w.* from Sulphur spring, and 13 *s.* of Craig's fort, on the *n.* side of Green river.]

[Blue Stone Creek, a small *w.* branch of the Great Kanhaway.]

BOAVISTA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas, near the town of Curupa.

BOAVITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, tolerably fertile, and abounding in wheat, well-tasted maize, and much sugar-cane, from which is made the best sugar in the kingdom, and in exquisite preserves. In the gardens are many date trees, as also a tree called *estoraque*, the resin of which is very fragrant and universally esteemed; here it is used in the churches instead of incense. There is a place close by, where the road is so bad that it has obtained the name of *infierno*, or infernal. Its inhabitants, who may amount to 800 whites, and 150 Indians, are much subject to the epidemic disorder called *cotos*, which is a morbid swelling of the glands of the throat, and which causes a very unsightly appearance. It is 30 leagues *n.* of Tunja, and close to the settlement

of Suata, being divided by the river Chicamocho, or Sogamoso.

BOBANAZA, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of the river of its name, with a good port. In its district there are trees of cinnamon, from which some have given it the name of San Joseph de los Canelos.

Bobanaza, the river, upon the shores of which is the former settlement. It is large and navigable, and runs in a very crooked course till it enters the Pastaza; is entered on the *s.* coast by the rivers Pabayacutinguiza, Capaguári, Aulapi, Caspiyacu, Palmito, Chambirá, and Pungullayacu, and on the *n.* by those of Umuc, Balso, Sarayacu, Butuno, Pujayacu, and others of less note. It washes the country of the ancient Gayes and Inuris, which is filled with woods.

BOBARE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate to the *n.* of the city of Barquisimeto, and on the shore of the river Tucuyo.

BOBURES, a nation of Indians, of the province and government of Venezuela, to the *n.* of the lake of Maracaibo, and *s.* of the city of Merida. They have never been subjected, and even now frequently make incursions upon the neighbouring countries. The part which they inhabit is by no means the healthiest, since it lays extremely low, and is very moist.

[BOBY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a branch of the river Aguapey, in Lat. 26° 54′ 46″. Long. 56° 18′ 49″ *w.*]

BOCA del Perro, a settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast.

BOCA, Grande, a mouth of a river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala, namely, of the river Suerte, between the rivers Anzuelos and Portete.

Boca Chica, a river of the province and government of Texas in Nueva España. It runs *s.* between those of La Trinidad and La Magdalena, and enters the sea.

Boca Chica, a strait or narrow and small mouth of the entrance to the port of Cartagena. It is formed by the island of Baru on the *s.* and by the Tierra-bomba on the *n.*; on the right hand it has the castle of San Joseph, and on the left that of San Fernando, built by the Lieutenant-general Don Ignacio Sala, to replace those which were destroyed by Admiral Vernon in 1741. Vessels can only enter by means of the canal, since in the other parts there is not sufficient depth of water. It is thus called in contradistinction to the other, named Grande. For some little time it has been open to the sea, and it has been assiduously attempted to close it up, not only on account of the danger which threatens the walls and houses, but for the sake of impeding the entrance of an enemy, who can now come up within gunshot of the city, rendering the defence of the forts and of the port entirely useless. [See Cartagena.]

[Boca del Drago, a strait between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Tierra Firme, S. America.]

Boca Nueva, one of the entrances of the lake of Terminos, in the province of Tobasco, formed by the islands of Tris.

Boca de Pan, a river of the province of Tumbez in Peru, which receives the title from the gulf of Guayaquil, and runs to the bay of Tumbez, taking a course from *s. w.* to *n. e.*

BOCACA, a cape or point of land in the island of Puna, of the province and government of Guayaquil. The island is low and sandy. This cape looks to the *e.* of the district of Machalay, and to the *s. w.* of the point or cape of Mandinga, in lat. 2° 26′ *s.*

BOCANEME, a mean settlement of the government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, and its productions are few in proportion to the scarcity of its inhabitants, who consist of Indians. It is, however, noted for its rich gold mines.

BOCAS, Las, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate on the shore of the river Florido, and lying 15 leagues *s.* of the settlement and garrison of the valley of San Bartolomé.

Bocas, a small island of the river of Las Amazonas, opposite the mouth or entrance of that of Tocantines.

Bocas, a river called De dos Bocas, in the country of the Amazonas, and of the territory of the Portuguese. It is very abundant, rising in the country of the Bacaris and Cariputangas Indians, running many leagues *n.* and entering the Marañon, a little before this joins the sea.

Bocas, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Jacunda.

Bocas, another settlement of the same *captainship* and kingdom, on the shore of the river Tapera, near its mouth or entrance into the sea.

Bocas, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tobasco, which runs into the sea in the bay of

Mexico, between the rivers of Santa Ana and Cuplicos.

Bocas, another river of the province and *alcaldía* of Suchitepec in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *w.* and enters the sea opposite the *barra* or sand bank of Istapa.

Bocas, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, at the mouth of the river Choapa.

BOCAUERITO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa.

BOCHALEMA, Corazon de Jesus de, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, is of a hot temperature, and produces canes, plantains, and other fruits peculiar to its climate. It contains 150 very poor inhabitants, and is 12 leagues *n. e.* of Pamplona.

BOCOABRI, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate to the *e.* of that of Los Remedios, at the head of a river.

BOCON, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España.

BOCONO, a settlement of the province and government of Caracas in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate at the source of a river of its name. It has the dedicatory title of San Janeiro, and was founded by the Capuchin fathers of the province of Venezuela, in the royal road which leads from the city of Guanare to that of Barinas.

Bocono, the river which rises in the same province and kingdom, at the side of the mountains of the city of Truxillo. After leaving the narrow defile through which it runs in the *serranía*, it begins to serve as a line of demarcation to the provinces of Barinas and Venezuela; and then passing through some levels, where it irrigates some estates of *cacao*, indigo, and sugar-cane, established upon its fertile plains, it enters the Guanare near the settlement of San Juan Bautista del Mijagual, of the province of Barinas.

BODEGA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, situate on the sea-shore, at the entrance of Boca Chica.

BODEGAS, a settlement of the province and government of Guayaquil.

Bodegas, another settlement of the province and government of Honduras, situate on the shore of the Folso Dulce.

BODEGON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru, situate on the sea-coast.

BODIGUAS, a barbarous and ferocious nation of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno, to the *n. w.* These Indians, united with the Bondas and Jeribocas, had many desperate struggles with the first conquerors. They inhabit the mountains and woods without any fixed residence.

BODINGA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it was first founded by the Spaniards in 1529, after which the first followers of the religion of St. Domingo established themselves here for the purpose of converting and reducing to the faith all the Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

[BODWELL'S Falls, in Merrimac kriver, lie between Andover and Methuen, about five miles below Ratucket falls. A company was incorporated in Feb. 1796, for building a bridge near this spot, between the two states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.]

[BOEUF, Le, a place in the *n. w.* corner of Pennsylvania, at the head of the *n.* branch of French creek, and 50 miles from fort Franklin, where this creek joins the Alleghany, measuring the distance by water. The French fort of Le Boeuf, from which the place has its name, lies about two miles *e.* from Small lake, which is on the *n.* branch of French creek; and from Le Boeuf there is a portage of 14 miles *n.* to Presque isle, in lake Erie, where the French had another fort. From Le Boeuf to Presque isle is a continued chesnut-bottom swamp (except for about one mile from the former, and two from the latter); and the road between these two places, for nine miles, 15 years ago, was made with logs laid upon the swamp. Lat. 41° 56′ *n.* Long. 80° *w.*]

BOGUE, small islands near the coast of S. Carolina.

BOGOTA, a settlement and capital of the *corregimiento* of this name, also called La Sabana, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a beautiful and agreeable plain, on the shores of a river which bears the same name, and in which there are quantities of fine fish, especially a sort called *capitan*, which is of a delicious flavour, and highly esteemed. It is of a cold temperature, and abounds in the seeds and fruits corresponding with its climate. It was formerly a great and rich population, as well as having been the court of the native kings or zipas; is at present reduced to a miserable settlement. It had once for its curate the *Fray* Juan de Labrador, of the order of St. Domingo, afterwards bishop of Cartagena. Its jurisdiction comprehends seven other settlements, and is two leagues *w.* of Santa Fe. [Lat. 4° 35′ *n.* Long. 74° 8′ *w.* See Venezuela.]

Bogota, a large river of the same kingdom, which rises near to Santa Fe, in the *paramo* of Albarracin, between the above city and that of Tunja, and after fertilizing a level space, precipitates itself with a thundering noise down an immense cataract, called Tequendama; it then traverses the province to which it gives its name, afterwards the province of Los Panches, where it is known to the Indians by the title of Eunzha, and at last enters the Magdalena.

Bogota, another river of the province and government of Atacames, or Esmeraldas, in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *e.* to *w.* for more than 30 leagues, receiving on the *e.* the waters of the Durango and Tululvi, and those of Cachavi. On the *w.* it irrigates many uncultivated lands of the nation of the Malaguas, and unites itself with the rivers of Santiago and San Miguel, before it enters the S. sea, where it forms the port of Limones.

[BOHEMIA, a broad, navigable river, 10 miles long, which runs *w. n. w.* into Elk river, in Maryland, 11 miles below Elktown.]

[Bohio, a river of Chile in S. America.]

BOIA, a settlement of the island of St. Domingo, situate in the centre of the *e.* head, on the shore of a river.

BOICACES, a river of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the N. sea, between the rivers Culebras and Talamancas.

BOIERUCA, Lagunas de, or De Boieraco, as some will have it, lakes in the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile. They are upon the coast, and run out into the sea between the *quebrada* (ravine) of Lora, and the mouth of the river Mataquino.

BOIPENA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil.

BOINHAY, a river of the province and government of Paraguay in Peru. It runs *n.* through some plains and very fertile lands, and enters the Paraguay.

BOIS, a point on the coast of the country of Labrador, and in the strait of Bellisle.

Bois, a small river of Lousiana, which runs *e.* and enters the Mississippi, between the rivers Ecors and San Pedro.

Bois, an island in the lake Huron of Canada, at the mouth of the strait of Michillimakinac.

Bois, another island of the coast of the province of Connecticut, one of those of New England, at the mouth of the river Pigwaket.

Bois, a small river of the country and land of Labrador. It runs *s.* between that of Forchue, and enters the sea in the strait of Bellisle.

Bois, a lake of New France, of an oval figure, containing many islands, and communicating with Long lake.

BOLA, a settlement of the province and government of Atacanas in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the shore of a small river, which enters that of Guaillabamba.

[BOLANOLA, one of the Society Isles, which see.]

BOLANOS, Cruz de, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province of Paraguay. It was destroyed at the close of the last century by the infidel Indians, and the ruins of it are now alone to be seen near the river Nandui-Gazu.

Bolanos, another settlement and *real* of mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Colotlan in Nueva España, where there is a convent of monks of St. Francis; 14 leagues *w.* of its head settlement, Tlaltenango.

BOLAS, a river of the province and government of Guayaquil, in the district of Machala. It runs from *e.* to *w.* through some uncultivated and desert countries, and empties itself in the gulf of Guayaquil, nearly opposite the point of Bocona, of the island of Puná.

BOLIUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, and of the district of Sinu, situate on the coast.

[BOLINBROKE, a town in Talbot county, *e.* shore of Maryland, and five miles *e.* of Oxford. It lies on the *n. w.* point of Choptank river.]

BOLLERA, a lake of the province and government of Maracaibo, on the shore of the grand river of this name, between the rivers Sulia and Chama.

BOLOS, a small river of the province and government of Guayaquil. It runs into the sea through the gulf of that name, opposite the island of La Puna.

[BOLTON, a township in Chittenden county, Vermont, on Onion river, about 104 miles *n. n. e.* from Bennington, having 88 inhabitants.]

[Bolton, a township in Tolland county, Connecticut, incorporated in 1720, and was settled from Weathersfield, Hartford, and Windsor; 14 miles *e.* from Hartford.]

[Bolton, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, 18 miles *n. e.* from Worcester, and 34 *w.* from Boston. It contains 861 inhabitants. There is a fine bed of limestone in this town, from which considerable quantities of good lime are made yearly.]

BOMBAI, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate in the way which leads from Gibraltar to Merida, through the Nuevo Reyno to the *n. n. e.* of this last city.

[BOMBARDE, a fort and village on the *n.* peninsula of St. Domingo island, about three leagues *n.* of La Plate Forme; six *s. e.* of the Mole, and 22 from Port de Paix, as the road runs. Here it was intended by the French government to erect a fortress of great strength; but the works to the sea only were completed when the revolution broke out.]

BOMBSICARO, a river of the province of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down from the mountains of San Lucas, runs from *n.* to *s.* and joins the Savanilla, which enters the Zamora.

[BOMBAY Hook, an island at the mouth of Delaware river, about eight miles long and two broad, formed by the Delaware on the *e.* side, and Duck creek and Little Duck creek on the Maryland side; these are united together by a natural canal. It is proposed to connect Delaware river with Chesapeak bay, by a canal from Duck creek to that bay, through Chester river. See Chester River. The *n. w.* end of Bombay Hook is about 47 miles from capes Henlopen and May; from the Hook to Reedy island is nine miles.]

[BOMBAZINE Rapids, on a river in Lincoln county, district of Maine, are navigable for boats with some lading, at a middling pitch of water. They took their name from Bombazine, an Indian warrior, who was slain by the English in attempting to cross them.]

[Bombazine, a lake, seven or eight miles long, in the township of Castletown, Rutland county, Vermont.]

BOMBE, a capital settlement and establishment of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of of Guayana, and in the part possessed by the French.

BOMBOLAN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the jurisdiction of Salta, annexed to the curacy of Chiquiana.

BOMBON Trou, a small port of the island of St. Domingo, on the *n.* coast of the *w.* head, and in the territory of the French. It is between port Jeremias and the point of Abricots or Albaricoques.

BONA, a small island of the S. sea, in the bay or gulf of Panamá, situate near, and a little to *s. e.* of that of Otaque.

BONAIRE, or Buen Ayre, an island of the N. sea, situate near Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cumaná, to the *s. e.* of the island of Curaçoa, and *n. w.* of Margarita. It abounds in salt-mines, is renowned for a peculiar sort of fish, called *alcatraces*, of a very large size, and is inhabited by the Dutch. It has a good port, with a small settlement, but the anchorage is bad, the bottom being very rocky. The chief settlement, which is about a mile from the port, is nevertheless immediately on the sea-shore, and is the residence of the Dutch lieutenant, who is dependent upon the governor of Curaçoa. This island abounds in cattle, and besides the Dutch it has also some Indians. Nineteen leagues from the coast, and 10 from Curaçoa, in Lat. 12° 13′ *n.* Long. 68° 19′.

[BONAMY's Point, on the *s.* side of Chaleur bay, is at the *n. w.* extremity of Eel river cove, and forms the *s.* limit of the mouth of Ristigouche river.]

[BONAVENTURA. See Buenaventura.]

[BONAVENTURE, on the *n.* side of Chaleur bay, lies about three leagues from New Carlisle, which is now called Hamilton. It was a place of considerable commerce, but is now declined.]

Bonaventure, a small island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, close to the cape of Espoir.

Bonaventure, a cape or point of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the bay of Trinite.

[BONAVISTA, Cape and Bay of, lie on the *e.* side of Newfoundland island. The cape lies in lat. 48° 52′ *n.* long. 52° 22′ *w.* and was discovered by John Cabot and his son Sebastian in 1437, in the service of Henry VII. king of England. The bay is formed by this cape and that of cape Freels, 15 leagues apart.]

BOND, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George.

BONDA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta, situate on the *e.* side of its capital.

BONDAS, a nation of Indians of the province and government of Santa Marta. At the time of the conquest it was united with the nations of the Bodiguas and Jeribocas, in order the better to counteract the power of the Spaniards. At present some families of it only are remaining.

[BONHAMTOWN, in Middlesex county, N. Jersey, lies about six miles *n. e.* from New Brunswick.]

BONIFACIO, San, a settlement of the pro-

vince and government of Sonora in Nueva España, situate on the shore of a small river, which enters that of Gila.

Bonifacio, Morro de, a mountain of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of Guadalabquen, between the point Del Ancla and the mouth of the river Meguin.

BONNECHERE, a river of the province of the North Iroquees. It runs *n. e.* and enters the Utaway.

BONZA, a settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is famous for the battle and victory which was gained by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada against the army of Tundama, prince of Tunja, in 1538, and for the imprisonment and death of Zacrezazipa, the last king of Bogotá. The territory is pleasant and fertile, and irrigated by the river Sogamoso.

BONZE, Cabo de, an extremity and point of the *s.* coast, which looks to the *s.* of the island of Cuba, between the point of Maizi and the river Guatapori.

BOON, a small island of the coast of New England, in the district of the province of Connecticut, lying between the main coast and Jeffry's bank.

[BOONE Bay lies on the *w.* side of Newfoundland island, 22 leagues *n.* by *e.* of St. George's harbour. Lat. 49° 35′ *n.*]

[BOONETON, a small post-town in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the post-road between Rockaway and Sussex court-house, 116 miles from Philadelphia.]

[BOONSBOROUGH, in Maddison county, Kentucky, lies on the *s.* side of Kentucky river, at the mouth of Otter creek, 30 miles *s. e.* of Lexington, and the same distance *n. e.* from Danville. Lat. 37° 44′ *n.*]

[BOON's Creek, a small *n.* branch of Kentucky river.]

[BOOTH Bay, a town and bay on the coast of Lincoln county, district of Maine, in *n.* lat. 43° 42′ about two miles *w.* of Pemaquid point. The bay stretches within the land about 12 miles, and receives two small streams. On it is a town, having 997 inhabitants.]

[BOPQUAM or M'Quam Bay, on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, is situated in Swantown, Vermont, and has Hog island on the *n.* at the mouth of Michiscoui river.]

BOQUERON, Venta de, an entrance or opening formed by the mountains, in the road which leads from Portovel to Panamá, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is an indispensable pass, and there is here a house or inn, commonly the residence of a strong guard, for the detecting the contraband trade.

Boqueron, a small island of the N. sea, on the coast and in the province of Cartagena, situate in the bay of Tolú. It is one of those which form this bay.

Boqueron, a point on the *e.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between cape San Valentin and that of Monmouth.

Boqueron, an inlet or small bay on the same coast, close to the point of the same name.

BOQUERONES, Cabo de, an extremity and point of the coast of the province of Darien, between port Acla and the island of Pinos.

[BOQUET River passes through the town of Willsborough, in Clinton county, New York, and is navigable for boats about two miles, and is there interrupted by falls, on which are mills. At this place are the remains of an entrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.]

BOQUETA, an entrance made by the sea, in the province and government of Cartagena, on the side of this city, where there is a guard for the discovery of contrabands, and for noting down the small trading vessels which come to supply this city.

BORANTE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It runs near the city of Nueva Segowia, abounds in very excellent fish, and the lands which it irrigates are fertile, and produce much maize.

BORBON, Real de, a town of the province and government of Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and the kingdom of Nueva España, founded in 1748 by *Don Joseph de Escandon, Count of Sierra Gorda*, and the *Colonel of the Militia of Queretaro*.

[BORDENTOWN, a pleasant town in Burlington county, New Jersey, is situated at the mouth of Crosswick's creek, on the *e.* bank of a great bend of Delaware river, six miles below Trenton, nine *n. e.* from Burlington by water, and 15 by land, and 24 miles *n. e.* from Philadelphia; and through this town, which contains about 100 houses, a line of stages passes from New York to Philadelphia. The second division of Hessians was placed in this town, in December 1776, and by the road leading to it, 600 men of that nation escaped, when Gen. Washington surprised and made prisoners of 886 privates, and 23 Hessian officers, at Trenton.]

BORDET, Trou, a settlement and parish of the French, in the island of St. Domingo, situate in the *w.* head, on the side of a small port, which gives it its name.

BORDONES, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná. It is composed of the Indians of Piritu, founded in 1688 by the Colonel and Governor Don Mateo Gaspar de Acosta.

BORGNE, a lake of the province and government of Louisiana. It is formed by a canal of water which enters the bay of St. Luis, and is near the *e.* coast of New Orleans.

Borgne, an island of the river of St. Lawrence in New France, or country of the Outacas Indians. It is formed by an arm of that river which runs from, and then returns to enter the mother bed.

[Borgne, Le, a town on the *n.* side of the *n.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, three leagues *w.* by *n.* of Port Margot, and eight *e.* by *s.* of Port de Paix.]

BORICA, a small island, situate near the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, and at the entrance of the lake of Maracaibo.

BORILOS, a barbarous nation of Indians who dwell to the *e.* of the Chiquitos, and *n.* of the Purasicas, in Peru. It was discovered by the missionaries of the order of Jesuits of the province of Lima, in 1718, who succeeded in making converts to the faith until the year 1767.

BORIQUEN, a point on the *w.* of the island of San Juan de Puerto-rico, between the river of Guaxayaca, and the port of Aguada, opposite the cape Engaño, of the island of St. Domingo. It is one of those which form the port.

Boriquen. See Bieque.

[Boriquen, or Crabs Island. See Bieque.]

BORJA, San Francisco de, a capital city of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, founded in 1619 by Captain Diego Vaca de Vega, with the name of Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, on the *e.* shore of the river Marañon, four leagues from Santiago de las Montañas, at the time that these parts were visited by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, with views of making discoveries, and of extending their missions. It was afterwards, in 1534, removed to the spot where it at present stands, near the source of the river Pastaza, and opposite the mouth of that of Cahuapanas, upon an eminence near to a stagnant pool of the Marañon, after the narrow strait or channel of the Pongo. This name was given it out of compliment to Don Francisco de Borja, Prince of Esquilache, Viceroy of Peru, to whom it capitulated at its conquest. Its inhabitants are for the most part Indians; its climate is warm and moist; it is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the province, and of a curate who belonged to the company of Jesuits, until the year 1767. Its first inhabitants were the conquerors of all the barbarous nations of the Marañon. Lat. 4° 28′ *s.* Long. 76° 24′ *w.*

Borja, a settlement of the missions which were maintained by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; distant 24 leagues *s. w.* ¼ to the *e.* of the *real* of the mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Borja, another, of the missions which were held by the same regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the shore of the river Uruguay, [in Lat. 28° 39′ 51″. Long. 57° 56′ *w.*]

Borja, another, in the province and government of Moxos, of the kingdom of Quito, founded on the shore of the river Manique.

BOROA, a district and province of the kingdom of Chile.

BOROJO, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river of its name; opposite the great lake, and on the *s.* side of it.

Borojo, a river of the same province and government, which rises near the coast, and enters the sea opposite the former settlement.

BOROMBON, San, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate near the coast and bay of its name, on the side opposite to the colony of Sacramento.

Borombon, a bay of the former province and government, near the mouth of the river La Plata, and the capital.

BORONOTA, a large settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and government of Santa Marta; founded in the plains, or *llanuras*, which lie towards the *n.* Its natives are of the Guaranos and Guaxiros nations. It is governed by a cazique, and belongs to the missions of the Catalanian Capuchin fathers.

BOROS, a barbarous nation of Peru, to the *e.* of the province of the Chiquitos, which extends itself through those woods and plains as far as the river Paraguay. It is but little known.

BOROTARE, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta, situate on the shore of a river which runs to empty itself into the lake of Maracaibo.

BORQUIELES, islands or rocks of the N. sea, by the coast of the province and government of Darien; they are two, and lie at the *w.* mouth or entrance of the port of Arboletes.

BORRACHOS, Punta de, a point on the coast of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Peru.

BORRACNA, an island of the N. sea, very near the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná, between the cities of these names.

BORUCAS, San Lorenzo de, a town of the province and government of Costa-rica in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate on the coast of the S. sea.

BORUGA, Cabo de, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Veragua and kingdom of Tierra Firme, between the gulf Dulce, and the port of Las Caravelas Grandes.

[BOSCAWEN, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the *w.* bank of Merrimack river, above Concord; 43 miles *n. w.* of Exeter, and 38 *s. e.* of Dartmouth college, having 1108 inhabitants. Boscawen hills are in this neighbourhood.]

BOSTON, a large and opulent city, the metropolis of New England, and of the county of Suffolk, in N. America. In the year 1774, its port was prohibited by an act of parliament of Great Britain, and it was shortly after entered by the king's troops, who destroyed many edifices, and caused considerable havoc. It was at that time the largest and most considerable city of any of New England, having been founded in 1630, by the English colonists who came to it from Charlestown, in a peninsula of nearly four miles in circumference, and 44 from the bay of Massachusetts. It suffered much from an earthquake which took place on the 29th October 1727. It is the best situated for commerce of any city in America; on the *n.* side of it are two small islands called Brewster, to one of which is also given the name of Noddle. The only entrance to the bay is through a channel so narrow, from the number of islands, as scarcely to admit three ships a-breast. There are, however, marks and buoys placed so as to ensure a safe entrance, and the bay itself is capable of containing 500 vessels, in a sufficient depth of water, where they might formerly lie defended by the cannon of a regular fortress, but this was destroyed in the said war. At the extremity of the bay is a quay 2000 feet in length, which on the *n.* part has a set of regular magazines, beginning from the principal street in the city: this street, as well as all the others, is spacious and straight. The town from the bay has a beautiful appearance; it is in the form of an amphitheatre, with a house for the magistrate, in which are the tribunals, and a change, which is a very fine piece of architecture, surrounded by many libraries, well provided, and giving work for five printing houses. It contains 19 churches, nearly 6000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. To form some judgment of the riches of this capital, it is sufficient to know, that from Christmas in the year 1747 to the following, 1748, no less than 500 vessels left its port, and that 430 entered it, not to mention the fishing vessels and coasters, the number of which alone amounted to at least 1000. It suffered much in 1773 by a terrible tempest. The commerce of this city is very great, not only on account of its own productions, but with regard to the productions of other parts, since its inhabitants are, as it were, the factors of all the other colonies of N. America, the E. Indies, and of some parts of Europe. Its principal articles or effects are trees and ship-masts, fish, tar, turpentine, planks, salted meats, as well pork as beef, butter, cheese, horses, large cattle, wheat, cider, honey, and flax; and although it trades also in skins, yet these form no considerable part of its commerce. On its coast are large whale-fisheries, in which a great number of its inhabitants are employed; and it is computed that 30,000 *quintals* of oil are annually sent to Italy, Spain, England, and the islands of America, as also 20,000 more to the Negroes of the W. Indies. The excessive quantity of liquors distilled in Boston from molasses, received in exchange or barter from the W. Indies, is such as to cause them to be sold for two shillings a barrel, and with them are supplied all the colonies of N. America. They are also sufficient for the traffic with the Indians, for that of the fisheries of Newfoundland, and for a great part of the trade to Africa. The rum is as much renowned for its plentifulness and cheapness as for its quality. This may be looked upon as almost the only colony that has manufactures equal to its consumption. The cloths made here are strong and close wove: these manufactories were established by some Irish Presbyterians, who fled from persecution, and through affinity of religion, settled here, introducing the manufacture of linens of a very delicate texture; thus having highly increased the commercial credit and reputation of the colony. They likewise make excellent hats here, and these, although contraband, are a great article of exportation to the other colonies. The vessels built here, through the commission of its dock, and which are afterwards sold with their cargo in the ports of Spain, France, and Portugal, formed the principal source of its commerce. There used to be a light-house on a rock for the direction of vessels in the night, the which was destroyed with the fortifications in the late war. This war originated in this capital in 1774, when the inhabitants burnt the tea which

came from England, being unwilling to pay the heavy duties imposed on that article. The result of the struggle was, that they declared themselves independent of the English crown, together with the other colonies, as may be seen in the article UNITED STATES. All sects are tolerated in this city, and in it are ten churches.

[Boston, the capital of the state of Massachusetts, the largest town in New England, is now the third in size and rank in the United States, and lies in lat. 42° 18′ 15″ *n.* and long. 70° 59′ 53″ *w.* This town, with the towns of Hingham, Chelsea, and Hull, constitute the county of Suffolk, 176 miles *s. w.* of Wiscasset, 61 *s.* by *w.* of Portsmouth, 164 *n. e.* of New Haven, 252 *n. e.* of New York, 347 *n. e.* of Philadelphia, and 500 *n. e.* of the city of Washington. Boston is built upon a peninsula of irregular form at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus on the *s.* end of the town, leading to Roxbury. It is two miles long, but is of unequal breadth; the broadest part is 726 yards. The peninsula contains about 700 acres, (other accounts say 1000), on which are 2376 dwelling houses. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 18,038, but the increase has been very considerable since. The town is intersected by 97 streets, 36 lanes, and 26 alleys, besides 18 courts, &c.; most of these are irregular, and not very convenient. State street, Common street, and a few others, are exceptions to this general character; the former is very spacious, and being on a line with Long wharf, where strangers usually land, exhibits a flattering idea of the town. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, of which nine are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, and two for Baptists; the Friends, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Sandemanians, and Universalists, have one each. Most of these are ornamented with beautiful spires, with clocks and bells. The other public buildings are the state-house, court-house, two theatres, concert-hall, faneuil-hall, gaol, an alms-house, a work-house, a bridewell, and powder-magazine. Franklin place, adjoining Federal street theatre, is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, from whom it takes its name, and is encompased on two sides with buildings, which, in point of elegance, are not exceeded perhaps in the United States. Here are kept in capacious rooms, given and fitted up for the purpose, the Boston library, and the valuable collections of the historical society. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them are elegant. A magnificent state-house is now erecting in Boston, on the *s.* side of Beacon hill, fronting the Mall, the corner-stone of which was laid with great formality and parade on the 4th of July 1795, and which overtops the monument on Beacon hill. The market-place, in which the faneuil-hall is situated, is supplied with all kinds of provisions which the country affords. The fish market, in particular, by the bounteous supplies of the ocean and rivers, not only furnishes the rich with the rarest productions, but often provides the poor with a cheap and grateful repast. Boston harbour is formed by point Alderton on the *s.* and by Nahant point on the *n.* It is variegated with about forty islands, of which fifteen only can be properly called so; the others being small rocks or banks of sand, slightly covered with verdure. These islands afford excellent pasturage, hay, and grain, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. Castle island is about three miles from the town; its fortifications, formerly called Castle William, defend the entrance of the harbour. It is garrisoned by about 50 soldiers, who serve as a guard for the convicts, who are sent here to hard labour. The convicts are chiefly employed in making nails. The light-house stands on a small island on the *n.* entrance of the channel, (point Alderton and Nantasket heights being on the *s.*), and is about 65 feet high. To steer for it from cape Cod, the course is *w. n. w.* when within one league of the cape; from cape Cod to the light-house is about 16 leagues; from cape Ann the course is *s. w.* distant ten leagues. A cannon is lodged and mounted at the light-house to answer signals. Only seven of the islands in the bay are within the jurisdiction of the town, and taxed with it, viz. Noddle's, Hog, Long, Deer, Spectacle, Governor's, and Apple islands. The wharfs and quays in Boston are about 80 in number, and very convenient for vessels. Long wharf, or Boston pier, in particular, extends from the bottom of State street 1743 feet into the harbour in a straight line. The breadth is 104 feet. At the end are 17 feet of water at ebb tide. Adjoining to this wharf on the *n.* is a convenient wharf called Minot's T, from the name of its former proprietor and its form. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water from a well surrounded by salt water, which has been dug at a great expence. Long wharf in every respect exceeds any thing of the kind in the United States. In February 1796, a company was incorporated to cut a canal between this harbour and Roxbury, which is nearly completed. Charles river and West Boston bridges are highly useful and ornamental to Boston; and both are on Charles river,]

[which mingles its waters with those of Mystic river, in Boston harbour. Charles river bridge connects Boston with Charlestown in Middlesex county, and is 1503 feet long, 42 feet broad, stands on 75 piers, and cost the subscribers 50,000 dollars. It was opened June 19, 1787.

	Feet long.
West Boston bridge stands on 180 piers, is	3483
Bridge over the gore, 14 piers, - - -	275
Abutment, Boston side, - - - - - - -	87½
Causeway, - - - - - - - - - - -	334
Distance from the end of the causeway to Cambridge meeting-house, - - - - -	7810
Width of the bridge, - - - - - - -	40

This beautiful bridge exceeds the other as much in elegance as in length, and cost the subscribers 76,700 dollars. Both bridges have draws for the admission of vessels, and lamps for the benefit of evening passengers. Seven free schools are supported here at the public expence, in which the children of every class of citizens may freely associate together. The number of scholars is computed at about 900, of which 160 are taught Latin, &c. There are besides these many private schools. The principal societies in the commonwealth hold their meetings in this town, and are, the marine society, American academy of arts and sciences, Massachusetts agricultural society, Massachusetts charitable society, Boston Episcopal charitable society, Massachusetts historical society, society for propagating the gospel, Massachusetts congregational society, medical society, humane society, Boston library society, Boston mechanic association, society for the aid of emigrants, charitable fire society, and seven respectable lodges of free and accepted masons. The foreign and domestic trade of Boston is very considerable, to support which there are three banks, viz. the branch of the United States bank, the Union, and the Massachusetts bank; the latter consists of 800 shares of 500 dollars, equal to 400,000; the capital of the Union bank is 1,200,000 dollars, 400,000 of which are the property of the state. In 1784 the entries of foreign and coasting vessels were 372, and the clearances 450. In 1794 the entries from foreign ports were 567. In 1795 these entries amounted to 725, of which the ships were 96, barques 3, snows 9, polacre 1, brigs 185, dogger 1, schooners 362, shallop 1, and sloops 65. To the principal manufactures, above enumerated, we may add loaf-sugar, beer, sail-cloth, cordage, wool, and cotton cards, playing cards, pot and pearl ashes, paper hangings, plate, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. There are 50 distilleries, two breweries, eight sugar-houses, and eleven rope-walks. Eight years ago, the intercourse with the country barely required two stages and twelve horses, on the great road between this and New Haven, distant 164 miles; whereas there are now 20 carriages and 100 horses employed. The number of the different stages that run through the week from this town is upwards of 20; about 10 years ago there were only three. Attempts have been made to change the government of the town from its present form to that of a city, but this measure, not according with the democratic spirit of the people, has as yet failed. At an annual meeting in March, nine select men are chosen for the government of the town; at the same time are chosen a town-clerk, a treasurer, 12 overseers of the poor, 24 fire wards, 12 clerks of the market, 12 scavengers, 12 constables, besides a number of other officers. If the inhabitants do not reap all the advantages they have a right to expect from their numerous officers, it is said that it is not for want of wholesome laws for the regulation of the weights, measures, and quality of provisions, or other branches of police, but because the laws are not put in execution. Besides those called trained bands, there are four other military companies in Boston, viz. the ancient and honourable artillery company, the cadets, fusileers, and artillery. The ancient and honourable artillery company was incorporated in 1638, and the election of a captain and officers of it for the year is on the first Monday in June annually, which is observed here as a day of festivity. Several officers in the American army, who signalized themselves in the late war, received their first knowledge of tactics in this military school. Boston was called Shaumut by the Indians; Trimountain by the settlers in Charlestown, from the view of its three hills; and had its present name in token of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a minister of Boston in England, and afterwards minister of the first church here. Boston has suffered severely by numerous fires, the houses being mostly built of wood. The last large fire happened July 30, 1794, and consumed 96 houses, rope-walks, &c. and the account of losses given in by the sufferers amounted to 209,861 dollars. Boston feels a pride in having given birth to Benjamin Franklin, and a number of other patriots, who were among the most active and influential characters in effecting the revolution.]

[Boston Corner, a tract of land adjoining mount Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing 67 inhabitants.]

[Boston, New, a township in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing 1202 inha-

bitants, 12 miles *s. w.* by *w.* from Amuskeeg falls, 60 miles *w.* of Portsmouth, and a like distance *n. w.* of Boston.]

BOTEN Creek, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions.

[BOTETOURT, a county in Virginia, on the Blue ridge, *w.* of which are the Sweet springs, about 42 miles from the Warm springs. Its chief town is Fincastle.]

BOTIN, a settlement of the kingdom of Nueva España, and province of Culiacan, near the capital town of this name.

BOTONN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes.

[BOTTLEHILL, a village in Somerset county, New Jersey, two miles *n. w.* from Chatham, and 15 *n. w.* of Elizabeth town.]

BOUCAN-BROU, Rio del, a river in the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions. It is small, rises in the *w.* coast, and runs by a *w.* course into the sea, between the river of Los Naranjos and the bay of Los Flamencos.

BOUCASIN, a mountain of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, near the coast of the *w.* head of the point of Aracahy.

BOUKFUKA, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, situate at the source of the river of Pearls. The English have in it a fort and a commercial establishment.

BOUCHERUILLE, a fort of the French, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence, opposite the island of Montreal.

[BOUDOIR, Le, a small island in the Pacific ocean, lat. 17° 52′ *s.* long. from Paris, 15° 25′ *w.* discovered, April 2, 1768, by Bougainville. This island, the year before, had been discovered by Wallis, and named Osnaburg. The natives call it Maitea, according to the report of Captain Cook, who visited it in 1769. Quiris discovered this island in 1606, and called it La Dezana. See Osnaburgh.]

BOUGAINVILLE, Rio de, a river in the Malvine or Falkland islands. It was discovered and thus named by a naval captain, Don Luis de Bougainville, in 1763. It runs into the sea through a bay in the largest of these islands.

[Bougainville's Straits are at the *n. w.* end of the isles of Solomon.]

[BOUGIE Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, between Core sound and Little inlet.]

BOUKHOUMA, a small river of the province and government of Louisiana, which runs *s.* between the rivers of Pearls and Estapacha, and enters the sea in the bay of St. Louis.

BOULANGER, two small islands of the N. sea, situate within the bay and port of the great Cul de Sac in the island of Guadalupe.

Boulanger, a small river of the island of Guadalupe, which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea in the bay and port of the great Cul de Sac, on the *n.* side of that island.

[BOUNDBROOK, a village in Somerset county, New Jersey, on the *n.* bank of Rariton river.]

BOUQUETS, Croix des, a settlement and parish of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo, and of the jurisdiction of cape Frances.

[BOURBON, a county laid out and organized in the year 1785 by the state of Georgia, in the *s. w.* corner of the state, on the Mississippi, including the Natchez country. The laws of Georgia were never carried into effect in this country, and it has been under the jurisdiction of the Spaniards since their conquest of this part of the country in 1780, till it was given up to the United States by the treaty of 1795. The law of Georgia, establishing the county of Bourbon, is now in force. See Louisiana.]

[Bourbon Fort, in the island of Martinico in the West Indies.]

[Bourbon County, in Kentucky, between Licking and Kentucky rivers, contains 7837 inhabitants, including 908 slaves.]

[Bourbon, a post-town and capital of the above county, stands on a point of land formed by two of the *s.* branches of Licking river; 22 miles *n. e.* of Lexington, 21 *e.* of Lebanon, and 749 *w. s. w.* from Philadelphia, and contains about 60 houses, a Baptist church, a court-house, and gaol. There are several valuable mills in its vicinity.]

BOURSAUL, a river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the *s. e.* mountains, runs *s. e.* and enters the sea between the rivers of the Goyaves and the Petite Plaine.

BOW, a township of the English in the province of Hampshire, situate on the shore of the river Pennycook, opposite the mouth of that of Contocook.

[Bow is a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the *w.* bank of Merrimack river, a little *s.* of Concord, 53 miles from Portsmouth. It contains 568 inhabitants.]

[BOWDOIN, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, on the *n. e.* bank of Androscoggin river, distant from York *n. e.* 36 miles, and from the mouth of Kennebeck river 6 miles, and 166 *n. e.* of Boston. It contains 983 inhabitants.]

[BOWDOINHAM, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, separated from Pownalborough *e.* and Woolwich *s. e.* by Kennebeck river. It has 455 inhabitants, and lies 171 miles *n. e.* from Boston]

[BOWLING Green, a village in Virginia, on the post-road, 22 miles *s.* of Fredericksburg, 48 *n.* of Richmond, and 25 *n.* of Hanover court-house.]

BOXACA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Bogota in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an extremely cold temperature, produces wheat, maize, barley, *papas*, and other fruits of a cold climate; contains 200 housekeepers and 170 Indians, and is six leagues to the *s. e.* of Santa Fe.

[BOXBOROUGH, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 412 inhabitants, 30 miles *n. w.* from Boston.]

[BOXFORD, a small township in Essex county, Massachusetts, having 925 inhabitants. It lies on the *s. e.* side of Merrimack river, seven miles *w.* of Newbury port. In the southernmost of its two parishes is a blomary.]

BOXOLEO, a river of the province and government of Popayán. It is in the *s.* part, runs from *e.* to *w.* and is passed by a ford at the route which leads from Pasto to Popayán. It unites itself with Esmita, and these together enter the Quilcasé.

BOYACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, produces in moderation wheat, maize, vetches, and apples, and with the latter of which the place abounds; but its principal traffic is in lime, which is made in abundance for the whole province, and for Santa Fe, being the best that can be made. It contains somewhat more than 25 housekeepers and 80 Indians, whose glory it is that their ancestors alone, in the obscurity of gentilism, had any notion of a Supreme Being, the author of all created, one in essence and three in person. Thus it was that they adored a human image with three heads. It is distant an hour and an half's journey *s.* of Tunja. It was taken and sacked by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537.

[BOYLSTON, a township in Worcester county, Massachusetts, having 839 inhabitants, 10 miles *n. e.* of Worcester, and 45 *n. w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1786, having been a parish of Shrewsbury since 1742, and contains by survey 14,396 acres of land, well watered, and of a rich soil.]

BOZA, a settlement and head settlement of the *corregimiento* of this name in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, but healthy and delightfully pleasant, from whence it was chosen, at certain seasons, as a place of recreation by the viceroy of that kingdom, Don Joseph de Solis, who was fond of duck-hunting; in which fowl it abounded, as well as in all the productions of a cold climate. It has some very good pastures for cattle, contains upwards of 100 housekeepers, and as many Indians, and its jurisdiction comprehends six other settlements. It is three leagues *s.* of Santa Fe.

Boza, another settlement of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, between the settlement of Maza and the bay of Nipe.

BOZAIRU, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil, situate near the sea-coast.

[BOZRA, a town in New London county, Connecticut, formerly a parish in the town of Norwich, 36 miles *e.* from Hartford.]

BRACUAENDA, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Uruguay between the rivers Yacui and Cavayama.

[BRADDOCK'S Field, the place where Gen. Braddock, with the first division of his army, consisting of 1400 men, fell into an ambuscade of 400 men, chiefly Indians, by whom he was defeated and mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. The American militia, who were disdainfuly turned in the rear, continued unbroken, and served as a rear-guard, and, under Col. Washington, the late president of the United States of America, preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. It is situate on Turtle creek, on the *n. e.* bank of Monongahela river, six miles *e. s. e.* from Pittsburg.]

[Braddock's Bay, on the *s.* side of lake Ontario, 42 miles *w.* from Great Sodus, and 65 *e.* from fort Niagara.]

BRADFORD, East and West, are townships in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

Bradford, a township in Essex county, Massachusetts, situate on the *s.* side of Merrimack river, opposite Haverhill, and 10 miles *w.* of Newbury port. It has two parishes, and 1371 inhabitants. Quantities of leather shoes are made here for exportation; and in the lower parish some vessels are built. Several streams fall into the Merrimack from this town, which support a number of mills of various kinds.

[Bradford, a township in Hillsborough

county, New Hampshire, containing 217 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 20 miles *e.* of Charlestown.]

[Bradford, a township in Orange county, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, about 20 miles above Dartmouth college, having 654 inhabitants. There is a remarkable ledge of rocks in this township, as much as 200 feet high. It appears to hang over, and threaten the traveller as he passes. The space between this ledge and Connecticut river is scarcely wide enough for a road.]

[BRAGA, Ha, now Fort Dauphin, in the island of Cuba.]

BRAGADO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *e.* and enters the Paraná to the *s.* of the city of Santa Fe.

[BRAINTREE, a township in Orange county, Vermont, lies 75 miles *n. e.* of Bennington. It joins Kingston *w.* Randolph on the *e.* and contains 221 inhabitants.]

[Braintree, one of the most ancient townships in Norfolk county, in the state of Massachusetts, was settled in 1625, and then called Mount Woolaston, from the name of its founder. It lies on a bay, eight miles *e.* of *s.* from Boston, and contained, before its division, 400 houses and 2771 inhabitants. Great quantities of granite stones are sent to Boston from this town for sale. The bay abounds with fish and sea fowl, and particularly brants. This town is noted for having produced, in former and latter times, the first characters both in church and state; and in distant ages will derive no small degree of fame, for having given birth to John Adams, the first vice-president, and the second president of the United States of America; a man highly distinguished for his patriotism as a citizen; his justice, integrity, and talents, as a lawyer; his profound and extensive erudition as a writer; and his discernment, firmness, and success, as a foreign minister and statesman.]

BRAMADOR, Cerro, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, to the *s.* of the town of Copiapo.

BRANCO, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Portuguese possess ons.

[BRANCO de Malambo, a town in the province of St. Marta in Tierra Firme, S. America. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalena, 75 miles *n.* of Cartagena, and is a bishop's see. It has a good harbour. Lat. 11° 40′ *n.* Long. 75° 30′ *n.*]

[BRANDY Pots, are isles, so called, in the river St. Lawrence, 40 leagues below Quebec.]

Brandy Wine, a large and convenient port of the province of Pennsylvania.

Brandy Wine, a small river of the same province and colony, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Delaware.

[Brandy Wine Creek falls into Christiana creek from the *n.* at Wilmington, in Delaware state, about 25 miles from its *n.* and *n. w.* sources, which both rise in Chester county, Pennsylvania. This creek is famous for a bloody battle, fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the British and Americans, which lasted nearly the whole day, and the latter were defeated with considerable loss; but it was far from being of that decisive kind which people had been led to expect, in the event of a meeting between the hostile armies on nearly equal terms, both as to numbers and the nature of the ground on which each army was situated. It was fought at Chadd's ford, and in the neighbourhood of, and on, the strong grounds at Birmingham church. See Delaware, for an account of the celebrated mills on this creek.]

[Brandy Wine, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

BRANFORD, a township of the English in the province of Connecticut, one of the four of New England, situate on the side of the strait of Long island. This township is in New Haven county, considerable for its iron works. It lies on the *s.* side of a river of the same name, which runs into Long island sound, 10 miles *e.* from New Haven, and 40 *s.* of Hartford.

[BRASS d'Or, called also Labrador, a lake which forms into arms and branches, in the island of Cape Breton, or Sydney, and opens an easy communication with all parts of the island. See Breton, Cape.]

[Brass Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands, situated near the *n. w.* end of St. Thomas's island, on which it is dependent.]

[Brass Town, in the state of Tennessee, is situated on the head waters of Hiwassee river, about 100 miles *s.* from Knoxville. Two miles *s.* from this town is the Enchanted mountain, much famed for the curiosities on its rocks. See Enchanted Mountain.]

[BRATTLEBOROUGH, a considerable township and post-town in Windham county, Vermont, having 1589 inhabitants; on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, about 28 miles *e.* of Bennington, 61 *n.* of Springfield in Massachusetts, and 311 from Philadelphia. Lat. 42° 52′ *n.*

BRAVA, Punta, an extremity of the island of Trinidad, which lies in the *w.* front of the inner bay of the gulf Triste, in the province and government of Cumaná.

Brava, a point or cape of the island of Cuba.

Brava, a lake of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Saladillo.

BRAVO, a large and abundant river of the kingdom of Nueva España, which rises in 40° 20′ *n.* lat. and runs *s.* till it enters the sea in the bay of Mexico, in 25° 55′. [Under the 40° of latitude, the sources of the Rio del Norte, or Rio Bravo, are only separated from the sources of the Rio Colorado by a mountainous tract of from 12 to 13 leagues of breadth. This tract is the continuation of the *cordillera* of the Cranes, which stretches towards the *sierra* Verde and the lake of Timpanogos, celebrated in the Mexican history. The Rio S. Rafael and the Rio S. Xavier are the principal sources of the river Zaguananas, which, with the Rio de Nabajoa, forms the Rio Colorado: the latter has its *embouchure* in the gulf of California. These regions, abounding in rock-salt, were examined in 1777 by two travellers full of zeal and intrepidity, monks of the order of St. Francis, Father Escalante and Father Antonio Velez. But however interesting the Rio Zaguananas and the Rio del Norte may one day become for the internal commerce of this *n.* part of New Spain, and however easy the carriage may be across the mountains, no communication will ever, it is thought, result from it, comparable to that opened directly from sea to sea.

Bravo, another river in the province and government of Maracaibo. It is one of the arms of the Catacumbo, which enters in a large body into the great lake.

Bravo, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It rises in the mountains of that jurisdiction, and runs into the sea.

Bravo, a lake of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which is a pool formed by the river Tandil, near the coast of the Patagones.

BRAZIL, a kingdom of S. America, situate in the torrid zone, extending from the mouth of the large river Marañon, or Amazonas, to that of La Plata, from 2° *n.* to 35° *s.* of the equinoctial line. It is of a triangular figure, two of its sides, the *n.* and *e.* being bounded by the sea, and the third, which is the greater, is the line of demarcation between this kingdom, which belongs to the crown of Portugal, and the dominions of the king of Spain. This country was discovered by Vincente Yañez Pinzon in 1498; afterwards by Diego Lopez in 1500; by Americo Vespucio in 1501; and by Pedro Alvarez Cabral in 1502, who was by chance sailing for the E. Indies. He gave it the name of Santa Cruz, in memory of the day on which it was discovered; this, however, it did not retain, and it has been called continually Brazil, from the abundance of fine wood of this name found in it. On the death of the king Don Sebastian, this kingdom, as forming a part of the dominion of Portugal, came to Philip III. by inheritance, as belonging to the crown of Castille. The Dutch, under the command of the prince of Nassau, made themselves masters of the greater part of it; but this loss was again recovered by the Spanish and Portuguese, after a bloody war of many years duration, when it was restored to the dominion of the latter by a treaty of general peace. It is divided into 14 provinces or *captainships*, which are, Rio Janeiro, Todos Santos, Ilheos, Parayba, Para, Marañan, Espiritu Santo, Itamaraca, Seara, Puerto Seguro, Pernambuco, Sergipe del Rey, San Vincente, and Rio Grande; and in these are 12 cities, 67 towns, and an infinite number of small settlements and villages, divided into four bishoprics, suffragan to an archbishop; and besides these there is the district of San Pablo de los Mamelucos, which is governed after the manner of a republic, with some subordination to the crown of Portugal. Also there are the districts of Dele and Petaguey, which being in the centre of the *captainship* of Seara, belong to the barbarians, and to some Portuguese who are independent of the jurisdiction of Rey. The French, in 1584, established themselves in Parayba, the Rio Grande, and Canabata, from whence they were driven out by the Portuguese in 1600. In 1612, however, they returned to construct a fortress in the island of Marañon, with the name of San Luis, which was taken by the Dutch, and afterwards by the Portuguese in 1646. From that time this kingdom has belonged to the crown of Portugal, and has given title to the heir apparent, who is called Prince of Brazil. It has many fine rivers, and many large, safe, and convenient ports; but these are difficult to be entered, on account of the rocks and quicksands which abound on the coast. The interior of this kingdom is uncultivated, full of woods, mountains, and lakes; inhabited by wandering nations, for the most part savage, and who kept up a continual warfare with the Portuguese; some, however, have been civilized by the missions that have been established among them by the venerable Father Joseph de Ancheta, of the company of Jesuits, who has been called the *Taumaturgo* [the word alluding to a saint of the fourth

century, called Gregory Thaumaturgus, from the miracles he is said to perform] of Brazil, and by Father Antonio de Vieira, a celebrated orator. These savage Indians feast upon the bodies of those whom they take in battle, fancying that they thereby revenge the deaths of their parents or relations who may have fallen under the hands of the enemy. They enjoy a long life, not only from the salubrity of the climate, but from the temperance which is usual amongst them. They are polygamists, and all of them, men as well as women, go naked. They believe in the creation of the world and the deluge; and they think that there is a paradise beyond their mountains, where they live for ever in sensual enjoyments, such as singing, dancing, &c. They have a very great terror of the devil, who, they affirm, appears to them in an horrible shape, and whom they call in their language *agnian*. They have neither king nor prince, and in their affairs of state the decision always rests with the elders, who are universally reverenced and esteemed amongst them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, and cimeters, or, as they call them, *macanas*. When they move from one quarter to another, the wife carries the arms, and the children the hammoc, which is a net made of the bark of plants, which, being tied to two trees at its extremities, serves them for house and bed in their travels. They maintain themselves by the chase and by fishing. The greater part of them are of a fierce aspect, which they increase by adorning themselves with the teeth and bones of monkeys, and with black and red paint, which they smear over their faces and bodies. They are of a lofty stature, robust, well made, and of an extraordinary agility in running. The temperature of this country is very unequal; for towards the *n.* it is very warm and unhealthy. The soil is extremely fertile, and when cultivated yields every thing for the convenience and luxury of life. After the fine gold and diamond mines with which this country abounds were discovered, the natives gave themselves up entirely to the working of them, despising the culture of the land, and looking for the necessary supplies of food from other parts. Its principal productions may be reduced to sugar, maize, cotton, tobacco, indigo, ipecacuana, balsam of copaive, and Brazil-wood; of this last consists the principal branch of its commerce, as well with the English as the Dutch, and to the coast of Africa as well as Europe. From the latter three fleets set out annually, one for Pernambuco, another for Rio Janeiro, and a third for the bay of Todos Santos; from whence, upon their return, they join and make for Portugal, loaded with immense treasures. [These fleets have ceased to make their voyages.] After the expulsion of the Dutch, this country was, as it were, for a time disregarded by its possessors; for they had not as yet ascertained or discovered its rich mines; at least not before the year 1685. The minister of Portugal was well aware of the utility that would be derived to his country by the territories of this kingdom being well allotted and cultivated, and that by establishing the capital in the bay of Todos Santos, it would be extremely convenient and centrical for the purposes of commerce; but the rigour and cruelty with which the first founders treated the poor Indians, were a sufficient obstacle against his bringing about his laudable designs. The *Mustees*, who are the descendants of the Spaniards and the natives, having kept on good terms with both parties, were the means by which all things were brought to a mutual reconciliation. The government was then vested in some priests of acknowledged virtue: these immediatley scattered themselves over the whole coast, founding settlements, and penetrating into the interior; they first discovered the different gold mines, which have been since worked to such prodigious emolument; as also the mines of diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. This kingdom abounds in birds, exquisite not less for the beauty of their plumage than for the sweetness of their note; in many kinds of rare animals, in vipers and venomous insects, and in an incredible number of tigers and monkeys of all sorts. It abounds also in every kind of pulse and fruit; and amongst these, the pine is most exquisite. This kingdom is governed by a viceroy appointed by the king of Portugal, and who is always one of the head of the nobility of that kingdom; his residence being in the city of St. Salvador, which is the capital. [The trade of Brazil is very great, and increases every year. They import as many as 40,000 Negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, gold, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive in return woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheese. They also receive from Madeira a great quantity of wine, vinegar, and brandy; and from the Azores 25,000*l.* worth of other liquors. The gold and diamond mines are but a recent discovery; they were first opened in 1681, and have since yielded above five millions sterling annually, of which a fifth part belongs to the crown. These, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected, and Brazil depends upon Europe for its daily bread; although before the discovery of]

these mines, the soil was found very sufficient for subsisting the inhabitants. The diamonds here are neither so hard nor so clear as those of the East Indies, neither do they sparkle so much, but they are whiter; the Brazilian diamonds are sold 10 per cent. cheaper than the oriental ones, supposing the weights to be equal. The crown revenue arising from this colony amounts annually to two millions sterling in gold, if some late writers are to be credited, besides the duties and customs on merchandize imported from that quarter. This indeed is more than a fifth of the precious metal produced by the mines; but, every other consequent advantage considered, it probably does not much exceed the truth. The Portuguese here live in the most effeminate luxury. When people appear abroad, they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocs, called serpentines, which are borne on Negroes' shoulders, similar to palanquins in India. The portrait drawn of the manners, customs, and morals of that nation in America, by judicious travellers, is very far from being favourable. For a detailed history of this country, see the end of the following catalogue.]

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Places of the kingdom of Brazil.

Barbarous Nations.

Amacaches,
Amixôcores,
Annacioris,
Apotons,
Apuyes,
Aquiguires,
Aracures,
Arapes,
Aryes,
Augaras,
Guastacasios,
Margajates,
Maribuces,
Mariquites,
Obacatiaras,
Petiguares,
Quirigujes,
Siguares,
Tapuyes,
Tibuares,
Tobaxares,
Tocantines,
Tomomimes,
Toparos,
Topinambos,
Tupiques,
Vayanabasones,
Vaimores,
Viatanis.

Cities.

Angra,
Arracife,
Comuta,
Goyana,
Gran Pará,
Ilheos,
Janeiro,
Matagroso,
Paraiba,
Pernambuco Olinda,
Puerto Seguro,
San Luis del Marañan,
San Pablo,
San Salvador,
San Vicente,
Seregipe,
Siara,
Espiritu Santo,
Todos Santos.

Rivers.

Alagoa,
Aniembi,
Arari,
Araxay,
Aruguaya,
Bibirice,
Camuri,
Capi,
Cirigi,
Contas,
Cunhao,
Cururui,
Dulce,
De los Ilheos,
Duna,
Galiolo,
Grande,
Guaraiguazu,
Ipoche,
Janeiro,
Laguaribe,
Maracú,
Martin,
Meari,
Mongaguabá,
Meni,
Muju,
Ovaquezupi,
Paranaiba,
Parapinzingaa,
Parashui,
Paraiba,
Patipe,
Patipinga,
Paxaca,
Periperi,
Pinare,
Ponica,
Poyuca,
Rio Real,
San Francisco,
San Miguel,
Tapados,
Tapocuru,
Tocantines,
Trembi,
Varirin,
Vazabazas,
Vermellas, or Ipenin,
Yari,
Inaya,
Itapemeri,
Yucaru.

Mines.

Cuyaba, diamond,
Geraes, gold,
Guayaz, diamond,
Mato-gros, gold,
Picurú, silver.

Promontories.

Blanco,
Corso,
Frio,
Ledo,
Potocalmo,
San Roque,
San Agustin,
Sousa.

Ports.

Cayvo,
Rio Janeiro,
Pará,
San Luis de Marañan,
San Salvador, or La Bahía de Todos Santos,
Seregipe,
Tamaraca,
Tojuqua.

Islands.

Asuncion,
Cananea,
Catherina,
Del Gallo,
De los Ilheos,
Goare,
Grande,
Machiana,
Maragnau,
Marayo,
Maricana,
Martin Vas,
Noroña,
Picos,
San Salvador,
Santa Ana,
Sán Antonio,
Santa Bárbara,
Sipotuba,
Espíritu Santo,
Taparica,
Tatipara,
Trinidad,
Upaya,
Ygarapotoe.

Bishops who have presided in Brazil up to the year 1722; [also the names of some who have governed since that period.]

1. Don Gaspar Barata de Mendoza, elected first

archbishop in 1677: he took possession of his appointment through his procurator only, for he died before he reached it.

2. Don *Fr.* Juan De la Madre de Dios, of the order of St. Francis; a provincial in that order, preacher to the king, and examiner of the military orders; noted as being one of the most pleasing and eloquent orators of his time: he took possession of the archbishopric in 1683, and governed only three years, since he died in a plague which then prevailed, in 1686.

3. Don *Fr.* Manuel de la Resurreccion, collegian of San Pedro, doctor in canons and laws, canon of the holy church of Lamego, and deputy of the holy office of the inquisition: disengaging himself from the world, he quitted these dignities, and entered the convent of Varatojo, where the fame of his virtues caused him to be elected archbishop of La Bahía. He entered his office in 1688, and died in 1691.

4. Don Juan Franco de Oliveira, promoted to the archbishopric of Angola: he was adorned with this metropolitan mitre for eight years, from 1692 to 1700, when he returned to Portugal to take that of the diocese of Miranda.

5. Don Sebastian Monteiro de Vide, who had belonged to the company of Jesuits, but who, being expelled from the same, gave himself up to a military life, and became captain of infantry: being disgusted with this, he applied himself to study in the university of Coimbra, and again embraced an ecclesiastical state. In this he held different commissions, and he was at last prior of Santa Marina, and vicar-general of the archbishopric of Lisbon, from whence he was elected to be the archbishop of La Bahía in 1702, where he governed with great address for the space of 20 years, notwithstanding the afflicting and severe disorder which confined him nearly the whole of this time to his chamber, and of which he died in 1722.

[Don Luis Alz de Figueredo, in 1725.
Don Joseph Fialho.
Don Joseph Botello de Matos.
Don Joaquin Borges de Figueroa.
Don Antonio Correa.

Governors, Viceroys, and Captains-general, who have presided in Brazil till the year 1722; [also the names of some who have since governed.]

1. Tomé de Sousa, a subject of Portugal, of noble birth, who had served with great renown in the expeditions of Africa and Asia: he was elected by the king, Don Juan III. to establish the government in Brazil, in 1549; and this he effected with great skill, until, in 1553, he was recalled to Lisbon, and promoted to the office of master of the horse to the royal family.

2. Don Duarte de Costa, chief armourer of the king: he entered his office in 1553, and governed until 1558, when he was succeeded by,

3. Mendo de Sa, an illustrious branch of the house of the Marquises of Abrantes: he was elected on account of his singular attainments, learning, and military prowess; though even these were exceeded by the happy establishments, the foundations of settlements, and the brilliance of conquests to which he was accessary in Brazil during the 14 years of his reign; he died in 1572, at Bahía, universally regretted.

4. Don Luis de Vasconcelos: he died at sea, and before he could reach his destined situation, owing to the misfortunes and long voyage of the ill-omened fleet in which he had embarked.

5. Luis Brito de Almeida, in whose time the mines of diamonds and topazes were first discovered and dug: he governed five years, until 1578, when he was succeeded by,

6. Lorenzo de Vega, who, being at a very advanced age, governed for three years only, and died in 1681. A vacancy for two years then ensued, and the government was administered by the council of Cámara, and the eldest of the *oidores*, Don Cosme Rangel de Macedo, until the right governor came, who was,

7. Manuel Tellez Barreto, nominated by Philip II. king of Spain, who, in 1583, inherited the crown of Portugal. Although he was also much advanced in years, the government suffered nothing on this account during the four years of his power; he died in 1587. In the vacancy, the government was held by the bishop, Don Antonio Barreiros, and the purveyor-general of the royal revenues, Christóbal de Barros, who exercised it for four years, until the year 1591.

8. Francisco Giraldes, *senor* proprietor of the captainship of Los Ilheos, which title had been purchased by his father of Geronimo Figueredo: he was nominated governor, and having embarked at Lisbon, was driven back twice by distress, when, auguring badly from this misfortune, he gave up his appointment, and in his stead was nominated,

9. Don Francisco de Sousa, who entered La Bahía in 1594: he was first marquis of the mines, by favour of the king, who promised him this title, should he recover those mines which, according to some, had been already discovered by Roberio Diaz; he was renowned for his skill and his good

dispositions, and was removed from the government, after having held it for 11 years, till 1602.

10. Diego Botelho, the first governor that was nominated by Philip III.: he governed five years, from 1602 to 1607.

11. Don Diego de Meneses, who arrived at La Bahía in 1608, and governed till 1613, when he was succeeded by,

12. Gaspar de Sousa, who entered the government in the above year, rendering it famous by the expulsion of the French, who had established themselves in the island of San Luis de Marañan: he visited all the provinces of the kingdom, from whence arose great advantages to the different settlements, as likewise an increase of the revenues during the short period of his stay, which was four years, till 1617.

13. Don Luis de Sousa, who entered in the above year to succeed the former; and who, having remained in the government for four other years, namely to 1621, resigned it in favour of,

14. Diego de Mendoza Hurtado, who entered in the year 1622, at which period the Dutch had invaded Brazil: La Bahía was then besieged by them, and he was made prisoner, after having valiantly defended himself with only 18 men; he was carried in triumph to Holland in 1624.

15. Matias de Albuquerque, who was governing at Pernambuco when he was called to be nominated to his government, which, in the interim, was administered by the fathers of the company of Jesuits; but as he was at least 150 leagues off, and as the country was beset with enemies, it was thought expedient to promote, by way of an inter-regnum, the auditor-general, Anton Mezquita de Oliveira, who, owing to his age and want of military science, so necessary under such circumstances, ceded the government to the Colonels Don Lorenzo Cavalcanti de Alburquerque, and Don Juan de Barros Cardoso, who also ceded it to the bishop, Don Marcos Texeira, and he delivered the weighty concern to Francisco Nuñez Marinho de Eza, sent out as the right governor from Pernambuco; but before this person could arrive, there was nominated as successor,

16. Don Francisco de Moura Rolim, native of Pernambuco, who had followed a military career with great credit in Italy and Flanders, and who gained no less applause during his government here, and in the period of the war till 1626.

17. Don Diego Luis de Oliveira, a gentleman of high character and estimation, acquired amongst the troops in Flanders: he was, in consequence, sent for to Brazil to oppose the progress which the Dutch were making; he completely fulfilled the object for which he was chosen, until, in the year 1634, he was destined to drive the Dutch from the island of Curazao, delivering the government to,

18. Pedro de Silva, who took possession in 1635: but a rivalship having arisen between him and the general of the troops, Conde Banholo; he, with heroic disinterestedness, ceded to him the government and all the faculties; admonishing him, however, strongly to mind the public weal. This action was rewarded by the king, who immediately gave him the title of Count of San Lorenzo, and nominated him as successor to the government.

19. Don Fernando Mascareñas, Count of La Torre, a person of the highest consequence in Portugal, on account of his birth, virtues, personal qualities, and military tactics: he entered La Bahía in 1639, and taking the command of the army against the Dutch, ceded the political government to,

20. Don Vasco Mascareñas, Count of Ovidos, who exercised it until the year 1640, when the king nominated,

21. Don Jorge Mascareñas, Marquis of Montalvan, the first who had the title of viceroy, but who, being immersed in ruinous litigations, was deposed and sent to Lisbon, in 1641, by the bishop, Don Pedro de Silva, the commander, Luis Becerra, and the chief overseer, Lorenzo de Brito Correa: these took to themselves the government, though their conduct was disapproved by the new king, Don Juan IV. formerly Duke of Braganza.

22. Antonio Tellez de Meneses, Count of Villa Pouca, of high blood and of great merits, acquired in India: he governed with address until the year 1652.

23. Juan Rodriguez de Vasconcelos, Count of Castelmayor, illustrious for his birth, and for the unjust imprisonment which he suffered in Cartagena: he was commander of the armies of Portugal in the provinces of Entre Douro y Miño and of Alentejo; from whence he passed over to Brazil in 1653.

24. Don Jerónimo de Ataide, Count of Atoguia, who, both in the court and in the field, had filled the highest situations with great credit and address: he was governor of the province of Tres Montes at the time of his being called to this; here also his rectitude and affability have perpetuated the memory of his government; he continued in office until the year 1657.

25. Francisco Barreto de Meneses, nominated by the Queen Regent of Portugal, as a reward for his prowess and valour exhibited in the recovery of Pernambuco, where he was brigadier-general; he however testified a certain haughti-

ness of disposition in some private dissensions, and a successor was nominated in,

26. Don Vasco Mascareñas, Count of Ovidos, governor of the armies and province of Alentejo, who had been viceroy of India, of the council of state, and second viceroy of the kingdom of Brazil: he entered in the year 1664, and owing to the skill he had obtained from having been brigadier and general of the artillery, he governed with great address five years, until 1668.

27. Alexandro de Sousa Freyre, who, after a very meritorious career, was governor of the fort of Mazagan in Africa: he was removed to this government, where he remained until 1671.

28. Alonso Thurtado de Mendoza, esteemed equally for his noble birth as for his heroic valour; he being renowned amongst the greatest warriors of his age. Disappointment in his attempts to discover some mines caused his death in 1675; but he had nominated, as governor for the interim, the chancellor, Augustin Acevedo Montero, the eldest brigadier, Alvaro de Acevedo, and the eldest judge, Antonio Guedes de Brito; these governed for upwards of two years, until 1678, when the right successor arrived, viz.

29. Roque de Acosta Barreto, a person whose good qualities had secured the favour of the court, and had obtained for him employments equal to his pretensions: he was major-general in the province of Brazil at the time that he was nominated governor and captain-general of Brazil; and the applause which he deserved by his virtues warranted his election; for the kingdom had to reckon him amongst the best of its governors; here he continued until the year 1682.

30. Antonio de Sousa Meneses, a man of great merits: he had lost an arm, which was replaced by one of silver; he had grown old in government and in various employs, and indeed he was at this time rather superannuated; the consequence was, that great dissensions and commotions marked the period of his government, which lasted until 1682, when arrived,

31. Don Antonio Luis de Sousa, Tello de Meneses, Marquis of Las Minas: he was found exercising the government of Las Armas, and province of Entre Douro and Miño, from whence he was withdrawn, on account of his well-established fame, to settle the disturbances prevailing in Brazil; to these he lent his most serious attention: he was also serviceable in rendering succour and assistance to the natives during the terrible contagion which they suffered during his government; this lasted until 1687, when soliciting his return to Lisbon, a successor was appointed in the person of,

32. Matias de Acuña, commissary-general of the cavalry of Montejo, brigadier of the 3d regiment of the Armada, and governor of the Rio Janeiro, and afterwards of the province of Entre Douro y Miño: here he displayed much talent and justice; but died in a short time, in 1688, nominating, in the interim, with the approbation of all, a successor in the archbishop, Don *Fr.* Manuel de la Resurreccion, who kept the reins of government until the year 1690.

33. Antonio Luis Gonzalez de Cámara Coutinho, who was at that time governor of the province of Pernambuco, and was elected to the *captainship*-general of Brazil, of which he took possession in 1690, and which he exercised until 1694.

34. John of Lancaster, of the royal family of England, who began his military career at a very early age, and being captain of horse, distinguished himself in the battle of the Canal: he was afterwards brigadier-general of the 3d regiment of the Armada, governor and captain-general of Angola, general of the horse of Alentejo, and, lastly, captain-general of Brazil, of which dignity he took possession in 1694; and during a much longer government than was usually enjoyed, he gave evident proofs of the extent of his abilities, by the excellence of his plans for the public emolument, and for the beneficence he shewed to those around him; he was succeeded in 1732 by,

35. Don Rodrigo de Costa, who, by his birth and merits, had been the favourite of the monarchs and governors of the island of Madeira: he was made captain-general of Brazil, and from thence promoted to the viceroyalty of India in 1705; he was succeeded by,

36. Luis Cesar de Meneses, chief ensign of the kingdom of Portugal, a descendant of the renowned Vasco Fernandez, and known alike for his happy government in the Rio Janeiro, and in the kingdom of Angola, as for that of the city of Ebora, in the war of the succession of Philip V. king of Spain: he came over to Brazil in 1705, and remained with singular credit until 1710, when arrived his successor,

37. Don Lorenzo de Almada, who was received with some degree of discontent; a true presage of the ills and disturbances which marked his government, and of the disputes which arose with the government of Pernambuco: all these made him very willing to resign his post, which he did in the following year, 1711, in favour of his successor,

38. Don Pedro de Vasconcelos y Sousa, esteemed for his valour and conduct during the war: he was brigadier-general at the time that he was

appointed to the government of Brazil, where the memory of his predecessor and grandfather, the Count of Castlemayor, caused him to be received with great expectations; but these were soon frustrated by the disturbances at Pernambuco, the invasion of Rio Janeiro by the French, and the taking of Bahía; which unlucky circumstances made him earnest in his entreaties to the king to appoint a successor: his request was complied with.

39. Don Pedro Antonio de Noroña, Marquis of Angeja, counsellor of state, and inspector-general of the royal estates: he had from a very early age an eye to the viceroyalty of India; and actually entered it with the title of viceroy, in 1714; his government was marked by the most prudent regulations, and lasted until 1718.

40. Don Sancho de Faro, Count of Vimeiro, of the royal house of Braganza, by the male line: he served in the wars of this country, and was master of the horse to her most serene highness the Queen Maria Ana of Austria; was governor of Mazagan and of the province of Miño, when he was nominated captain-general of Brazil in 1718; where he however shewed more zeal than fortune in his undertakings, and in little more than a year terminated his career, leaving the government to the charge of the archbishop, Don Sebastian Monteiro da Vide, to the brigadier-general, Don Juan de Araujo y Accevedo, and to the oidor, Don Cayetano Brito de Figueredo, who conjointly governed until the year 1720, when arrived the right successor,

41. Don Vasco Fernandez César de Meneses, son of Don Luis Vasco Cesar de Meneses, and nephew of John of Lancaster, both of whom had governed in Brazil: he was distinguished by his conduct in war, and was thought deserving of being appointed by the king to the viceroyalty of India, and was destined to govern Brazil in 1720; when, by his nice discernment and well-regulated plans, he nearly eclipsed all those who had gone before him, and governed until 1724. The succeeding governors were as follows:

Don Andres de Mello y Castro, Count of Galveas.
The Count of Antoguia.
The Count of Los Arcos.
The Marquis of Labradio, the father.
The Count Bobadela, who died before he arrived to take possession.
The Count of Asambuja.
The Marquis of Labradio, the last son of those who enjoyed the title of viceroy.
The Count of Povolide, the first who, with the title of governor and captain-general, established himself in the Rio Janeiro.
Don Manuel de Acuña Meneses.
The Marquis of Valencia.
Don Rodrigo Joseph de Meneses.

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CHAP. III. *Including the period between the years 1595 and 1642.*

1. *Marañan and Para formed into a state independent of Brazil.*---2. *A Dutch company formed.*---3. *War with the Dutch.*---4. *Want of colonists.*---5. *The Jews.*---6. *The savages.*---7. *Dutch missionaries.*---8. *Force of the Dutch.*---9. *Their successes.*---10. *Feats of Count Maurice.*---11. *King John IV.*---12. *Refined policy of the Portuguese.*---13. *The Count recalled to Europe.*

CHAP. IV. *Including the period between the years 1642 and 1811.*

1. *Impolitic conduct of the Dutch West India company.*---2. *Conspiracy of Viera.*---3. *Admiral Bonavides arrives with a fleet.*---4. *But is attacked and beaten by Admiral Lichthart.*---5. *Open rupture between Holland and Portugal.*---6. *Expedition of Admiral Wilte Wittezen.*---7. *Evacuation of the Dutch.*---8. *State of Brazil at that time.*---9. *Treaty of* 1661.---10. *Variance and reconciliation between the Spanish and Portuguese.*---11. *Interference of Old Spain.*---12.]

[*Treaties of* 1777 *and* 1778.---13. *State of commerce, mines, &c.*

CHAP. V. *Containing an account of the division of Brazil.---Civil and ecclesiastical government.---Slave trade.---Present condition of the native Brazilians, &c.*

CHAP. I.

1. *Discovery.*—THE coast of Brazil, as has been before observed, was first discovered by Vincente Yañez Pinzon. He had sailed with Columbus in 1498, on his first voyage, as commander and master of the Niña. Seven years afterwards he and his nephew Arias obtained a commission to go in search of new countries, and trade in any which Columbus had not previously appropriated. The Pinzons were wealthy men, and the former voyage had added to their wealth; they fitted out four *caravels* at their own cost, and set sail from Palos in December 1499, made the cape de Verds, then steered to the *s. w.* and were the first Spaniards who crossed the line and lost sight of the *n.* star. After suffering intolerable heat, and storms which drove them on their way, they saw land on January 26, 1500, in lat. 8½° *s.* to which Vincente gave the name of cape Consolation; but which is now called cape St. Augustines. They landed, cut the names of the ships, and the date of the year and day upon the trees and rocks, and took possession of the country for the crown of Castille.

The coast which Pinzon had discovered lay within the Portuguese limits of demarcation; and before he reached Europe, in 1500, it had been taken possession of by the nation to whom it was allotted. As soon as Vasco da Gama had returned from the discovery of India, King Emanuel fitted out a second and far more powerful expedition, to the command of which he appointed the Fidalgo Pedro Alvarez Cabral.

2. *Possession taken for the crown of Portugal.*—The Portuguese ships of discovery had hitherto taken out stone pillars, with the arms of Portugal engraved thereon, to set up in the lands which they might find, and by this act secure them for King Emanuel. Cabral, upon his landing at Puerto Seguro, was not provided with these pillars, because his destination was to follow the track of Gama; possession had been taken all the way which he was to steer, and no discovery of new countries was expected from him. He erected a stone cross instead, and took possession of the whole province for the crown of Portugal, naming it Santa Cruz, or the Land of the Holy Cross.

3. *The country obtains the name of Brazil.*---But the honour of having formed the first settlement in this country, is due to Amerigo Vespucci in 1504. It does not appear that any farther attention was at this time paid to it. No gold had been found, and it produced no articles of commerce which could be thought worthy the notice of a government whose coffers were overflowing with the produce of the spice trade, and the riches of the African mines. But the cargo of Brazil which Vespucci had brought home, tempted private adventurers, who were content with peaceful gains, to trade thither for that valuable wood; and this trade became so well known, that in consequence the coast and the whole country obtained the name of Brazil, notwithstanding the holier appellation which Cabral had given it.

4. *Criminals sent to serve there.*---It was the system of the Portuguese government to make its criminals of some use to the state, and this system was extended to Brazil; for the first Europeans who were left ashore there were two convicts.

5. *Brazil divided into captaincies.*---It was not until thirty years after its discovery, that the country appears to have become of sufficient importance to have obtained any consideration at court; and in order to forward its colonization, the same plan was adopted which had succeeded well in Madeira and in the Azores, that of dividing it into hereditary captaincies, and granting them to such persons as were willing to embark adequate means in the adventure, with powers of jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, so extensive as to be in fact unlimited. This method was thought to be the easiest and least expensive to government. The difference between desert islands and a peopled continent had not been considered. The captains of the islands might easily settle lands in which there could be no opposition, and easily at any time assist each other with supplies: if their means failed, they could even borrow from Portugal, those places being so near that they were regarded almost as things within the country. But when Joam divided the coast of Brazil into great captaincies, each extending along 50 leagues of coast, large tribes of savages were in possession of the country, Portugal was far distant, and the settlements so far asunder, that one could not possibly afford assistance to another.

6. *Martim Affonso de Sousa.*---The first person who took possession of one of these captaincies was Martim Affonso de Sousa, whose name frequently occurs in the history of Portuguese India, where he was afterwards governor, and who is famous in Catholic history for having carried out St. Francisco Zavier to the east. He and his brother, Pero Lopes de Sousa, having each obtained]

a grant, fitted out a considerable armament, and went to explore the country, and form their settlement in person. He began to survey the coast somewhere about Rio de Janeiro, to which he gave that name, because he discovered it on the first of January; and he proceeded *s.* as far as the Plata, naming the places which he surveyed on the way, from the days on which the several discoveries were made. Having well examined the coast, he fixed upon one of these islands for his settlement, which, like Goa, are separated from the main land by an elbow of the sea; but this spot, which had been chosen for the new town, was not found convenient, and the colonists round removed to the adjoining isle of St. Vincente, from which the captaincy derives its name.

7. *The first sugar-canes planted.*—About the year 1531, Martim Affonso made an unsuccessful expedition southward into the interior, in search of mines, from which he returned with the loss of 80 Europeans. In all other respects his colony was fortunate. Here the first sugar-canes were planted, which were brought from Madeira; here the first cattle were reared; and here the other captaincies stocked themselves with both. Whether the honour of having introduced them into Brazil be due to the founder of the colony is not stated: a battle or a massacre would have been recorded. The king, after some time, recalled Martim Affonso, and sent him to India; but when he returned to Portugal, he watched over the welfare of his captaincy, sending out supplies and settlers; and it descended in a flourishing condition to his son. Wheat and barley were little used here, because the food of the country was liked so well; what little wheat was raised was for delicacies, and for the wafer. Marmalade was made here, and sold to the other captaincies. Oysters of such a size are found here, that their shells are used for dishes; and once, when a bishop of Bahía visited this province, they washed his feet in one, as in a basin. The whole coast abounds with shell-fish, which the natives came down from the interior to catch at certain seasons: they built their huts upon some dry spot amid the mango groves, fed upon fish while the fishery lasted, and dried them to carry home. So long had this practice been continued, that hills had accumulated of the shells, soil collected on them, and trees taken root there and grown to maturity. These hills, which are called *ostreiras*, have supplied all the lime that has been used in the captaincy, from its foundation to the present day. In some of them the shells are formed into lime-stone; in others they are unchanged; tools and broken pottery of the Indians are frequently found in them, and bones of the dead; for they who died during the fishing season, were laid on these heaps, and covered over with shells.

8. *St. Amaro and Tamaraco.*—Pero Lopes de Sousa was less fortunate than his brother. He chose to have his 50 leagues of coast in two allotments. The one, which obtained the name of St. Amaro, adjoined St. Vincente, and bordered so close upon the main settlement, the towns being only three leagues asunder, that if they had not belonged to two brothers, the settlers would have but ill agreed. As long as this was the case, the neighbourhood was advantageous to both; but when the property devolved to other possessors, between whom there were not the same ties, it became an endless cause of litigation. Tamaraca, the other division, lay between Pernambuco and Paraiba, many degrees nearer the line. Here he had some hard conflicts with the Pitiguares, who besieged him in his town; but he succeeded at length in driving them from the neighbourhood. Soon afterwards he perished by shipwreck.

9. *Paraiba.*—A fidalgo, by name Pedro de Goes, had been one of the companions of Pero Lopes, and had suffered shipwreck with him in the Plata; but neither this, nor the disastrous fate of his friend, disheartened him. He became fond of Brazil, and asked for a captaincy when the king was disposing of them in such prodigal grants. It seems that he had no great interest at court, for his grant was restricted to 30 leagues of coast, between the captaincies of St. Vincente and Espiritu Santo; if the space between them did not extend to so much, he was to take it such as it was. Goes embarked the whole of his property upon the adventure, and many thousand crowns were advanced by a certain Martim Ferreira, who proposed to have sugar-works established there upon their joint account. The expedition sailed to the river Paraiba, and there Goes fortified himself, and remained two years at peace with the Goeytacazes. After that time war broke out between them, and continued five years, to his great loss: peace was made, and soon broken by the savages. There is no reason to suspect the Portuguese of being the aggressors in this instance, it was too much their interest to keep the treaty. The colonists were weak and utterly dispirited: they became clamorous to quit the unlucky settlement, and Goes was obliged to yield to their clamours, and evacuate it. Vessels were obtained from Espiritu Santo to bring them away.

10. *The Goeytacazes.*—The tribe which expelled Goes were probably of the same stock as the

[Goaynazes, and like them did not devour their prisoners. They were fairer than the other savages, and their language, it is said, more barbarous, which may be understood to mean that some of its sounds were more difficult. They were a braver race, and fought not in woods and ambushes, but in open field. They would swim off shore with a short stick in the hand, sharp at both ends; with this they would attack a shark, thrust it into his open mouth and gag him, then drown him, drag him ashore, eat the flesh, and head their arrows with his teeth.

11. *Espiritu Santo.*—The captaincy of Espiritu Santo was at this time next to St. Amaro; for Rio de Janeiro was not settled till a later period. This was asked and obtained by Vasco Fernandes Coutinho, a fidalgo, who having spent the best years of his life in India, and amassed a fortune there, ventured and lost the whole in this scheme of colonization. His limits were to begin where those of Puerto Seguro ended on the *s*. He fitted out a great expedition, in which not less than 60 fidalgos and men of the royal household embarked. Don Simam de Castello-Branco, and Don Jorge de Menezes, were sent with him as *degradados*, that is to say, banished men. Of all shocking tyrannies, that of the Portuguese in the Spice islands stands among the foremost in atrocity, and Don Jorge de Menezes, in the first rank of their tyrants for diabolical cruelty. Indeed in an age when the cruelties of Vasco da Gama, and the great Albuquerque, were recorded without one word of reprehension, as doubtless they were without one feeling of humanity, it may well be supposed, when a man of family and fortune was banished for such offences to Brazil, what the measure of those offences must have been. They had a prosperous voyage to their place of destination, and began a town, to which they gave the name of Our Lady of Victory, before the battle had been fought. The title was for a while sufficiently verified, and the Goaynazes, the first enemies with whom they had to deal, were defeated in some of the first engagements. The building went on with spirit; canes were planted, four sugar-works established, and Coutinho, seeing every thing thus prosperous, went to Lisbon to collect more colonists, and procure stores and implements for an expedition into the country, in search of mines.

12. *The Papanazes.*—The coast of this and the next captaincy had been possessed by the Papanazes, but they were now driven back by the Goaytacazes and the Tupiniquins. The language of the Papanazes was scarcely understood by these enemies, notwithstanding their long wars. They were hunters and fishers, and slept upon the ground on leaves. If one of them killed another, he was delivered up to the relations of the dead, and in the presence of all the kindred of both parties, immediately strangled and interred. All parties lamented loudly at the execution; they then feasted and drank together for many days, and no enmity remained. Even if the deed was accidental, the punishment was the same. Should the offender have escaped, his son, his daughter, or the nearest of his blood, was given up in his stead; but the substitute, instead of suffering death, remained a slave to the nearest relation of the slain.

13. *Puerto Seguro.*—The adjoining captaincy of Puerto Seguro was allotted to Pedro de Campo Tourinho, a native of Viana da Foz de Lima, of noble family, and an excellent navigator. He sold all that he possessed in Portugal to embark it in this expedition, and set sail with his wife and family, and a large body of colonists. They landed in the harbour where Cabral had taken possession of Brazil, and there fortified themselves upon a spot which retains the name of Puerto Seguro, given it by that discoverer, and which still remains the capital of the captaincy.

14. *The Tupiniquins.*—The Tupiniquins made some opposition at first. They possessed the country from the river Camamu to the river Circare, an extent of nearly five degrees; and the first settlers in this and the two adjoining captaincies had to maintain their ground against them. Peace however was soon made, and the Tupiniquins observed it faithfully. They were sometimes at war with the Tupinaes; but these tribes, being of the same stock, did not regard each other as regularly and naturally enemies, and their quarrels were considered as mere accidental circumstances, which were to leave no hatred behind: the two tribes blended at last into one. Of all the Brazilians, these are said to have been the most domestic and the most faithful, indefatigable, and excellently brave. Their manners and language resembled those of the Tupinambas; but it was so long since they had branched apart, that all memory of the common stock was lost, and there was a deadly enmity between them. The Tupinambas were the most powerful; pressed by them on the one side, by the dreadful Aymures on the other, and profiting less by the friendship of the Portuguese than they suffered from their tyranny, they gradually forsook the country. Good men were never wanting who lifted up their voices against this tyranny and oppression; but the guilt was so general that it has become a national imputation. Tourinho is not implicated in this guilt; he had influence enough]

over the natives to collect many of them into villages, and this is proof that he dealt towards them well and wisely. Sugar-works were established, with such success that they produced a considerable quantity for exportation to the mother country. No kine could be kept in this colony, because of an herb which is said to have occasioned hæmorrhoids, whereof they died; yet horses, asses, and goats, were not affected by it. The disease was probably imputed to a wrong cause.

15. *The Ilheos.*—The captaincy of the isles owes its inapplicable name to the Rio dos Ilheos, a river so called because there are three islands just at its bar. Jorge de Figueiredo Correa, Escrivam da Fazenda to Joam III. was the first donatory. The office which he held prevented him from going himself to take possession of his grant; he therefore deputed a Castillian knight, by name Francisco Romeiro. Romeiro anchored in the harbour of Tinhare, and began his new town on the height or Morro de St. Paulo, from whence however he found it expedient to remove it to its present situation. It was first called St. Jorge, in compliment to the lord of the land; but the same improper appellation which had been given to the captaincy extended to its capital. The Tupiniquins soon made peace with the settlers, and being of all the Brazilian tribes the most tractable, lived with them on such friendly terms that the colony soon became prosperous. The son of the original proprietor sold the captaincy to Lucas Giraldes; he expended considerable wealth in improving it, and it flourished so well that there were in a short time eight or nine sugar-works established.

16. *Bahía.*—The coast from the great Rio de S. Francisco to the Ponta da Padram de Bahía, was given to Francisco Pereira Coutinho, a fidalgo who had distinguished himself in India; and the bay itself, with all its creeks, was afterwards added to the grant. He fixed his settlement in the bay, at the place now called Villa Velha, which was Caramuru's dwelling place; two of his companions, who were men of noble family, married two of Caramuru's daughters, and as the natives were for his sake well affected towards the Portugueze, every thing went on well for a time. Bahía de Todos os Santos, or All Saints bay, wherein the capital of Brazil was afterwards erected, is unquestionably one of the finest harbours in the world. Here, as well as at Rio de Janeiro upon the same coast, the sea seems to have broken in upon the land; or more probably some huge lake has borne down its barrier, and made way to the ocean. The entrance, which is nearly three leagues wide, is from the *s.* having the continent on the right hand, and the long island of Itaparica on the left. You are then in a bay, extending to the *n.* and *w.* a whole degree, and branching inland in every direction, with deep water every where, and many navigable rivers discharging themselves into it. This little Mediterranean is spotted with above an hundred islands.

17. *Revolutions in the Reconcave.*—The old natives preserved the memory of three revolutions in this Reconcave, as the bay with all its creeks and coves is denominated. As far back as the memory of man among savages could reach, the Tapuyas possessed it; but as this part of Brazil is in every respect one of the most highly favoured places under heaven, it was too desirable a land to be peaceably enjoyed, when there was no other law than that of the strongest. The Tupinaes expelled them, and for many years retained possession, still keeping up war on the side of the interior with those whom they had driven there. At length the Tupinambas from the other side of the river San Francisco migrated here, and in like manner thrust out the Tupinaes, who fell back upon the Tapuyas, and drove them again before them. These last conquerors were masters of the country when the Portuguese arrived; but they had quarrelled among themselves. Those who dwelt between the river San Francisco and the Rio Real, or Royal river, were at mortal enmity with those nearer the bay, and the inhabitants of one side the bay, with those on the other; they carried on hostilities both by land and water, and all parties devoured their prisoners. A fresh feud broke out among those who dwelt on the *e.* side; the cause was that which, in barbarous and heroic, or semi-barbarous ages, has furnished so much matter for history and song. The daughter of a chief had been carried off against her father's consent; the ravisher refused to restore her; the father, not being powerful enough to compel him, retired with all his clan to the island of Itaparica; the hordes upon the river Paraguazu coalesced with the seceders, and a deadly war began between the two parties. The Ilha do Medo, or Island of Fear, derives its name from the frequent ambushes and conflicts of which it was then made the scene. The seceders multiplied and spread along the coast of the Ilheos, and the feud in all its rancour was perpetuated.

18. *Expulsion of Coutinho.*—This was the state of the Tupinambas in Bahía, when Coutinho formed his establishment among them. That fidalgo had served in India, and India was not a school where humanity or political wisdom was to be learnt. A son of one of the native chiefs was slain by the]

[Portuguese; the circumstances are not recorded, but it is admitted that the deed was done wrongfully. Coutinho paid dearly for his offence. These fierce savages, then the most formidable of all the Brazilian tribes, burnt down his sugar-works, destroyed his plantations, killed his bastard son, and after more than a seven years war, compelled him, and the wreck of his colony, to abandon the Reconcave. Caramuru followed the fate of his countrymen, and retired with them to the adjoining captaincy of the Ilheos. When they were gone, the Tupinambas began to feel the want of those articles which they were now accustomed to receive in traffic, and which, from being luxuries, they had suffered to become wants. A treaty was opened, the difference was adjusted, and Coutinho embarked to return in one caravel, and Caramuru in another. They were wrecked within the bar, on the shoals of the island Itaparica; all got to shore, and there he and his people were treacherously slain by the islanders. Caramuru and the crew of his vessel were spared; a proof how wisely he had ever demeaned himself towards the natives. He returned to his old abode in the bay. The wife and children of Coutinho did not perish with him; they had probably been left at Ilheos: but he had expended the whole of his Indian spoils and of his property: they were left destitute, and came to the hospital for support.

19. *Pernambuco.*—One other captaincy was established about the same time as these others, that of Pernambuco. A factory had previously been settled there, which a ship from Marseilles took, and left 70 men in it, thinking to maintain possession; but the ship was captured on her return, and intelligence being thus early obtained at Lisbon, immediate measures were taken for the recovery of the place. The donatory, Duarte Coelho Pereira, asked it as the reward of his services in India. The line of coast between the Rio de S. Francisco and the Rio de Juraza was granted him: he came himself, with his wife and children, and many of his kinsmen, to begin the colony, and landed in the port of Pernambuco;—the entrance is through an opening in a long stone reef, and this the native name implies. *O, que linda situaçam para se fundar huma villa!* (O, how fine a situation for founding a town!) Duarte Coelho is said to have exclaimed on beholding it; and hence the town was called Olinda.

20. *The Cahetes.*—This coast was possessed by the Cahetes, a tribe remarkable for using boats, the fabric of which was something between thatch and wicker-work, being of a long and strong kind of straw knit to the timbers. These they made large enough to carry 10 or 12 persons. They are said to have been more brutal than the other tribes, inasmuch as there was little natural affection to be perceived in them. An instance is related of one who was a slave to the Portuguese, and threw his child into the river because she cried. The single fact would prove nothing more than individual brutality; but it is mentioned as an example of their general unfeeling nature. From these people Duarte Coelho had to gain by inches, says Rocha Pitta, what was granted him by leagues. They attacked and besieged him in his new town. The French, who now (about the year 1540) were trading to that coast, led them on; their numbers were very great, and had he been less experienced, or less able in war, his colony would probably have been rooted out. He was wounded during the siege, many of his people slain, and the place reduced to extremity; nevertheless they beat off the enemy, and having made an alliance with the Tobayares, had strength and spirit enough to follow up their success.

21. *The Tobayares.*—The Tobayares were the first Brazilian tribe who leagued with the Portuguese. One of their leaders, named Tabyra, possessed great talents for war, and was the scourge of the hostile savages: he went among them himself to spy out their camps, and listen to their projects: these tribes therefore must have been of one stock, and have spoken the same dialect. He laid ambushes, led on assaults in the night, and harassed them with incessant alarms. At length they assembled their whole force, came upon him and surrounded him: Tabyra sallied forth; an arrow pierced his eye, he plucked it out, and the eyeball on it, and turning to his followers, said, he could see to beat his enemies with one; and accordingly he gave them a complete overthrow, notwithstanding their numbers. Itagybe, the arm of iron, was another of these Tobayares, who distinguished himself on the same side; and Piragybe, the arm of the fish, (if the name be rightly translated by this unimaginable meaning), rendered such services to the Portuguese, that he was rewarded with the order of Christ and a pension. Some years of peace and prosperity ensued: then again (about the year 1548) a war broke out, which was occasioned, as usual, by the misconduct of the settlers. This is the first war between the Portuguese and the savages, of which any detail has been preserved; and the detail is curious: it is related by Hans Stade, the first person who wrote any account of Brazil. Hans was the son of a good man at Homberg in the Hessian territory. He was minded to seek his fortune in India,]

[and with that intent sailed from Holland in a fleet of merchantmen going to Setubal for salt; but when he reached Portugal the Indian ships were gone, so he accepted the post of gunner in a vessel bound for Brazil on a trading voyage, and carrying out convicts to Pernambuco. There was a smaller ship in company: they were well provided with all kinds of warlike stores, and had orders to attack all Frenchmen whom they might find trading in those parts. They made cape St. Augustines in 88 days, on the 28th Jan. 1548, and entered the port of Pernambuco. Here the captain delivered his convicts to Coelho, meaning to proceed and traffic wherever it might be found most convenient: it happened, however, that just at this time the natives rose against the Portuguese, and were about to besiege the settlement of Garazu, which was not far distant: Coelho could spare them no support, because he expected to be attacked himself; he therefore requested these ships to assist him, and Hans was sent with 40 men in a boat to their succour.

22. *Siege of Garazu.*—Garazu was built in the woods, upon a creek which ran about two miles inland; its garrison, including this reinforcement, consisted of 90 Europeans and 30 slaves, some of whom were Negroes, others natives. The force which attacked them was computed at 8000, probably an exaggerated number. There were no other fortifications than the palisade, which the Portuguese had adopted from the Brazilians. The besiegers piled up two rude bulwarks of trees, within which they retired at night for security against any sudden attack: they dug pits, in which they were safe from shot by day, and from which they frequently started at different times, and rushed on, hoping to win the place by surprise. When they saw the guns aimed at them they fell upon the ground. Sometimes they approached the palisade, and threw their javelins over, for the chance there was that some wound might be inflicted by their fall; they shot fire arrows, headed with waxed cotton, at the houses; and whenever they drew nigh, it was with loud threats that they would devour their enemies. The Portuguese soon began to want food, because it was the custom to dig the mandioc, of which their bread was made, every day, or at farthest on the alternate days; and now they were blockaded, and could not go out to perform this necessary work. Two boats were sent for food to the island of Itamaraca, which is at the entrance of the creek, and where there was another settlement; and Hans was of the party. The creek is narrow in one place, and there the savages endeavoured to obstruct the navigation by laying great trees across: this obstacle the Portuguese removed by main force; but while they were thus delayed the tide was ebbing, and before the boats could reach Itamaraca they were left dry. Instead of attacking them, the savages raised a heap of dry wood between the boats and the shore, set fire to it, and threw into the flames a species of pepper which grows there abundantly, and produces a pungent smoke, by which they thought to suffocate, or otherwise annoy them. A breath of wind from the opposite quarter would have defeated this artifice, though it failed in this instance because the wood did not burn; and when the tide floated them, the Portuguese proceed to Itamaraca, and were there supplied with what they sought. Meantime the savages cut two large trees nearly through, which grew beside the narrowest part of the creek, and fastened to them the long and limber shoots of a plant which they called *sippo;* these shoots resemble the hop plant, except that they are thicker. When they in the boats drew nigh and perceived this, they called out to their fellows in the fort to come and help them, for the place was within hearing, though the wood concealed it from sight; the savages knew what this meant, and as soon as they began to shout, shouted also, and effectually drowned their words: all, therefore, that the Portuguese could do was, for one part of them to endeavour to confuse the enemies' attention, while the rowers pulled up for their lives: this succeeded, one of the trees went down in a slant direction on the bank, the other fell behind one of the boats, and brushed it in its fall. The siege had already lasted a month; the savages saw themselves thus disappointed in the hope of reducing Garazu by famine; their perseverance was exhausted, and they made peace and broke up. The Portuguese had not lost a single man, and the besiegers not many. After this easy war the colony continued to prosper during the remainder of Duarte Coelho's life.

23. *Expeditions up to* 1552.—Amongst the most notable of the Portuguese expeditions to Brazil, up to the middle of the 16th century, we have to mention that of Aires da Cunha to Maraãan; that of Sebastian Cabot, that of Diego Garcia, that of D. P. de Mendoza, whose force consisted of 11 ships and 800 men, and who laid the foundation of the city of Nuestra Señora de Buenos Ayres; that of Alonso de Cabrera, sent out to the reinforcement of the former; the attempt of Gonzalo Pizarro to find the Dorado; the voyage of Orellana, and the expedition of Herñando de Bibera, in quest of the Amazons: but as a narration of them would not suit the plan of this work, we refer the reader]

[who may wish to know the various success with which these were carried on, to Southey's History of Brazil, vol. I. chapters iii. iv. v. vi. vii.

Chap. II.

Half a century had now elapsed since the discovery of Brazil, and so much capital in the course of that time had been vested there, that these colonies began to be regarded as possessions of considerable importance. The evils of the present system of government were very great: the governor of every captaincy exercised uncontrolled authority, and consequently abused it; the property and honour and lives of the colonists were at the mercy of these lords; and the people groaned under their intolerable oppression. Their complaints reached the king; he took into consideration the advantages which the country promised, especially from the cultivation of sugar, and the danger there was, lest the French should succeed in establishing themselves there, and in winning the natives to their party; and he resolved to revoke the powers of the several captains, leaving them in possession of their grants, and to appoint a governor-general, with full authority, civil and criminal.

1. *A governor-general appointed.*—The person appointed to this high station was Thome de Sousa, a fidalgo, though a bastard, who had been tried and approved in the African and Indian wars.

2. *The first Jesuits.*—In the same year the Jesuits, who have borne so great a part in the history of S. America, first made their appearance. The names of these primary adventurers were, Father Juan de Aspilcueta, Father Antonio Pires, Father Leonardo Nunes, and the lay brethren, Vincente Rodriguez and Diogo Jacome. The following instances of the barbarous customs of the natives will give an idea of the ignorance of the minds they had to cultivate. We are informed, that whilst preparations were making for the death of a captive, a woman was appointed to watch him, and to cohabit with him, the captor not scrupling thus to bestow his sister or his daughter. If she became pregnant this was what they wished. It was their opinion that the child proceeded wholly from the father, receiving nutrition, indeed, and birth from the mother, but nothing more. This opinion produced a horrible consequence; the offspring of a captive was suffered to grow up, the circumstances of his birth-place and up-growing occasioned no human feelings towards him; it was always remembered that he was of the blood and flesh of their enemies, and when they thought him in the best condition they killed and devoured him; the nearest kinsman to the mother officiated as slaughterer, and the first mouthful was given to the mother herself. But human nature partakes too much of that goodness from which it hath proceeded, ever to become totally perverted. The women often took drugs to cause abortion, that they might be spared the misery of seeing their offspring butchered; and they often assisted these husbands to escape, laid food for them in the woods, and sometimes fled with them. This happened frequently to the Portuguese prisoners; the Brazilians held it dishonourable to fly, and could not always be persuaded to save themselves. A mother also was sometimes found who resolutely defended her child, till he was able to make his way to his father's tribe. But the native Brazilians were not all cannibals. The Tupi race seem to have brought this custom from the interior, and it is found in all the branches of that stock.

3. *Guarani and Tupi languages.*—The Tupis of Brazil, the Guaranis of Paraguay, and the Omaguas of Peru, (between whom and the nearest Guaranis there intervenes, as Hervas says, a chaos of nations), speak dialects of the same tongue, traces of which are found through an extent of 70 degrees. The Guarani is the parent language, being the most artificial; as the Greek is more so than the Latin, the Latin than all the modern dialects which have grown out of its ruins. It bears the marks of a primitive tongue, for it abounds with monosyllables; one word, as in the Chinese, serves for various meanings, as it is variously accented; and every word is said to explain itself, which probably means that many are imitative sounds, and that all composites and derivatives are regularly formed. Yet from the variety of its accentuations, it is the most difficult of all the American languages. The Tupi is spoken along the whole coast of Brazil, and far into the interior, probably extending over a wider surface than any other of the native American languages. Their names for the numerals were very barbarous, and extended only as far as five; all beyond was expressed by help of the fingers. Tupa is their word for father, for the Supreme Being, and for thunder; it past by an easy procees from the first of these meanings to the last, and the barbarous vanity of some tribes compounded from it a name for themselves. In these words their whole theology is at once comprised and explained.

4. *Tupi priests.*—Their *payes*, or priests, lived alone in dark huts, the doors of which were very small, and into which no one dared enter. Whatever they wanted was given them. They taught that it was an abominable sin for any one to refuse]

[them his daughter, or any thing else which they chose to ask; and few ventured to incur the sin, for if they predicted the death of one who had offended them, the wretch took to his hammoc instantly, in such full expectation of dying, that he would neither eat nor drink, and the prediction was a sentence which faith effectually executed. Their mode of quackery was that which is common to most savage conjurers; they sucked the part affected, and then produced a piece of wood, bone, or other extraneous substance, as what they had extracted by the operation.

5. *The mandioc the common food and drink.*—The native mode of cultivating the mandioc was rude and summary; they cut down the trees, let them lie till they were dry enough to burn, and then planted them anew between the stumps. They ate the dry flour in a manner which baffled all attempts at imitation; for, taking it between their fingers, they tossed it into their mouths so neatly that not a single grain fell beside. No European ever tried to perform this feat without powdering his face or his clothes, to the amusement of the savages. When the mandioc failed, what they called stick-flour (in Portuguese *farinha de pao*) was made from the wood of the urucuri-iba, which they cut in pieces and bruised; and this being less liable to corrupt than the mandioc, is now generally used in the Brazilian ships. The mandioc supplied them also with their banqeting drink. They prepared it by a curious process, which savage man has often been ingenious enough to invent, and never cleanly enough to reject. The roots were sliced, boiled till they became soft, and set aside to cool. The young women then chewed them, after which they were returned into the vessel, which was filled with water, and once more boiled, being stirred the whole time. When this had been continued sufficiently long, the unstrained contents were poured into earthen jars of great size, which were buried up to the middle in the floor of the house; these were closely stopt, and in the course of two days fermentation took place. They had an odd superstition, that if it was made by men it would be good for nothing. They never ate at their drinking parties, nor ever desisted from drinking while one drop of liquor remained; but having exhausted all in one house, removed to the next, and so on till they had drank out all in the town. Fond as the native Brazilians were of fermented liquors, they were as nice in the choice of water as we are respecting wine, and wondered at the imprudence or ignorance of the Europeans in seeming to be indifferent concerning the quality of what they drank. They preferred the sweetest, lightest, and such as deposited no sediment, and they kept it in vessels of porous pottery, so that it was kept cool by constant transudation. Pure water exposed to the morning dew, and to the air, was a favourite remedy both with the native and Portuguese empirics; the air and dew were supposed to temper it, and to separate its terrestrial from its aërial parts. It is subject of speculation, whether the philosophy of this quackery could have been of savage growth?

6. *Marriages.*—No man married till he had taken an enemy, nor was suffered to partake of the drinking-feast while he remained single. As soon as a girl became marriageable, her hair was cut off and her back scarified, and she wore a necklace of the teeth of beasts till the hair had grown again. The scars thus made were considered honourable ornaments. Cotton cords were tied round her waist and round the fleshy part of both arms; they denoted a state of maidenhood, and if any but a maiden wore them, they were persuaded that the *anhangu* would fetch her away. This seems to have been a gratuitous superstition; it cannot have been invented for the purpose of keeping the women chaste till marriage, for these bands were broken without fear, and incontinence was not regarded as an offence. Chastity, like compassion, is one of the virtues of civilization; the seeds are in us, but will not grow up without culture. Their custom of herding together in large and undivided dormitories produced an obvious and pernicious effect: all decency was destroyed by it; universal lewdness was the consequence; and this in its turn led to the most loathsome of all outrages against human nature. If a man was tired of a wife he gave her away, and he took as many as he pleased. The first had some privileges; she had a separate birth in the dormitory, and a field which she cultivated for her own use. These privileges however did not prevent her from being envious of those who supplanted her; and the wives who found themselves neglected, consoled themselves by initiating the boys in debauchery. The husbands seem to have known nothing of jealousy; it cannot perhaps exist without love, and love also is a refinement. There prevailed among them the Jewish custom, that the brother or nearest kinsman of the deceased took his widow to wife.

7. *Condition of women among them.*—The more brutal the tribe, the worse always is the treatment of the women. The Tupinambas were in many respects an improved race; their wives had something more than their due share of labour, but they were not treated with brutality, and their]

[condition was on the whole happy. They set and dug the mandioc; they sowed and gathered the maize. An odd superstition prevailed, that if a sort of earth-almond, which the Portuguese call *amendoens*, was planted by men, it would not grow. The Tupinambas were fond of acting upon a physical theory; and it is probable, that in this allotment of agricultural labours, they proceeded upon the same hypothesis as the more barbarous savages of the Orinoco, who explained it to Gumilla when he remontrated against it. Father, said they, you do not understand our custom, and that is the reason why you do not like it. Women know how to bring forth, which is a thing that we do not know. When they sow and plant, the stalk of maize produces two or three heads, the root of mandioc two or three baskets full, and every thing multiplies in like manner from their hands. Spinning and weaving, for they had a sort of loom, were properly the women's work. Having taken the cotton from the pod, they pulled it abroad; no distaff was used; the spindle was about a foot long and a finger thick; it was passed through a little ball, and the thread fastened to the top; this they twirled between the hands, and sent spinning into the air: they could do it as they walked. In this manner they made cords strong enough for their hammocs, and likewise so fine a thread, that a waistcoat woven of it, which De Lery took to France, was mistaken there for silk. When their hammoc was dirty, as it must soon have been soiled by the smoke of their everlasting fires, they bleached it by means of a sort of gourd, which, when cut in pieces, boiled, and stirred, raised a lather, and being used as soap, made the cotton white as snow. The women were skilful potters. They dried their vessels in the sun, then inverted them, and covered them with dry bark, to which they set fire, and thus baked them sufficiently. Many of the American tribes carried this art to great perfection; there are some who bury their dead in jars large enough to receive them erect. The Tupinambas, by means of some white liquid, glazed the inside of their utensils so well, that it is said the potters in France could not do it better. The outside was generally finished with less care; those however in which they kept their food were frequently painted in scrolls and flourishes, intricately intertwisted and nicely executed, but after no pattern; nor could they copy what they had once produced. This earthen ware was in common use, and De Lery observes, that in this respect the savages were better furnished than those persons in his own country who fed from trenchers and wooden bowls. They made baskets both of wicker-work and of straw.

8. *Other customs of the Tupi tribes.*—The men were not deficient in ingenuity. They cut the trunk of the Goayambira, a tree which is about the girth of a man's leg, in lengths of ten or twelve palms, and slipt the bark off whole; this served them as a case for their bows and arrows. Bark canoes they made whole. The tree which was used for this purpose is called by Stade *ygaywera*; they took off the bark in one piece, then keeping the middle straight and stretched by means of thwarts, they curved and contracted the two ends by fire, and the boat was made. The bark was about an inch in thickness; the canoe commonly four feet wide, and some 40 in length; some would carry thirty persons. They seldom went more than half a league from the coast, and if the weather was bad, they landed and carried the canoe on shore. Their modes of fishing evinced much dexterity; yet it is remarkable that they had not applied the net to this purpose, as their hammocs were of net-work. They pierced the fish with arrows, and if a larger one carried the arrow down, would dive to the depth of six fathoms in pursuit. Such was their power in the water that they caught fish by the hand, and did not fear to attack the great water-snake in its own element. Another method was by beating the water, while some of the party were ready with gourds, scooped like a bowl, to slip under the smaller fry, as they rose, stunned or stupified, to the surface. For angling they used a thorn, till hooks were introduced among them; these were what the children were particularly desirous of obtaining from the Europeans. When they went on the water to angle, it was upon a raft composed of five or six lengths of wood, about arm thick, fastened together with withes, just long and wide enough to support them; on this they sat with their legs extended, and paddled out to sea. Sometimes they dammed a stream and poisoned the water. This art, though generally known among the American Indians, seems no where to have been generally used; partly perhaps because they had discovered that it was destructive to the young fry, and also because it requires no exertion of skill, and affords none of the pleasure and uncertainty of pursuit. They preserved fish by drying it on the *boucan*, (a method which preserves it from becoming putrid, and from worms, but not from a species of mite, which is very destructive), and then reducing it to powder. In catching monkeys for their European customers they were less ingenious; they had no]

[better device than to bring the animal down with an arrow, and then heal the wound. They were fond of taming birds and of teaching parrots to talk. Some of these birds were at perfect liberty, and flew whither they would, yet were so familiar with those who fed and fondled them, that they would come from the woods at a call. Lizards were suffered to live in their houses; so also was a large species of harmless snake. Dogs were soon obtained from the Portuguese, and in less than half a century after the discovery of the new world, European poultry were domesticated among half the tribes of South America. The Tupinambas had a method of dying their feathers with Brazil wood: they kept them in large hollow canes, which were closed with wax, to preserve them from a mischievous species of moth, called *arauers;* these insects made quick work with leather; cuirasses and bucklers were soon skinned by them; and if the carcase of a beast was left uncovered for a single night, they would make the bones clean by the morning.

9. *Their treatment of strangers.*—As soon as a guest arrived at one of their villages, he went, if he was a stranger, to the dwelling of the chief, at the entrance of whose birth a hammoc was swung for him. The chief then came and questioned him, while the others sat round and listened in silence. The elders afterwards consulted apart concerning him, whether he were an enemy who was come to spy out their weakness: an enemy had little chance of escaping their penetration, and if he were detected he was put to death. But if the new-comer had formerly been a guest, he went to the same family which he had before visited, and whose privilege it was to exercise the rights of hospitality towards him for ever after: if he betook himself to another host, it was an affront to them. The master of the family resigned to him his own hammoc, and the wife brought him food before they asked any questions. Then the women came round, and seated themselves on the floor, hid their faces with their hands, and began to lament, he also joining in the lamentation, and not unfrequently shedding real tears. This custom prevails extensively among the Indians, and is more natural than may perhaps immediately be perceived: for the feeling which first rises is of the lapse of time since their last meeting, of the friends whom they have lost during that interval, and of the changes and chances of human life. It is remarkable that they had no propensity to thieving. On De Lery's first visit to them, one took his hat and put it on; another girded on his sword to his naked side; a third dressed himself in his doublet. He was a little alarmed at being thus undressed, but it was their custom, and every thing was soon restored. They were a grateful race, and remembered that they had received gifts after the giver had forgotten it. They were liberal, as ready to bestow as to ask; whatever the house contained was at the guest's service, and any one might partake their food. They were willing, and even watchful to oblige; if an European, whom they liked, was weary when travelling in their company, they would cheerfully carry him.

10. *Treatment of the sick, &c.*—It is among the worst parts of their character, that they were unfeeling to the sick, and when they thought the case hopeless, neglected to give them food, so that many died rather of want than of disease. In their burials they tied fast the limbs of the dead man, that he might not be able to get up, and infest his friends with his visits; and whoever happened to have any thing which had belonged to the dead, produced it, that it might be buried with him, lest he should come and claim it. The nearest relation dug the grave: when the wife died it was the husband's office, and he assisted to lay her there. One cause which retarded the improvement of the Tupi tribe was the practice of frequently removing their habitations. They never remained longer in one place than the palm thatch of their houses lasted: as soon as that rotted and let in the rain, instead of repairing it, they migrated. This was not because the adjoining soil had been exhausted, but from a persuasion that change of abode was essential to health; and a superstition, that if they departed from the custom of their forefathers, they should be destroyed. When they removed, the women were the beasts of burthen, and carried the hammocs, pots, wooden pestles and mortars, and all other household stock. The husband only took his weapons, and the wife, says Marcgraff, is loaded like a mule. She swings a great basket behind her by a band which passes over the forehead, carries another on her head, and has several empty gourds, which are for drinking vessels, hanging at her side; one of these serves as a saddle for the child, who sits astride it, and holds on. Being thus equipped, she carries the parrot in one hand, and leads the dog with the other. If it rained while they were on their way, they fixed two stakes in the ground, and made a thatch with palm leaves, sufficient against wind and weather for the service of the night.

11. *The first bishop.*—We shall here resume the thread of our history: The number of Jesuits soon began to increase, and in the year 1552 there arrived in Brazil D. Pedro Fernandes Sardinha, as bishop of Brazil; bringing with him priests,]

[canons, and dignitaries, and church ornaments of every kind for his cathedral: he had studied and graduated at Paris, had held the office of vicar-general in India, and, unhappily for himself, was now sent to Bahía. At this time no better colonists could be sent out than the clergy, for none were employed upon this mission except such as were selected for their peculiar fitness for the service. From the time of its earliest discovery, the French had frequented the coasts of Brazil, though the first regular attempt at establishing themselves was in the Rio de Janeiro, under Nicholas Durand de Villegagnon, in 1558. The wars of the Portuguese with the French being a subject of little interest, we pass on to the period when the kingdom was divided into two governments, which was in the year 1572.

12. *Brazil divided into two governments.*—St. Sebastian's was the seat of the new one, which began with the captaincy of Puerto Seguro, and included every thing south of it. The French, driven as they had repeatedly been from Brazil, whenever they attempted to form even a factory there, would not abandon the trade of that country. They indeed made a stand at Paraiba in 1583, but even here they were dislodged.

13. *Intercourse of the English with Brazil.*—It was about the same time that the subjection of Portugal to Spain had involved Brazil in hostilities with the English, who till now had never appeared there as enemies, though they had traded with the Indians before the foundation of St. Salvador. Be it observed, that Englishmen were hated by all the Spaniards in America, and were considered as pirates.

14. *Their expeditions.*—The first act of hostility which the English committed in Brazil was under Fenton, and in this they were not the aggressors; but Brazil was now become a Spanish colony, and therefore exposed to the depredations of every freebooter. Three years after Fenton's return, in 1586, another expedition was destined for the S. sea, and its instructions were not equally pacific. The Earl of Cumberland was at the charge of this adventure, of which Robert Withrington had the command; it was joined by two other privateers, one of which was fitted out by Raleigh. After this expedition followed two others, one under Cavendish in 1592, the other under Lancaster in 1594, both inconsiderable alike in their means and intent.

Chap. III.

1. *Marañan and Para formed into a state independent of Brazil.*—The wars between the French and the Portuguese up to the year 1624 are also little worthy of note; but the consequence of them was, that Marañan and Para were separated from the general government of Brazil with the title of *estado* or state, and Francisco Coelho de Carvalho was appointed the first governor. The evil days however of Brazil were now drawing on, and the Portuguese, instead of extending their settlements in that country, were on the point of losing all that they possessed there.

2. *A Dutch company formed.*—In 1623 a Dutch company was formed, full powers being given them, and all other subjects of the United States being prohibited during a term of 24 years from trading to America, or to the opposite coast of Africa, between the cape of Good Hope and the tropic of Cancer. The company were to render an account of their proceedings every sixth year. A fleet sailed in December under the command of Jacob Willekens; his admiral being the famous Pieter Heyne, who from being a common sailor had risen to that rank. The fleet made for St. Salvador, and this capital was taken with comparatively no resistance. The Portuguese were aware of the value of their colonies; 100,000 crowns were given by the city of Lisbon towards the expences of government for the deliverance of St. Salvador; the Duke of Braganza made a voluntary contribution of 20,000, the Duke of Caminha of 16,500. The nobles, perceiving that for the first time the court of Madrid was zealous for the welfare of Portugal, and flattered in that the king had written to them with his own hand requesting their exertions, offered with unexampled readiness their persons and property to the public service. Men who had held the highest offices embarked as volunteers, among others Affonso de Noronha, who had been viceroy in India; nor was there a noble family in Portugal but had some of its sons in this armament. The capitulation of the Dutch was the natural consequence.

3. *War with the Dutch.*—In 1629 a Dutch fleet, consisting of more than fifty sail, under Henrick Loncq, as general in chief, arrived at Brazil; Pieter Adrian was admiral; colonel Wardenburg commanded the troops. They sailed from Holland in small divisions; eight ships, with the general on board, fell in with the Spanish fleet off Teneriffe, and, inferior as they were in numbers, beat it off. They reached the cape de Verds in September, but the forces under Wardenburg did not sail from the Texel till late in the succeeding month. The whole expedition consisted of about 7000 men, half of whom were soldiers. In 1634 the Dutch commissioners, who had been dispatched to Europe for reinforcements, returned]

[with 3500 men; and it is worthy of observation, that the force which Holland sent out to conquer Brazil, exceeded what Spain would send to protect it in more than the proportion of ten to one. Four years afterwards, not without several remonstrances on the part of the Brazilians, the trade was thrown open, reserving to the company the traffic in slaves, in instruments of war, and in Brazilian woods. But all persons high in office were prohibited from trading altogether, lest they should abuse their power for the sake of profit. One of the senators returning to Holland about this time, laid before the West India company a detailed account of the state of their conquests. They were now in possession of six provinces, extending from Seregipe to Seara. The first of these had been utterly laid waste by Giesselin and Schoppe when they conquered it; the latter had only a single fort garrisoned by forty men, but it supplied the Dutch sometimes with allies, and with such articles as the natives collected for traffic. Pernambuco, the most important of these captaincies, contained five towns, Garazu or Iguaraçu, Olinda, Recife, Bella Pojuca, and Serinhaem; it had also several villages which were equal to small towns in size. Before the Dutch invasion, there had been 121 sugar-works, each itself a village; but 34 of these were now deserted. In Itamaraca 14 works were still employed, of 23 which flourished before the conquest. Paraiba had suffered less; 18 were at work, and only two had been destroyed. Rio Grande had originally but two, and one was ruined. In the whole of the Dutch captaincies 120 were going on; 46 had been stopt. The tenths of their produce were leased at the following rates; those of Pernambuco for 148,500 florins; Itamaraca and Gojana for 19,000; Paraiba 54,000. A tax called the *pensam*, upon the Pernambuco sugar-works, was leased for 26,000. The small tenths, as they were called, made the whole amount to 280,900 florins.

4. *Want of colonists.*—The country had severely suffered from the Dutch invasion; large tracts were devastated, and more inhabitants had been cut off, than would in many long years be supplied by the slow course of nature. The city of Recife had thriven; it was the seat of government, the chief military and naval post, and the great commercial mart, and houses were crowded there wherever room could be found to place them. There were Dutchmen who looked on in hope to the days when Recife would be another Tyre; and could these men have inspired their countrymen with their own generous and enterprising spirit, that anticipation would have been realized. They cried aloud for colonists; send over to us, they said, your handicrafts, whose utmost industry at home can scarcely supply for them the absolute wants of life; here they may speedily enrich themselves. Three, four, and six florins a day, were the wages for builders and carpenters; that kind of mechanical work which the sugar-engines required, was still more highly paid. Three sorts of men, they said, were wanted in Brazil: men of capital, who would speculate in sugar-works, artificers, and persons in the employ of the company, who, when they retired from their offices, would betake themselves to agriculture, and settle themselves as quietly as upon their native soil. With such men the country would soon be as flourishing as the Dutch had found it.

5. *The Jews.*—The Portuguese were held in subjection only by fear; but many Portuguese Jews from Holland had taken their abode in a country where they could speak their own language as well as enjoy their own religion. These were excellent subjects; they exercised the characteristic industry of their original nation, secure of enjoying its fruits under a free government. Some of the Portuguese Brazilians also, gladly throwing off the mask which they had so long been compelled to wear, joined their brethren of the synagogue. The open joy with which they now celebrated their ceremonies attracted too much notice; it excited horror in the Catholics, and even the Dutch themselves, less liberal than their own laws, pretended that the toleration of Holland did not extend to Brazil; the senate conceded to, and perhaps partook of the popular feeling, and hence arose the edict by which the Jews were ordered to perform their rites more in private.

6. *The savages.*—The native savages, whose numbers from the Lagoas to the Potengi were estimated now at less than 2000 fighting men, had little reason to rejoice in their change of masters. Nothing but the desire of obtaining European commodities could induce them to work at all, and these commodities were now more easily attainable; yet more work was required from them, because Negroes were scarcer and dearer than they had formerly been, some having faithfully followed kind masters in their emigration, others having gone over to the Dutch to obtain their freedom, others again more wisely joining their brethren at the Palmares. The article in most estimation among them was Osnaburgh linen,—with that which was manufactured at Rouen and at Steinfurt they had been overstocked. The savages never could be persuaded to hire themselves for a longer term than twenty days: a Dutch overseer]

resided in every village to keep them to their task, and see that their employers paid them fairly; before the time expired they generally demanded their wages with a suspicious feeling, for which there was probably enough reason; and when they were paid they not unfrequently fled from the unfinished job. Many employments which used to be exercised by Negroes, were now required from them, and they often took to flight in consequence.

7. *Dutch missionaries.*—A few Dutch missionaries laboured to teach them a Lutheran instead of a Popish creed; but did not succeed in making any proselytes.

8. *Force of the Dutch.*—The military force of the Dutch in Brazil amounted only to 6180 men, to whom it was supposed 1000 Indians might be added. This whole force was required for garrisons; there was none to spare for pursuing their successes, nor even for defending the country against the marauding parties of the Portuguese. Under any minister but Olivares, Spain would have extirpated them in one campaign. The Dutch senator confessed in his memorial, that they owed their safety more to the negligence of the enemy than to their own strength.

9. *Their successes.*—It is true, that in the course of about 13 years, the company had fitted out 800 ships, which cost 90,000,000 of livres, 3,750,000*l.* In this space of time they captured 545 vessels belonging to their enemies, which, with the cargoes, sold for 180,000,000 of livres, 7,500,000*l.* The dividend had never been below 20 per cent. and had often risen to 50. They had, by taking advantage of the delays and misconduct of their opponents, subjugated, in the space of seven years, the captainships of Pernambuco, Tamaraca, Paraiba, and Rio Grande. In short, their efforts were attended with such astonishing success in this and other parts of America, that from the time of the consolidation of the West India company in 1624 to 1637, they had destroyed and taken from the Spaniards and Portuguese money and merchandize of various kinds, to the value of 45,000,000 of florins, or 4,500,000*l.* of our money; and out of 800 ships fitted out against them by the crown of Spain, they took or destroyed 547.

10. *Feats of Count Maurice.*—Elated with the acquisition of this wealth, which flowed into Amsterdam instead of Lisbon, the company had resolved to attempt the conquest of the whole of the Brazils, and had entrusted this enterprise to Maurice of Nassau, a near relation of the Prince of Orange, and who had already greatly distinguished himself in the service of the states. The Count, after a very obstinate resistance, defeated the Portuguese, and forced their camp at Porto Cabelo, though strongly entrenched. After this he laid siege to the fortress of Povacaon, and forced its garrison, of 600 men, to surrender. Count Maurice next took the town of Openeda, on the river of St. Francis, where he erected a fort, as well as another at the mouth of the river, by which he effectually covered his new conquests, after which he returned to Olinda. During his stay in this city, he was sedulously occupied in organizing the civil and military government, and in fitting out two fleets. One of these, under the command of Admiral Lichthart, was ordered to attack the *s.* coast of Brazil, while the other, commanded by Commodore Hanskins, was destined to a service of still greater importance, that of securing a station on the opposite shore of Africa. With this view, it was resolved to attack the Portuguese castle of St. Goerge de la Mina, on the coast of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of which the Dutch possessed a strong settlement. Commodore Hanskins therefore joined the Dutch governor of this place on the 25th of July, when, attacking the above-mentioned castle, which was then deemed one of the most formidable in that part of the world, they obliged it, after a siege of some length, to surrender. Having thus succeeded in his enterprise, the commodore returned to Olinda, where he was received by Count Maurice with all that distinction which the achievement merited. The campaign of 1638 was equally glorious and successful on the part of the Dutch; for in that year the Count took the capital of the captainship of Segerippa, and reduced the whole province under the subjection of the Dutch. These splendid successes induced the natives of Seara, one of the *n.* captainships, to declare in their favour, and to offer, as the price of their restoration to liberty, to assist them against the Portuguese; on which, a body of troops being sent to join them, these united forces soon reduced the whole district. Count Maurice now determined to attack St. Salvador, in the bay of All Saints, which was in some measure considered as the capital of all Brazil; and with this view he embarked all the troops he could spare for this expedition at Olinda, and landed them in the bay, expecting by the promptness of his measures to take the Portuguese by surprise. He succeeded, indeed, and without much resistance, in making himself master of the strong fort of Albert, of that of St. Bartholomew, and of the celebrated castle of St. Philip; and encouraged by this success, he erected two batteries, with the view of attacking fort Roses, which covered the

city on one side, and a horn-work on the other. Between these lay a piece of ground covered with shrubs and bushes, where the Portuguese governor had posted himself with 400 men. This disposition was attended with the most serious consequences to the Dutch; for, after an obstinate engagement, attempting to retire by that way, they were attacked in the rear, and lost four officers of distinction, besides their principal engineer, and 300 of their best men; on which Count Maurice, abandoning the post he had taken, raised the siege with great precipitation. In the mean time the Spanish government sent out, in the beginning of 1640, Count de las Torres with a fleet of large and small vessels, amounting to 93 sail, having 12,000 men on board. Count Maurice awaited his approach, with 41 men of war, within four miles of the coast of Olinda. This last fleet was commanded, under the Count, by Admiral Loos, a man of the most determined courage and bravery. These hostile fleets met and engaged, on the 12th of January, near the island of Tamaraca, and after a contest which lasted four days, the Dutch gained a complete victory. But an event at this time occurred in Europe, which completely changed the state of affairs in Brazil.

The Portuguese had never been thoroughly satisfied with their situation, nor enjoyed much prosperity since their subjugation to the Spanish yoke in 1581. Philip II. it should appear, had deemed it better to reign over an enslaved nation than one owing its allegiance to the affection and good-will of the people; and in almost every instance did he sacrifice the glory of the Portuguese name to those narrow and mistaken ideas of policy. This prince had, however, the address to conceal his real intentions under the most specious and honourable pretexts; but his son, who pursued the same pernicious maxims of government, suffered the Portuguese to be deprived of a number of conquests which had been acquired at the expence of much blood and treasure, and had proved to them a source of glory, power, and riches. The successor of this weak monarch, possessing still less understanding than even his father, openly attacked the administration, the laws, and privileges of the Potuguese people; and to this impolitic conduct he is said to have been instigated by the advice of Olivares, with a view to provoke a revolt, that he might obtain over them the rights of a conqueror.

11. *King John IV.*—A short time however evinced how unwise had been his plans for these repeated outrages; for a conspiracy, which during three years had been organizing with uncommon secrecy, and had united in one interest all the Portuguese whom Spain had laboured to divide, burst out with incredible fury in December 1640, when Philip IV. was ignominiously expelled from Portugal, and the Duke of Braganza, by title of John IV. placed on the throne of his ancestors. The example of the capital was soon followed by the rest of the kingdom, as well as by what remained of the colonies, settled under happier auspices in Asia, Africa, and America. The new king had scarcely ascended the throne before he united his interest and resentments with those of the English, the French, and, in short, with all the enemies of Spain. On the 23d of June 1641, he concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with the United Provinces for Europe, and a 10 years truce for the East and West Indies. Prince Maurice, who had foreseen that such an event would naturally result from the changes which had take place in Portugal, resolved to embrace the present opportunity of regaining the captainship of Segerippa, which had been wrested from him by the Portuguese. He also reduced the island of Loanda, on the coast of Conga, and that of St. Thomas, which lies directly under the equinoctial line; after which he dispatched Admiral Lichthart and Commodore Hanskins with six men of war and an equal number of frigates, in order to reduce the island of Marañan and the town of St. Lewis. Having effected this service, the rest of the districts submitted of course, so that towards the conclusion of the year 1641 the Dutch possessed seven out of the 14 captainships into which Brazil was divided. As most of these successes were obtained after the publication of the truce abovementioned, a remonstrance was addressed to the states-general by the Portuguese ambassador, representing in strong terms the unjustifiable nature of such proceedings. Some of the places-in question they refused, under one specious pretence or another, to relinquish; and though orders were sent out for the delivering up others, these injunctions were drawn up in such a vague manner, that most of the Dutch governors in Brazil refused to comply with them.

12. *Refined policy of the Portuguese.*—While these unjustifiable proceedings rendered the Portuguese more anxious than ever to expel the Dutch wholly from Brazil, they had recourse to a most wise and refined piece of policy, in order to forward the accomplishment of their designs. They magnified the wisdom of the Dutch government, apparently confided in their promises, and readily acquiesced in the validity of the excuses which]

[they offered for their non-performance. Thrown off their guard, by what they supposed the friendly dispositions of their neighbours, Count Maurice and the directors of the West India company conceived they had nothing now to dread, either from the natives or the Portuguese; but even these arts of their rivals would not probably have led to their final overthrow, had it not been for the narrow and illiberal views of the company itself. Fully confident that the Dutch had secured a firm and permanent settlement in Brazil, they dispatched orders to Count Maurice to adopt such measures as would augment their revenue, by forwarding vast cargoes of sugar, and the other commodities of the country: they particularly enjoined him not to receive the debts of the company in small sums, but to enforce payment all at once. Count Maurice remonstrated against these orders, and represented to the company the inconveniences and distress which would attend their execution. He represented to them, that the country had only enjoyed a short state of tranquillity, after a long-protracted and expensive war; that most of the company's debtors were Portuguese, who had settled in their territories, and hitherto acted in the most honourable manner, and therefore ought to be treated with liberality, and not urged to extremities; but the company were deaf to his arguments. They knew that Brazil was a rich country; and indulging a truly mercantile spirit, they could see no reason why all that it produced should not be instantly shipped for Holland. Other parts of Count Maurice's conduct likewise afforded them a subject of discontent. Opposite to the Receiffe is situated a commodious island, upon which he ordered a town to be built, and well fortified, chiefly out of the ruins of Olinda. This town, to which he gave the name of Mauriceburgh, in a short time became so extensive, that he united it to the Receiffe, which was become the centre of the Dutch commerce, by means of a stone bridge. These improvements, which were undertaken for the public benefit, and with a view of securing the company's capital from accidents, were not relished by the proprietors, as the expence attending them amounted to above 40,000*l.*; but what created in their minds still greater discontent, was the splendid palace built by Count Maurice for his own use. This magnificent edifice was erected in such a situation as to command an extensive prospect both by sea and land; it was surrounded by gardens, elegantly laid out, and planted with citrons, lemons, figs, and other fruit-trees. In its front was a marble battery, rising gradually from the river-side, upon which were mounted 10 pieces of cannon. The Count also possessed a large villa at a short distance in the country, encompassed by fine gardens adorned with fish-ponds, and protected by strong walls; the whole being so disposed as to serve at once for the purposes of pleasure and the defence of the city, which it covered on that side as a fort. Within the fortifications were also laid out extensive parks and meadows, which, by judicious management, became capable of producing every thing necessary for the subsistence of the garrison, and in the disposition of which, utility and beauty were equally combined.

13. *The Count recalled to Europe.*—Thus did Count Maurice expend the treasures, which were the fruits of his conquests and victories, in the improvement of the colony, which an individual of less generosity would have appropriated to his own private advantage. But this disinterested and public-spirited conduct, which ought to have ensured to him the applause and gratitude of his country, appears to have produced a contrary effect; for while thus employed, it was finally resolved to recal him, as the only means of drawing from the colony such a revenue as would be proportional to the expectations of the company. In consequence of this order, the Count sailed for Europe with a fleet of 13 large ships, and near 3000 soldiers on board; while, in conformity with the instructions he had received, and with the economical scheme of government to be pursued in future, only 18 companies were left for the defence of the whole of the Dutch settlements.

Chap. IV.

After the recal of Count Maurice, the government of the Dutch possessions in Brazil was bestowed on Hamel, a merchant of Amsterdam; Bassis, a goldsmith of Haerlem; and Bullestraat, a carpenter of Middleburgh. To this council the decision of all commercial affairs was in future to be confined.

These successors to the illustrious warrior and statesman who had hitherto ruled the colony, were men of unimpeachable integrity and solid good sense, but with narrow minds, and wholly unacquainted with the science of government. Under their administration the face of affairs became for a short time changed; every department of commerce seemed to be animated with new life and vigour; and in the year following, a greater quantity of sugar and other commodities was sent home to Europe than had ever been received in the same space of time before.

1. *Impolitic conduct of the Dutch West India com-*]

[*pany.*—This dawn of prosperity proved however altogether illusory. They had sent to Holland the very produce of the lands which Count Maurice had assigned for maintaining the fortifications in a proper state of defence, by which means they were suffered to fall into ruin. They even sold the arms and ammunition, and granted passports on the most easy terms to every soldier who was desirous of returning to the mother country. They compelled the Portuguese, who lived under their jurisdiction, to liquidate their debts to the company all at once, which rendered many of them insolvent; and in other cases they forced the cultivators to resign the entire price of their productions, till their demands should be fully satisfied. By this conduct the public strength was annihilated, and the Portuguese began to entertain hopes that they might free themselves from the galling bondage of a foreign yoke. The last stipulation, which deprived them of those comforts and conveniencies to which they had been accustomed, above all stimulated them to attempt the recovery of their just rights.

2. *Conspiracy of Viera.*—At the head of this conspiracy was Juan Fernandez Viera, a Portuguese of obscure birth, who, from being a page to one of the magistrates of Olinda, had risen to be an agent, and afterwards an opulent merchant. His inflexible integrity had gained him universal esteem, and the generosity of his character had attached to him many warm and sincere friends. It was the intention of Viera and his associates to put their designs in execution on the 24th of June 1645, in the midst of the capital of Pernambuco, at an entertainment to be given at Viera's house, in honour of his marriage with one of the daughters of Antonio Cavalcante, who was himself a warm adherent to the cause. To this festival were invited most of the officers and principal people in the service of the company, whom the conspirators intended to seize, and then immediately attack the people, who would be wholly unprepared for their defence. The plot, however, was discovered at the moment of its execution; but such was the consternation of the Dutch at this discovery, that Viera and his associates succeeded in escaping into the neighbouring woods, where they formed themselves into a body, and immediately took up arms. Viera now assumed the character of general and commander in chief. His name, his virtues, and the popularity of his projects, soon collected round him the Brazilians, the Portuguese soldiers, and even the colonists. Assisted by Colonel Diaz, with a few Portuguese troops, and the Brazilian, Cameron, the idol of his people, with a numerous body of natives, he fixed his headquarters at Pojug, a town between the Receiffe and cape St. Augustine; so that he commenced the war in the very heart of the Dutch dominions. Alarmed at these hostile proceedings, the council issued a proclamation, promising pardon to all those who would return to their duty, with the exception of Viera, Cavalcante, and Aragousa. They gave the command of a few ill-appointed troops to Huys, on whom they conferred the title of general; and dispatched two captains to the Portuguese viceroy, at the bay of All Saints, to remonstrate against this infraction of the truce.

The viceroy received these gentlemen with all the politeness and courtesy which their rank demanded, and replied to them, with much seeming frankness, that he was unquestionably answerable for the conduct of the inhabitants of that part of Brazil under the dominion of Portugal; and if they had broken the truce, he would give the Dutch every satisfaction they could reasonably desire; but if the Portuguese settled in the Dutch territories had been induced by oppression or any other cause to take up arms, he did not conceive himself amenable for their conduct. Notwithstanding this declaration, it is affirmed that he clandestinely encouraged those who had begun hostilities; and that even on the present occasion he had secretly prevailed on Captain Hoogstrate, one of the gentlemen charged with this negociation, to deliver up the important post of St. Augustine, of which he was the governor.

3. *Admiral Bonavides arrives with a fleet.*—While this negociation was going forward, General Huys, attacking Colonel Cameron, was defeated with the loss of 100 men. About the same time Admiral Salvador Correa de Bonavides appeared with a formidable fleet on the coast, on which Admiral Lichthart, though he had with him at the time only five men of war, offered him battle. The Portuguese commander, however, declined the combat, alleging that he had no orders to act against the Dutch, but only to land a body of men on his sovereign's dominions. But these troops were no sooner landed than they entered the Dutch territories in a hostile manner, making themselves masters of every place which fell in their way; on which General Huys was ordered by the council to retreat, but having waited for an officer whom he had dispatched to bring off some valuable effects, and escort a party of ladies to a place of safety, he was surrounded by the Portuguese, who made him and his whole army prisoners.

4. *Bonavides attacked and beaten by Admiral*]

[*Lichthart.*—Orders were now dispatched to Admiral Lichthart to attack the Portuguese ships wherever he could find them, and in consequence of these orders he had soon an opportunity of exhibiting a fresh proof of his skill and courage; for with four ships, a frigate, and a bark, he attacked a Portuguese fleet of 17 sail, captured three of the largest ships, together with the admiral, burnt and sunk most of the rest, and killed 700 men. On the news of this victory, the hopes of the council began to revive, when they received information that Hoogstrate had yielded up the post of St. Augustine. This officer, with the price of his treachery, raised a regiment of 650 Brazilians, of whom he was made colonel by the Portuguese, and appearing at their head against his countrymen, behaved with great resolution and fidelity in the service of his new masters. In a short time the Portuguese, owing to the great superiority of their force, made themselves masters of all the strong places in Pernambuco, and at length blocked up the Receiffe, the only remaining stronghold of the Dutch.

5. *Open rupture between Holland and Portugal.*—As soon as the news of these transactions reached Holland, the Portuguese ambassador endeavoured to allay the irritation they had produced, by representing that his most faithful Majesty had no concern in them whatever. Notwithstanding these representations, however, the Dutch government fitted out a fleet of 52 men of war, under the command of Admiral Blankert, whom they nominated admiral of Brazil, Guinea, and Angola. He was accompanied on this expedition by Colonels Shuppen and Henderson, who had acquired much celebrity in the service of Count Maurice; and thus an open rupture commenced between Holland and Portugal.

The delays and disasters encountered by this fleet on its passage were so great, that it did not arrive at the Receiffe, till the garrison, reduced to the utmost extremity, was on the point of surrendering. The reinforcements, however, brought by this fleet, enabled the Dutch to protract the war a short time longer, and even to obtain a few trifling advantages. But at the commencement of 1647 the Portuguese again blocked up the Receiffe, where the whole Dutch forces, amounting to only 1800 men, were concentrated. This handful of troops made a gallant defence, but at length sallying out to attack the enemy in the open field, they were overpowered by numbers, and defeated with the loss of 1100 men, most of their officers, and all their artillery and amunition.

The progress of the Portuguese about this period became so rapid as to threaten the total ruin of the Dutch affairs in that part of the world; but these misfortunes, instead of stimulating them to greater exertions, produced a national despondency that tended to accelerate the destruction which was become inevitable. The province of Zealand recalled Admiral Blankert, who was accompanied on his return by most of the officers who had served under him; but similar hardships to those they had experienced in the passage out befel them on their return; so that the admiral, as well as several of his officers, died before the fleet arrived in Holland.

6. *Expedition of Admiral Witte Wittezen.*—Sieur Shuk, an agent from the governors of Brazil, who came over at the same time, drew such an affecting picture of affairs in that country, as induced the States to resolve to make a vigorous effort for the preservation of so valuable a settlement. With this view they issued orders for fitting out a fleet of 50 large men of war, and for the embarkation of 6000 troops. The command of this expedition was given to Admiral Witte Wittezen, who was esteemed one of the ablest officers in the Dutch service; and it was also resolved to send after him an additional supply of 5 or 6000 more troops. The admiral sailed towards the end of the year 1650; and after encountering very stormy weather on the passage, he at length arrived on the coast of Pernambuco; but instead of a colony he found only an hospital of sick, maimed, and infirm; and in place of the fortresses he was sent to succour, church-yards filled with the bodies of those brave men who had preceded him, and found their graves in the new world.

Such being the posture of affairs, the admiral resolved, notwithstanding his orders, to return home without delay; and this resolution he put immediately into practice, leaving the colony in a worse situation, if possible, than he found it; for which conduct he was called to account by the States General, though he found means to justify himself to their satisfaction. In short, ill-fortune still continued to pursue the Dutch; and towards the conclusion of the year 1653, the Portuguese government, who now avowedly assisted Viera, sent a fleet of 16 large men of war to attack the Receiffe by sea, which so dismayed the garrison, that they absolutely refused to fight; and in the following year the few remaining republicans who had escaped famine and the sword evacuated Brazil, in consequence of a capitulation signed the 28th of January 1654.

7. *Evacuation of the Dutch.*—Thus did the]

[Dutch, by an ill-judged parsimony, joined to a number of unfortunate and unforeseen circumstances, relinquish a conquest which, under a more liberal policy, might have become one of the richest and most flourishing of the European colonies in the new world. The sensation created in the mother country by the news of this untoward event, and the fury with which they demanded justice against General Sigismund Schuppen, who had commanded in chief many years in Brazil, and was governor of the Receiffe at the time of its surrender, is perfectly inconceivable. The States, in order to protect him and his officers from the resentment of an enraged populace, found it necessary to send them to prison. In this situation the general earnestly entreated to be suffered to make a public defence; and in this he recapitulated with so much clearness his own long and faithful services, and the splendid successes he had obtained under the administration of Count Maurice, while at the same time he drew such a faithful picture of the misfortunes and hardships which he and his brave companions in arms had lately sustained, that the audience dissolved into tears, and his judges honourably acquitted him.

8. *State of Brazil at that time.*—To conclude: when count Maurice, after residing eight years in Brazil, relinquished the government, he left seven captainships, one city, 30 large towns, 45 regular fortresses, 90 sail of ships, 3000 regular troops, 20,000 Dutch, 60,000 Negroes, and about twice the number of native Brazilians: but, after the expenditure of several millions of money, and the destruction of several thousands of lives, there returned to Holland, in 1655, only between 6 and 700 individuals, and these wholly destitute of property.

The peace which was a short time before this period concluded between England and the United Provinces, seemed to leave the latter at liberty to attempt the recovery of this valuable settlement.

9. *Treaty of* 1661.—But the general expectation, which anticipated this event, was disappointed by the treaty, which put an end to the hostilities between the two powers in 1661, and by which the Brazils were secured to the crown of Portugal, in consideration of 8,000,000 of livres, (333,333*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*), which that government engaged to pay, either in money or goods, to the United Provinces.

Since the above period, the Portuguese have remained in quiet possession of this extensive country. The treaty, which delivered them from the presence of an enemy by whom they had been so often humbled, was no sooner executed, than the court of Lisbon began to consider the best means of securing the future tranquillity, and increasing the riches, of their possessions.

The Portuguese visited the river Plata shortly after the Spaniards; but whatever might be their views in this excursion, it does not appear that they endeavoured to form any settlement on it till 1553, at which period they proceeded as far as Buenos Ayres, and took possession of the *n.* coast of the Spanish provinces in that quarter. This transaction seems to have been overlooked by the Spanish government, till the court of Lisbon proceeded, in 1600, to found the colony of St. Sacrament, at the extremity of the territory hitherto claimed by Spain. Hence arose a new source of jealousy and animosity, which gave rise to the most violent contests between these rival powers, and eventually stained the river Plata with blood.

10. *Variance and reconciliation between the Spanish and Portuguese.*—Spain contended that the new colony was planted in the space allotted to her by the Popes, a truth which the Portuguese attempted not to deny, but they maintained that this tract was yielded up to them by later agreements, and particularly by the treaty of 1668. After various acts of hostilities, in which the rising walls of the colony had been destroyed, and the Portuguese expelled, it was agreed, in 1681, that they should be re-instated in possession of the post they had been compelled to abandon, but that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres should have an equal right with themselves to the enjoyment of the disputed territory.

This provisional treaty was however abrogated during the war which broke out between the two crowns at the commencement of the last century; in consequence of which, the Portuguese, in 1705, were again expelled from St. Sacrament. It was once more, however, ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht, as well as the exclusive possession of the whole territory in dispute.

No sooner had hostilities ceased between these rival crowns, than the inhabitants of St. Sacrament, and those of Buenos Ayres, impelled by their mutual wants and conveniences, entered into a considerable contraband trade with each other, in which it appears that all parts of Brazil and of Peru, and even some merchants of the mother countries, were more or less engaged.

11. *Interference of old Spain.*—The Spanish government, uneasy at perceiving the treasures of the new world diverted into any other channel, with that short-sighted policy which marked all its councils in respect to its South American pos-]

[sessions, endeavoured as far as possible to limit these unauthorised connections. Asserting that the Portuguese had no right to advance beyond cannon-shot from their own walls, orders were given to occupy the *n.* banks of the Plata, from its mouth to St. Sacrament, with flocks and herds of cattle. The villages of Maldonado and Montevideo were built, and every other measure adopted to secure the possession of this intermediate domain.

These unexpected and offensive proceedings on the part of Spain quickly revived those feuds and animosities which had been suspended by their commercial intercourse with the Portuguese, and which in a little time would have been wholly forgotten. A clandestine war, to which the people were stimulated by the agents of their respective governments, was carried on for some time, and the two nations were on the brink of an open rupture, when a treaty was proposed, in 1750, that appeared well calculated to terminate the differences between these monarchies. By this treaty the Portuguese agreed to exchange the colony of St. Sacrament, and the territory annexed to it, for the seven missions established by Spain on the *e.* coast of the Uruguay. Considerable opposition was, however, expected to the execution of this treaty in America. "The Jesuits," says the Abbé Raynal, "who from their earliest origin had opened to themselves a secret road to dominion, might have objected to the dismembering of an empire which owed its existence to their labours. Independent of this great interest, they might have thought themselves responsible for the prosperity of a docile set of people, who, by throwing themselves into their arms, had entrusted them with the care of their future welfare. These tribes had not, besides, been conquered, and therefore when they submitted to Spain, they did not give to that crown the right of alienating them from its dominion. Without having reflected on the incontestible rights of nations, they might imagine that it belonged to them alone to determine what was conducive to their happiness. The horror they were well known to entertain for the Portuguese yoke, was equally capable of leading them astray, or of enlightening them." Whatever may be thought of these speculations, whether the above, or whatever other motives operated on the seven ceded provinces, it is certain that they prepared to repel by force the united armies of Spain and Portugal, which had been sent from Europe to enforce the execution of the treaty. Unfortunately, however, their military skill and conduct did not equal their love of independence; for instead of harassing the enemy, and cutting off their supplies, which they were obliged to procure from a great distance, they imprudently waited for them in the open field. Being defeated in a pitched battle with considerable slaughter, which disconcerted their measures, they abandoned their territory without another effort.

In consequence of this event, the Spaniards conceived themselves warranted to take possession of the colony of St. Sacrament, which was, however, resisted by the Portuguese, on the pretence that the inhabitants of the Uruguay were only dispersed, and would, in all probability, endeavour to regain a territory from which they had been forcibly expelled. These difficulties retarded the conclusion of the treaty, which was at length finally broken off in 1761.

12. *Treaties of* 1777 *and* 1778.---From that period these deserts once more became the theatre of war and bloodshed, till Portugal, deprived of the assistance of her most powerful allies, was at length forced to submit. By the treaties of 1777 and 1778, she relinquished for ever the colony of St. Sacrament, but received in exchange the territory of the river St. Peter, of which she had been formerly deprived.

While these enterprises were going forward on the Amazon and the Plata, the more peaceful and industrious citizens on the coast of Brazil were endeavouring to increase the useful productions of the colony, and to give respectability and permanency to her commercial undertakings.

13. *State of commerce, mines, &c.* ---- Since the prince regent came to the Brazils, the trade has increased greatly. Before this period it was carried on with Europe in large ships, similar to our East Indiamen; but it is of course now thrown open to all nations.

Mr. Humboldt, who takes for his authority the work of Correa de Serra, makes the annual produce of the mines of this kingdom amount to 29,900 Spanish marks of pure gold, the value of which, in dollars, is 4,360,000, at $145\frac{82}{100}$ dollars to the Spanish mark. This estimate we strongly suspect to be exaggerated, as 16 years ago Brazil did not furnish 20,000 marks annually, and as many years preceding, the supply from it had been diminishing every year.

Chap. V.

The 14 provinces or captainships have been already enumerated by Alcedo. Each of these provinces is under the government of a separate com-]

[mander; but though these governors are expected to conform to the general regulations enacted by the viceroy, they are wholly independent of his authority, since they receive their instructions directly from the Portuguese government, and are bound to transmit to Lisbon an account of the business transacted in their several departments. They are only appointed for three years, but their commission is usually extended beyond that period. They are prohibited by law from marrying in the country under their jurisdiction, from being concerned in any branch of trade, from accepting any present whatsoever, from receiving any emoluments for the functions of their office; and these regulations have been very rigorously adhered to for several years past. Individuals who voluntarily resign their office, or who are recalled by the government, are obliged to give an account of their conduct to commissioners appointed by the mother country; and the citizens, whatever may be their rank, are competent to impeach them. If they happen to die while in office, the bishop, in conjunction with the commanding officer and the chief magistrate, immediately assume the reins of government till the arrival of a successor.

The jurisprudence in Brazil is the same as that of the mother country. A judge resides in each district, from whose decision an appeal lies to the superior tribunals of Bahía, Rio de Janeiro, and even to those of Lisbon, if it be a question of great importance. In the districts of Para and Maranan, they are allowed, however, to appeal directly to the mother country, without being obliged to appear before the two intermediate tribunals already mentioned. In criminal cases a different practice is followed. The judge belonging to each particular district is empowered to punish petty misdemeanours; while more enormous offences are judged by the governor, assisted by a certain number of assessors appointed for this purpose. In every province there is also established an especial tribunal, in order to take cognizance of those legacies bequeathed to persons residing beyond the seas. They have no fixed salary, but are allowed to deduct five per cent. from such capitals, the remainder being transmitted to Portugal, and deposited in an office appropriated to the purpose.

The finances of each province are administered by the commandant and four magistrates; and their accounts are annually forwarded to the royal treasury at Lisbon, where they undergo a most minute inspection. The military establishment is here on the same footing as in Portugal and other European countries. The troops are at the disposal of the governor for the time being, who is entrusted with the nomination of all the officers under the rank of captain. The militia is in like manner placed under his controul. It is composed of all the citizens indiscriminately, except the *hidalgos*, or highest order of nobility, who are exempted from every kind of personal service. This body of men furnish their own uniforms; in the interior parts of the country they are only assembled in cases of absolute necessity; but at Pernambuco, Bahía, and other parts on the coast, they are exercised one month every year, during which they receive pay from the government. The Negroes and Mulattoes are embodied by themselves, but the Indians are incorporated along with the colonists. The regular troops generally amount to about 8000 men, and the militia to upwards of 30,000.

The king, as grand-master of the order of Christ, has the sole right to the tithes, as well as to the produce of the crusade; nevertheless, six bishopries have been established at different times, which are all subordinate to the archbishopric of Bahía, or Todos Santos, founded in 1552. The prelates, who fill those sees, are all of them Europeans, and their salaries, which are paid by the government, vary from 1200 to 30,000 livres (from 50*l.* to 1250*l.*)

None of the inferior clergy are paid by the government, except the missionaries; but, exclusive of an annual tribute which they receive from every family, they are paid 40 sols (1*s.* 8*d.*) for every birth, marriage, and burial; and in the districts of the mines this emolument is more than doubled. No regular convents are established by law in Brazil; but in a few of the districts, such as Bahía, and at Rio de Janeiro, some establishments have been endowed for female devotees. There are, however, more than 20 monasteries belonging to different religious orders, the two richest of which are occupied by Benedictine monks. In the gold provinces these institutions are prohibited by law; though, while in the plenitude of their power, the Jesuits had sufficient influence to evade this salutary regulation; but since the period of their expulsion, no other regular orders have been permitted to settle in those regions.

Though the professed motive for the conquest of this country was that of converting the natives to christianity, and liberal provision has been made for maintaining friars to preach the gospel to the Indians, yet of late years not one of these fathers have engaged in this dangerous and per-]

[haps hopeless undertaking. At the period Sir George Staunton visited this country, a few Italian missionaries residing at Rio, he informs us, took some pains to send among the Indians such of their tribe who frequented this city, as they were enabled to gain over to their faith by presents, as well as by persuasion, in order by that means to endeavour to convert the Indians scattered throughout the country.

No inquisition, or tribunal of the holy office, was ever legally established in the Brazils; nevertheless the colonists are not wholly independent of the power of that institution.

In the whole of the Brazils, it is computed that there are at least 600,000 slaves, who have either been born in Africa, or descended from those originally brought from that country. No particular ordinance exists respecting these slaves, though it is generally understood that they ought to be tried by the common law. About 20,000 are annually imported to keep up the number. The average price is about 30*l.* sterling each. Before being shipped from Africa, a duty of 10 *reis* per head used to be paid to the queen of Portugal's agent in that country, and which in the whole amounted to about 60,000*l.* a year. This sum went to her own private purse, and was not considered as a part of the public revenue. These ill-fated beings are clothed and fed by their masters; and a small portion of ground being allotted to each, which they are allowed two days out of the seven to cultivate for their own emolument, those among them who are laborious are sometimes by this means enabled to purchase their freedom, and which they have a right to demand at a fixed price, whenever they find themselves oppressed. To this circumstance it may perhaps be owing that there are few fugitive Negroes in Brazil, and those few are chiefly to be found in the vicinity of the mines, where they subsist on the productions of the fields. This condition in Brazil is hereditary through the mother, and is not confined to colour, many of them exhibiting every different shade from black to white. Those belonging to the crown are chiefly employed in the diamond mines, and other public works; several are also attached to the convents. The Benedictines alone have more than 1000 on their different plantations. These fathers are of opinion that the Mulattoes, or the offspring between blacks and whites, are generally endowed with much intelligence and ingenuity. Some of these children they have educated and instructed with much care and success; and one of the friars, with great triumph, mentioned to Sir George Staunton, during his stay in Brazil, that a person of a mixed breed had been lately promoted to a learned professorship at Lisbon.

Such of the Negroes, as well as the Mulattoes, who have purchased their liberty, enjoy all the rights of citizens, but they are excluded from the priesthood, and from any civil employment under government, nor can they hold a commission in the army, except in their own battalions. The colonists seldom or never marry a Negro woman, confining themselves merely to forming with them illicit connections, which are sanctioned by the manners of the country.

Had the Portuguese, instead of introducing Negro slavery, and all its attendant train of evils, into their new possessions, endeavoured, by a wise and enlightened policy, to conciliate the good will of the natives; had they endeavoured to overcome their natural indolence, by introducing among them a taste for the conveniences of civilized life; had they, in short, endeavoured to render them and the colonists but as one people, then would their presence have proved a blessing to one of the finest portions of the globe. But such was the inhumanity and impolicy of these conquerors of the new world, that no sooner had they gained a secure footing in Brazil, than they seized upon the Indians, whom they sold in the public markets, and compelled to work like slaves on the different plantations.

In 1570, Sebastian prohibited any Brazilian from being subjected to slavery, except those who were taken prisoners in a just war; but this wise regulation was evaded by the Portuguese, who were too indolent to till the lands themselves, and who had, besides, attached some idea of disgrace to this species of labour; and at this period a sufficient number of Africans had not been imported to answer the demand for cultivators.

An edict of Philip II. in 1595, which confirmed the above orders, and likewise reduced the term of slavery, in the case of prisoners, to 10 years, was equally disregarded by the colonists.

In 1605 and 1609, orders were again sent from Europe, which declared the freedom of the Indians; and Philip III. having some time after learned that this law had been in a great measure disregarded, issued an edict, by which those who infringed it in future should be subjected to heavy penalties. But as these edicts were not more respected than the former, the missionaries became loud in their complaints respecting the oppression to which the Indian converts were sub-]

[jected. These remonstrances induced the new court of Lisbon, in 1647, once more to renew their orders against Brazilian slavery. The internal state of the colony, however, and a rising spirit of independence which began to pervade all ranks among the colonists, induced that weak power to compromise their just decrees, and permit those individuals who were born of a Negro mother and an Indian father, to be retained in slavery. Tired at last with the languid labours of the unfortunate natives, the colonists gradually began to supply their place with African slaves, except in a few of the poorer captainships, where they were incapable of purchasing them; and notwithstanding various edicts of the government, issued during the early part of the last century, this remnant of barbarism continued to prevail in these districts till 1755, at which period the Indians without exception were declared citizens. The same road was opened to them as to their conquerors for the exercise of their talents, and they were suffered to aspire to the highest offices and dignities in the colony. Various circumstances, however, prevented or retarded the good effects which might have been expected to result from this political amelioration of their condition; but the most powerful of these is, perhaps, the want of a free intercourse between them and the Portuguese. Most of the Indians live in separate villages, over which an European presides, who is invested with the power of directing all their concerns, and of punishing or rewarding them according to their deserts. He, in pursuance of the plan that had been laid down by the Jesuits, but certainly with less regard to the spiritual welfare of these poor creatures, superintends the sale of all commodities in behalf of the community, delivers to the government agents the tenth part of the territorial products, and appoints the portion of labour to be performed by those who have fallen into a state of vassalage; and these agents act under the direction of a chief, to whom is delegated still more extensive authority. See each captainship, as enumerated at the beginning of this article.]

Brazil, Old, a ridge of rocks of the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between capes Sable and Negre.

BRAZOS, Trinidad de los, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of a river, and at a little distance from the *real* of mines of San Gerónimo de Novita.

BREAD, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of Santiago.

BREAK, Cape, a point of the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, on the side of the point of Toryland.

BRENAS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate near the coast of Golfete, between the city of Coro and the lake of Maracaibo.

BRENTFORD, a city of New England, in the county of New Haven, or New Port, celebrated for its beautiful iron manufactures.

BRETON, Cape, an extremity of the *e.* coast of Royal island, Breton being also the name of the island itself. [See Sydney.]

BRETONES, Isla de, an island on the coast of Florida, between Balisa and Candelaria.

[BREWER, a strait in the Magellanic sea, bounded in part by the island called Staten Land, which parts it from the straits Le Maire. It was discovered by the Dutch navigator Brewer, about the year 1643.]

[Brewer's Haven, a good harbour, at the *n.* end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chile, in S. America, and in the S. Sea.]

[BREWINGTON Fort lies in the township of Mexico, New York, and at the *w.* end of lake Oneida, about 24 miles *s. e.* from fort Oswego.]

[BRIAR Creek, a water of Savannah river, in Georgia. Its mouth is about 50 miles *s. e.* by *s.* from Augusta, and 55 *n. w.* from Savannah. Here Gen. Prevost defeated a party of 2000 Americans, under Gen. Ash, May 3, 1779; they had above 300 killed and taken, besides a great number drowned in the river and swamps. The whole artillery, baggage, and stores were taken.]

BRIDGE-TOWN, a capital city of the island of Barbadoes, one of the Antilles; situate on the *w.* coast of the parish of San Miguel, in the interior part of the bay of Carlisle, which is one league in length, and a league and an half in breadth; capable of containing 500 vessels. The shores in its vicinity lie extremely low, so that they were formerly inundated; but they are now, for the most part, left dry. The city is at the entrance of the valley of St. George; it contains about 1200 houses, built nearly all of brick, and is esteemed the finest city in all the islands: the streets are wide, the houses lofty, and one of the streets has much the appearance of Cheapside in London, the rents being here equally as dear as they are there. It has very convenient wharfs for lading and unlading of merchandize, with some strong forts and castles for their defence; but it is much exposed to hurricanes; and, as the wind is generally in the *e.* or *n. e.* point, the *e.* part of the city is called the windward. The citadel, or

fortress, which bears the name of St. Anne, was an expence of 180,000 dollars; this has on the *e.* side a small fort, mounted with eight pieces of cannon, where are preserved, under the care of a good guard, the magazines of the ammunition and provision. The city is garrisoned by 1200 men, who are called the royal regiment of the infantry guards: it is the seat of the governor, the council, assembly, and court of chancery. At the distance of a mile to the *n. e.* of it the governor has a beautiful house, which was built by the assembly, called Pilgrims, although his ordinary residence is in Fontable: the other forts are to the *w.* namely St. James's, close to the inlet of Steward, with 18 cannon; Willoughby, with 20; and three batteries, lying between the latter and fort Needham, with 20 cannon. The church is as large as a good-sized cathedral, having a fine organ, a set of bells, and a clock. This city has some good inns and houses of refreshment; also a post-office, at which monthly foreign mails have been lately established. Its shops and magazines are filled with all kinds of European productions, and it is filled with Englishmen and other foreigners, who come here to merchandize. The air is somewhat damp and unsalutary, owing to the neighbouring lakes; but, nevertheless, the inhabitants, born here, maintain a vigorous and healthy appearance. [This city was burnt down April 18. 1668. It suffered also greatly by fires on Feb. 8. 1756, May 14. 1766, and Dec. 27. 1767, at which times the greatest part of the town was destroyed: before these fires it had 1500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Charibbee islands: the town has since been rebuilt. It has a college, founded and liberally endowed by Col. Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the West Indies; but it does not appear that its success has answered the designs of the founder. This was the state of the capital of Barbadoes in the summer of 1780. It had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by the dreadful fires already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of October 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished; the force of the wind was then so great, as not only to blow down the strongest walls, but even lifted some pieces of cannon off the ramparts, and carried them some yards distance; and the damage to the country in general was estimated at 1,320,504*l.* 15*s.* sterling, and it is scarcely yet restored to its former splendour. [See Barbadoes.]

[Bridge-Town, in Cumberland county, district of Maine, having Hebron on the *n. w.* and Bakerstown (on the *w.* side of Androscoggin river) on the *s. e.* which three settlements lie on the *n.* side of Little Androscoggin river. It contains 329 inhabitants, and lies 34 miles *n.* by *n. w.* from Portland, and 156 *n. e.* from Boston. Bridge-town consists of large hills and valleys; the high land affords red oak, which are often three feet, and sometimes four, in diameter, and 60 or 70 feet without any branches. The valleys are covered with rock-maple, bass, ash, birch, pine, and hemlock. There is a curiosity to be seen in Long pond, which lies mostly in Bridge-town, which may afford matter of speculation to the natural philosopher. On the *e.* side of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther *e.* than the general course of the shore; the bottom is clay, and so shoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. On the bottom of this cove are stones of various sizes, which it is evident, from various circumstances, have an annual motion towards the shore: the proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them. Some of these stones are two or three tons weight, and have left a track of several rods behind them; having, at least, a common cart-load of clay before them. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones, which, it would seem, have crawled out of the water. See Sebago Pond.]

[Bridge-Town, the chief town of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and near the centre of it. It is 50 miles *s. s. e.* of Philadelphia, 80 *s.* by *e.* of Trenton, and 145 *s. w.* of New York.]

[Bridge-Town, a post-town in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, lies on the *w.* side of Tuckahoe creek, eight miles *e.* from Centreville, as far *s. e.* from Church hill, and 65 *s. w.* from Philadelphia. Also the name of a town in Kent county, in the same state, situated on the *n.* bank of Chester river, (which separates this county from that of Ann), seven miles *s. e.* from Cross Roads, and four *s.* from Newmarket.]

[Bridge-Town, in the island of Antigua. See Willoughby Bay.]

[BRIDGEWATER, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1769, and contains 281 inhabitants.]

[Bridgewater, a township in Somerset county, New Jersey, which contains 2578 inhabitants, including 357 slaves.]

[Bridgewater, a considerable township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing 4975

inhabitants; five miles *n. e.* from Raynham; about 30 miles *e.* of *s.* from Boston, in which large quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured.]

[BRIDGEWATER, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, about 55 miles *n. e.* of Bennington, containing 293 inhabitants.]

[BRIDPORT, a township in Addison county, Vermont, on the *e.* shore of lake Champlain; about 72 miles *n. n. w.* from Bennington. It has 449 inhabitants.]

BRIDLINGTON. See BURLINGTON.

BRIG, a small island of the coast of New Jersey, between the island of Absecon and the port of Great Egg.

[BRIGANTINE Inlet, on the coast of New Jersey, between Great and Little Egg harbour.]

BRIGGES, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. George.

BRIGIDA, SANTA. See SANTA ISABEL.

[BRIMFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusets, situated *e.* of Connecticut river; having 1211 inhabitants; 34 miles *s. e.* of Northampton, and 75 *w.* of Boston.]

BRION, a small island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, one of those of Magdalene, and that which lies most to the *n.*

BRISANS, some sand-banks near the *e.* coast of the island of Guadaloupe; they are two, and are situate opposite the bay of Goave: between them and the small island Mobile is formed the channel called Pasage del Homme.

BRISANS, a small island, or some rocks close to the *n. w.* coast of the same island, between the two bays called Grandes Ances du N. W.

BRISEUAL, PUNTA DE, a point on the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between that of Isabelica and port Caballo.

BRISTOL, a city of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, in the county of Bucks, on the shore of the river Delaware; 20 miles from Philadelphia, 11 *s. s. e.* from Newtown, and opposite Burlington: it has no more than 100 houses, but a number of mills of various sorts. Long. 74° 56′ *w.* Lat. 40° 5′ *n.*

[BRISTOL, a township in Philadelphia county.]

[BRISTOL, a small town in Charles county, Maryland.]

[BRISTOL, a township in Addison county, Vermont, *e.* of Vergennes, having 211 inhabitants.]

[BRISTOL Bay, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, is formed by the peninsula of Alaska on the *s.* and *s. e.* and by cape Newnham on the *n.* and is very broad and capacious, A river of the same name runs into it from the *e.*]

[BRISTOL, a new town of New York, in Schoharie county, incorporated in 1797.]

BRISTOL, LITTLE, in the island of Barbadoes, which was formerly called Spright bay, situate on the shore of a road very convenient for vessels, by which it is much frequented, on account of its great traffic and commerce. It is well peopled and defended by two castles. It is four leagues distant from its capital.

[BRISTOL, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, having 1718 inhabitants; distant 204 miles *n. e.* from Boston, and 8 *n.* of Pemaquid point.]

[BRISTOL, a county in the *s.* part of Massachusetts, *e.* of a part of the state of Rhode island. It has 15 townships, of which Taunton is the chief, and 31,709 inhabitants. The great Sachem Philip resided here (see RAYNHAM); and it was called by the Indians Pawkunnawkutt, from which the nation derived the name, but were sometimes styled the Wamponoags.]

[BRISTOL County, in Rhode island state, contains the township of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; having 3211 inhabitants, inclusive of 98 slaves. It has Bristol county, in Massachusetts, on the *n. e.* and Mount Hope bay *e.*]

[BRISTOL, a sea-port town, and chief of the above county, lies on the *w.* side of the peninsula called Bristol neck, and on the *e.* side of Bristol bay, including Popasquash neck, and all the *n.* and *e.* parts of Bristol neck, to Warren, *n.* and to Mount Hope bay, *e.* It is about three miles from Rhode island; the ferry from the *s.* end of the township being included, which is little more than half a mile broad; 13 miles *n.* from Newport, 24 *s. e.* from Providence, and 63 from Boston. Bristol suffered greatly by the ravages of the late war; but it is now in a very flourishing state, having 1406 inhabitants, inclusive of 64 slaves. It is beautiful for situation, a healthy climate, rich soil, and a commodious safe harbour. Onions, in considerable quantities, and a variety of provisions and garden stuff, are raised here for exportation. Lat. 41° 35′ *n.*]

[BRISTOL, a township in Hartford county, Connecticut, 16 miles *w.* of the city of Hartford.]

[BRITAIN, NEW. The country lying round Hudson's bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of New Britain, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendant of trade, appointed by the governor-general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador. The principal rivers which water this country are the

[Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekesko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New Severn, Albany, and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson and James's bay from the *w.* and *s.* The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie; but 10 miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months. Copper-mine and M'Kenzie's rivers fall into the N. sea. As far inland as the Hudson's bay company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the *w.* fort of Churchill, at a place called Hudson's house, lat. 53°. long. 106° 27′ *w.* from London, is flat country: nor is it known how far to the *e.* the great chain, seen by navigators from the Pacific ocean, branches off. From Moose river, or the bottom of the bay, to cape Churchill, the land is flat, marshy, and wooded with pines, birch, larch, and willows. From cape Churchill to Wager's river the coasts are high and rocky to the very sea, and woodless, except the mouths of Pockerekesko and Seal rivers. The hills on their back are naked, nor are there any trees for a great distance inland. The *e.* coast is barren, past the efforts of cultivation. The surface is every where uneven, and covered with masses of stone of an amazing size. It is a country of fruitless valleys and frightful mountains, some of an astonishing height. The valleys are full of lakes, formed not of springs, but rain and snow, so chilly as to be productive of a few small trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. The valleys are full of crooked stinted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a species of the juniper. In lat. 60°, on this coast, vegetation ceases. The whole shore, like that on the *w.* is faced with islands at some distance from land. The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to send missionaries from Greenland to this country. They fixed on Nesbit's harbour for their settlement; but of the first party, some of them were killed, and the others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the British government, another attempt was made. The missionaries were well received by the Esquimaux, and the mission goes on with success. The knowledge of these *n.* seas and countries was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a *n. w.* passage to China and the E. Indies, as early as the year 1576: since then it has been frequently dropped and as often revived, but never yet completed. Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis sailed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more *n.* coasts, but he seems never to have entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and his third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here until the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or, gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home. Though the adventurers failed in the original purpose for which they navigated Hudson's bay, yet the project, even in its failure, has been of great advantage to England. The vast countries which surround Hudson's bay abound with animals, whose fur and skins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to the Hudson's bay company, which does not consist of above nine or ten persons, for the exclusive trade of this bay, and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to the individuals who compose the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Britain. The company employ four ships and 130 seamen. They have several forts, viz. Prince of Wales fort, Churchill river, Nelson, New Severn, Albany, on the *w.* side of the bay, and are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in May 1782, took and destroyed these forts, and the settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of 500,000*l.* They export commodities to the value of 16,000*l.* and carry home returns to the value of 29,340*l.* which yield to the revenue 3734*l.* This includes the fishery in Hudson's bay. The only attempt to trade to that part which is called Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery. The annual produce of the fishery amounts to upwards of 49,000*l.* See ESQUIMAUX and CANADA. The whole of the settlements in New Britain, including such as have been mentioned,]

are as follow, which see under their respective heads: Abitibbi, Frederick, East Main and Brunswick houses; Moose fort; Henly, Gloucester, and Osnaburg houses; and a house on Winnipeg lake; Severn, or New Severn; York fort, or Nelson; Churchill's fort, or Prince of Wales fort; South Branch, Hudson's, Manchester, and Buckingham houses: the last is the westernmost settlement, and lately erected.]

[BRITISH AMERICA. Under the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast extent of country, bounded *s.* by the United States of America and the Atlantic ocean; *e.* by the same ocean and Davis's straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending *n.* to the *n.* limits of Hudson bay charter, and *w.* indefinitely; lying between lat. 42° 30′ and 70° *n.*; and long. 50° and 96° *w.* from Greenwich. British America is divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson bay, and the island of Cape Breton, which island, in 1784, was formed into a separate government, by the name of Sydney; 3. New Brunswick; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St. John's. Besides these, there is the island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant-governors, who reside at Placentia and St. John's. The troops stationed at Newfoundland, however, are subject to the orders of the governor-general of the four British provinces. The number of people in the whole of the *n.* British colonies, is estimated by Morse at about 160,000 or 180,000; but has, from the time he wrote, most rapidly increased. Since the four provinces have been put under a general governor, the governor of each is styled lieutenant-governor. The residence of the general governor is at Quebec. The following information, from Edwards's History of the West Indies, respecting the trade and resources of British America, is inserted under this head. The river St. Lawrence remains usually locked up one half of the year; and although, in 1784, it was confidently said, that the British provinces would be able in three years to supply all the West Indies with lumber and provisions, yet it was found necessary to import lumber and provisions into Nova Scotia from the United States. Thus, in 1790, there were shipped from the United States to Nova Scotia alone, 540,000 staves and heading, 924,980 feet of boards, 285,000 shingles, and 16,000 hoops, 40,000 bbls. of bread and flour, and 80,000 bushels of grain.

Newfoundland furnished the British West Indies with 806,459 quintals of fish, on an average of four years ending with 1786. The only provisions exported to Jamaica from Canada, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, between 3d of April 1783, and 26th of October 1784, were 180 bushels of potatoes, and 751 hhds. and about 500 bbls. of salted fish. Of lumber, the quantity was 510,088 feet, 20 bundles of hoops, and 301,324 shingles; and on an average of five years, from 1768 to 1772, the whole exports to Jamaica from Canada, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, were only 33 bbls. of flour, 7 hhds. of fish, 8 bbls. of oil, 3 bbls. of tar, pitch, and turpentine, 36,000 shingles and staves, and 27,235 feet of lumber. From the custom-house returns it appears, that of 1208 cargoes of lumber and provisions imported from North America to the British sugar-colonies in 1772, only seven of those cargoes were from Canada and Nova Scotia; and that of 701 top-sail vessels, and 1681 sloops, which had cleared outwards from North America to the British and foreign West Indies, only two of the top-sail vessels, and 11 of the sloops, were from these provinces; and it has been proved, that in the years 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782, the scarcity in Canada had been such as to occasion the export of all bread, wheat, and flour, to be prohibited by authority; and in 1784, when a parliamentary inquiry took place concerning what supplies the West Indies might expect from Canada and Nova Scotia, a ship in the river Thames was actually loading with flour for Quebec.]

[BROADALBIN, a township in Montgomery county, New York, which, by the state census of 1796, contained 277 inhabitants, who are electors.]

[BROAD Bay, in the district of Maine, lies on the line of Lincoln and Hancock counties, bounded by Pemaquid point on the *w.* and Pleasant point on the *e.* On the shore of this bay was an ancient Dutch settlement.]

[BROAD River is an arm of the sea, which extends along the *w.* and *n. w.* sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of S. Carolina, and receives Coosa from the *n. w.* Coosa river may likewise be called an arm of the sea; its waters extend *n. w.* and meet those of Broad river round a small island at the mouth of Coosa Hatchee river. These two arms embrace all the islands between Combahee river and Dawfuskee sound, with which also Broad river communicates. Channels between Broad river and Coosa form the islands. The entrance through Broad river to Beaufort harbour, one of the best in the state, is between Hilton's head and St. Philip's point.]

[BROAD River, or Cherakee-haw, a water of Savannah river, from the Georgia side. It empties

into the Savannah at Petersburgh. At a trifling expence, it might be made boatable 25 or 30 miles through the best settlements in Wilkes county.]

[Broad River, in S. Carolina, rises by three branches from the *n. w.* viz. the Ennoree, Tiger, and Packolet, which unite about 40 miles above the mouth of Saluda river, which, with Broad river, forms Congaree river. Broad river may be rendered navigable 30 miles in N. Carolina.]

[BROKEN Arrow, or Clay-Catska, an Indian town in the Creek country, in West Florida, on the *w.* side of Chata-Uche river; 12 miles below the Cussitah and Coweta towns, where the river is fordable. See Coweta and Flint River.]

Broken Point, on the island of Barbadoes, and on the *e.* coast, between the settlements of Beetle and Howe.

BROLLE Cape, a cape on the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, on the side of the point of Foreland.

[BROMLEY, a township in Bennington county, Vermont, about 32 miles *n. e.* from Bennington. It has 71 inhabitants.]

[Bromley, a town in Somerset county, New Jersey.]

[BROOKFIELD, in the *s. w.* part of Worcester county, Massachusets, is among the first towns as to age, wealth, and numbers, in the county; containing 3100 inhabitants. The great post-road from Boston to New York runs through it. It is 64 miles *w.* of Boston, and 27 *w.* of Worcester. The Indian name of this town was *Quaboag*. The river, which still retains the name, passes through it; and, like its other streams and ponds, abounds with various kinds of fish. Here is iron ore, and large quantities of stone, which yield copperas, and have a strong vitriolic quality. This town was settled by people from Ipswich in 1660, and was incorporated in 1673.]

[Brookfield, a township in Orange county, Vermont, has 421 inhabitants, and lies 80 miles *n.* from Bennington.]

[Brookfield, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, 14 miles above Norridgewalk on Kennebeck river, and was formerly called Seven-mile Brook.]

[Brookfield, a town in Montgomery county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 160 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[Brookfield, a township in Fairfield county, Connecticut, six miles *n. n. e.* from Danbury.]

[BROOKHAVEN, a township in Suffolk county, Long island, New York, containing 3224 inhabitants. Of these, 233 are slaves; and by the state census of 1796, 535 only are electors. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses, an Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian church. It is 60 miles *e.* of New-York.]

[BROOKLYN, a pleasant town of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, of about 60 or 70 families, between Cambridge and Roxbury, and separated from Boston on the *e.* by a narrow bay, which sets up *s.* from Charles river, and peninsulates Boston. Large quantities of fruits, roots, and other vegetables, are produced in this town for the Boston market. It is a place where gentlemen of fortune and information, retiring from public life, may enjoy a dignified retreat.]

[Brooklyn, a township in King's county, New York, on the *w.* end of Long island, having 1603 inhabitants; of these, 405 are slaves, and 224 are electors, by the state census of 1796. Here are a Presbyterian church, a Dutch reformed church, a powder magazine, and some elegant houses, which lie chiefly in one street. East river, near a mile broad, separates the town from New York.]

[Brooklyn, a township in Wyndham county, Connecticut, about 20 miles *n.* of Norwich.]

BROQUEL, a small island of the N. sea, on the coast of the province and government of Darien, within the bay of Mandinga.

BROTAS, San Amaro das, a town of the province and *captainship* of Seregipe in Brazil.

[BROTHERTON, an Indian village adjoining New Stockbridge, New York, inhabited by about 150 Indians, who migrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Occom. These Indians receive an annuity of 2160 dollars, which sum is partly appropriated to the purpose of maintaining a school, and partly to compensate a superintendant to transact their business, and to dispose of the remainder of their money for their benefit.]

[BROUGHTON Island lies at the mouth of Alatamaha river in Georgia, and belonged to the late Henry Laurens, Esq. The *s.* channel, after its separation from the *n.* descends gently, winding by M'Intosh and Broughton islands, in its way to the ocean through St. Simon's sound.]

BROWERS, a strait which some Englishmen thought they had discovered in 1643, in lat. 55° *s.* to the *s. e.* of the strait of Maire: There is no land to the *s.* which can bear the above title: they therefore attached the name to a piece of land lying to the *e. n. e.* of the island of the Straits, discovered by Henry William Browers, an Englishman, in 1665. Its situation is only known by rela-

tive measurement, being thereby placed in lat. 52° 11′ *s.*

BROWN, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, situate near the *e.* coast, on the *s.* side.

Brown, a sand-bank on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia. It is large, and extends itself from cape Sable to that of Sambro.

[BROWN'S Sound is situated on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. It was thus named by Captain Gray, in 1791, in honour of Samuel Brown, Esq. of Boston. The lands on the *e.* side of this sound are tolerably level, but rise near the *w.* mountains, whose summits out-top the clouds, and whose wintry garb gives them a dreary aspect. The land is well timbered with various sorts of pines. The animals in the vicinity are deer, wolves, sea-otters, and seals; the fish, salmon, halibut, and a species of cod, &c. Ducks, brants, shags, &c. are here in plenty in summer.]

[BROWNFIELD, a small settlement in York county, district of Maine, which, together with Suncook, contains 250 inhabitants.]

[BROWNSVILLE, or Redstone Old Fort, is a flourishing post-town in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the *s. e.* bank of Monongahela river, between Dunlap and Redstone creeks; and next to Pittsburg is the most considerable town in the *w.* parts of the state. The town is regularly laid out, contains about 100 houses, an Episcopalian and Roman Catholic church, a brewery and distillery. It is connected with Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of Dunlap creek, by a bridge 260 feet long. Within a few miles of the town are four Friends' meeting-houses, 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills. The trade and emigration to Kentucky employ boat-builders here very profitably; above 100 boats of 20 tons each are built annually. Byrd's fort formerly stood here on the *s.* side of the mouth of Redstone creek, in lat. 40° 2′ *n.* long. 79° 55′ *w.*; 37 miles *s.* from Pittsburgh, 13 *s.* by *e.* of Washington, and 341 *w.* of Philadelphia.]

[BROYLE, a harbour, cape, and settlement on the *e.* side of Newfoundland island; 15 miles *n. e.* from the settlement of Aquafort, and 30 *s. w.* from St. John's, the capital.]

BRULE Isle, a very small island of the island of Newfoundland, situate at the mouth of the bay of La Fortune.

[BRUNSWICK, a maritime county in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, containing 3071 inhabitants, of whom 1511 are slaves. It is the most southerly county of the state, having S. Carolina on the *s. w.* and bounded by cape Fear river on the *e.* Smithville is the seat of justice.]

[Brunswick, the chief town in the above county, situated on the *w.* side of cape Fear river; it was formerly the best built in the whole state, and carried on the most extensive trade. It lies 30 miles above the capes, about 9 miles *n.* of fort Johnson, 17 *s. w.* of Wilmington, and was formerly the seat of government. In 1780 it was burnt down by the British, and has now only three or four houses and an elegant church in ruins.]

[Brunswick, a township in Essex county, Vermont, on the *w.* bank of Connecticut river, opposite Stratford in New Hampshire.]

[Brunswick, a city in Middlesex county, New Jersey, is situated on the *s. w.* bank of Rariton river, in a low situation; the most of the houses being built under a hill which rises *w.* of the town. It has between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2500 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Queen's college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. There is a considerable inland trade carried on here. One of the most elegant and expensive bridges in America has been built over the river opposite this city. Brunswick is 18 miles *n. e.* of Princetown, 60 *n. e.* from Philadelphia, and 35 *s. w.* from New York. Lat. 40° 30′ *n.* Long. 74° 30′ *w.*]

[Brunswick, in Cumberland county, district of Maine, contains 1387 inhabitants, and lies *n. e.* of Portland 30 miles, and of Boston 151. It is in lat. 43° 52′ *n.* on the *s.* side of Merry Meeting bay, and partly on the *s. w.* side of Androscoggin river. Bowdoin college is to be established in this town.]

[Brunswick, the chief town of Glynn county, Georgia, is situated at the mouth of Turtle river, where it empties into St. Simon's sound. Lat. 31° 10′ *n.* It has a safe harbour, and sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet. Although there is a bar at the entrance of the harbour, it has depth of water for the largest ship that swims. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. From its advantageous situation, and from the fertility of the back country, it promises to be one of the most commercial and flourishing places in the state. It lies 19 miles *s.* of Darien, 60 *s. s. w.* from Savannah, and 110 *s. e.* from Louisville.]

[Brunswick House, one of the Hudson bay company's settlements, situate on Moose river, half way from its mouth; *s. w.* from James's bay, and *n. e.* from lake Superior. Lat. 50° 15′ *n.* Long. 82° 46′ *w.*]

[Brunswick, New, one of the four British provinces in N. America, is bounded on the *s.* by the *n.* shores of the bay of Fundy, and by the river Missiquash to its source, and from thence by

a due *e.* line to Verte bay; and on the *w.* by a line to run due *n.* from the main source of St. Croix river in Passamaquoddy, to the high lands which divide the streams that fall into the river St. Lawrence and the bay of Fundy; and from thence by the *s.* boundary of the colony of Quebec, until it touches the sea-shore at the *w.* extremity of the bay of Chaleur; then following the course of the sea shore to the bay of Verte, (in the straits of Northumberland), until it meets the termination of the *e.* line, produced from the source of the Missiquash above-mentioned, including all the islands within the said limits. The chief towns are St. John's, the capital, Fredericktown, St. Andrew's, and St. Ann, the present seat of government. The principal rivers are St. John's, Magegadavick, or Eastern river, Dickwasset, St. Croix, Merrimichi, Petitcodiac, and Memramcook; all, the three last excepted, empty into Passamaquoddy bay. St. John's river opens a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich intervales and meadow lands; most of which are settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well timbered. The trees are pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on St. John's river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The rivers which fall into Passamaquoddy bay have intervales and meadows on their banks, and must formerly have been covered with a large growth of timber, as the remains of large trunks are yet to be seen. A raging fire passed through that country, in a very dry season, according to Indian accounts, about 50 years ago, and spread destruction to an immense extent. For other particulars respecting this province, see the articles separately, and Nova Scotia, British America, &c.]

[Brunswick County, in Virginia, lies between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, and is about 38 miles long and 35 broad, and contains 12,827 inhabitants, including 6776 slaves.]

BRUSHY, Montagnes de, mountains in S. Carolina, at the source of the river Sapona.

[BRUTUS, a military township in New York, through which runs Seneca river. Here the river receives the waters of Owasco lake, from the *s. e.* through the towns of Aurelius and Scipio. Brutus lies 11 miles *n. e.* from the *n.* end of Cayuga lake, and 19 *s. s. e.* from lake Ontario.]

BRUXAS, a point or cape of the isthmus of Darien, in the N. sea, between the mouth of the river Chagre to the *s.* and Portovelo to the *e.*; it runs far into the sea, and the land lies so low that it forms different sand-banks, level with the surface of the water, which render the navigation extremely dangerous for vessels coming from Chagre and Portovelo.

[BRUYNSWICK, a plantation in Ulster county, New York.]

[BRYAN, a county in Georgia, adjoining Chatham county on the *w.* and *s. w.*]

[BRYANT'S Lick, a *s. e.* branch of Green river, the mouth of which is about 27 miles *e.* of Craig's fort, and 10 *e.* of Sulphur spring, in Mercer's county, Kentucky.]

BRYAR, a river of S. Carolina; it runs *e.* and enters the Savannah.

BUADE. See Misisagan.

BUC Bay, in the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. It is large and capacious, on the *s. e.* coast, behind the point of Chaux.

BUCALEMU, a small valley of the kingdom of Chile, remarkable for a fountain found in it, which rises in an uneven stony ground, at a league's distance from the sea, and gushes out of the sand as if it was boiling. The effects which it has upon the stomach for promoting digestion are admirable, and, indeed, it has been proved by experience to be a fine thing for dispelling all crude humours, and preserving the body in constant health. Close to it the regulars of the company of Jesuits had a church and a house for novices. [In its neighbourhood is found abundance of fine salt.]

Bucalemu, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the same kingdom, situate in the former valley.

[BUCARALLI Point, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies in lat. 55° 12′ *n.* and long. 133° 29′ *w.* and forms the *n. e.* side of Dixon's entrance: Washington or Queen Charlotte's islands form its *s. w.* side.]

BUCARAMANGA, a settlement and *real* of gold mines, of the jurisdiction and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is the residence of the *alcaldia mayor*, and has a separate and distinct jurisdiction, including the mines of Las Betas and Montuosa Baxa. It is of a hot temperature, abounding in sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, *cacao*, maize, and many other productions. It contains upwards of 150 housekeepers, and is one league to the *n.* of the city of Giron.

BUCARANAO, a great plain of the island of Cuba, with a fortified tower, near the *plaza* of the Habana, where the English disembarked when they besieged that place in 1762, under the command of Admiral Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle.

Bucaranao, a river of the same island, which runs into the sea in the above plain.

BUCHALEMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate in the *serrania*.

[BUCK Harbour, in Hancock county, district of Maine, lies *w*. of Machias, and contains 61 inhabitants.]

[BUCK Island, one of the Lesser Virgin isles, situated on the *e*. of St. Thomas, in St. James's passage. Lat. 18° 15′ *n*. Long. 63° 30′ *w*.]

BUCKINGHAM County, one of those which compose the colony and province of Pennsylvania, and the most northern; 20 miles distant from Philadelphia, and bounded by Canada.

[BUCKINGHAM House, in New S. Wales, lies *n*. *w*. from Hudson house, and stands on the *n*. side of Saskashawen river, near its source, and is the westernmost of all the Hudson bay company's settlements. Lat. 53° 48′ *n*. Long. 110° 40′ *w*.]

[BUCKLAND, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing 718 inhabitants; 120 miles *w*. from Boston.]

[BUCKLESTOWN, in Berkley county, Virginia, is a village eight miles distant from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.]

BUCKS, a county and jurisdiction of the colony and province of Pennsylvania, one of the six which compose the same. [It lies *s*. *w*. of Philadelphia, and is separated from Jersey by Delaware river, on the *s*. *e*. and *n*. *e*. and has Northampton county on the *n*. *w*. It contains 25,401 inhabitants, including 114 slaves. Bucks is a well cultivated county, containing 411,900 acres of land, and is divided into 27 townships, the chief of which is Newtown. It abounds with limestone, and in some places are found iron and lead ore. There is a remarkable hill in the *n*. end of the county, called Haycock, in the township of the same name. It is 15 miles in circumference, having a gradual ascent, and from its summit is a delightful prospect. The waters of Tohickon creek wash it on all sides except the *w*.]

[BUCKSTOWN, in Hancock county, district of Maine, on the *e*. side of Penobscot river, contains 316 inhabitants, and lies 260 miles *n*. *e*. from Boston.]

[BUCKTOWN, in Dorchester county, Maryland, lies between Blackwater and Transquacking creeks, 12 miles from their mouths at Fishing bay, and 8½ miles *s*. *e*. from Cambridge.]

[BUCKTOWN, a township in Cumberland county, district of Maine, near Portland, containing 453 inhabitants.]

[BUDD'S Valley, a place in Morris county, New Jersey, situated on the head waters of Rariton.]

BUDI, a river of the district and jurisdiction of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *w*. and enters the sea between the rivers Chile and Imperial.

BUEI, an island of the N. sea, opposite the coast, in the bay or gulf of Campeche. It is seven leagues long and three wide, is very fertile, and abounds in fruits and cattle. Near it are two other small islands, and these altogether form a bay or port.

[BUEN-AIRE, one of the Leeward isles in the W. Indies. It is small, lies *e*. of Curaçoa, and belongs to the Dutch.]

BUEN-CONSEJO, NUESTRA SENORA DEL, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the division or district of Chaco. It is a *reduccion* of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and which are at present under the protection of the Franciscans.

BUEN-SUCESO, a bay on the *w*. coast of the strait of Maire, between the bay of San Valenzin and cape San Gonzalo, nearly in front of the island of Staten-land. It is large and convenient, but exposed to the *s*. winds.

BUEN-SUCESO, a river which runs *e*. and enters the sea through the former bay.

BUENA-ESPERANZA, a city of the province and government of Paraguay, in the ancient province of Timbues. It was founded by Pedro de Mendoza in 1537, on the *s*. shore of the river La Plata; but nothing remains of it save the name and a small settlement of Indians.

BUENA-ESPERANZA, a fort of the kingdom of Chile, built upon the shore of the river Biobio, in the territory of the infidel Indians, who burnt and destroyed it in the war of the year 1601. In its vicinity was a college, which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and which shared the same fate.

BUENA-VENTURA, S. a settlement of the missions, and a *reduccion* of infidel Indians belonging to the religious order of St. Francis, on the shore of the river Guallaga, in the province of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

BUENA-VENTURA, S. another settlement, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España, where there are 46 families of Indians. It is at a little distance to the *w*. of its capital.

BUENA-VENTURA, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali in the same kingdom. It contains 12 families of Indians, and is situate to the *s*. of its capital.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuiceo in Nueva España; it contains 67 families of Indians, who employ themselves in handicraft, in building villas, and in making blankets and cotton garments, in which consists the commerce of the place. In its district also are some *rancherias*, consisting of 63 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who apply themselves to the breeding of large cattle and mules, in sowing seeds, and in weaving cotton. Five leagues *n.* of its capital.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the missions belonging to the religious of St. Francis, in the province of Coáguila in Nueva España. It lies eight leagues from the town of Monclova.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the province and government of California, situate on the sea shore, in the interior of the gulf, or Mar Roxo de Cortes; and it is the nearest of any to the mouth of the river Colorado, or Del Norte.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate to the *s.* of the garrison of Janos. It has in it a regular detachment, which has been lately established for the defence of the frontier bordering upon the infidel Indians.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the province of Los Apaches, situate in a valley of its name.

Buena-ventura, S. a port of the *sierra* of Los Apaches, in this province.

Buena-ventura, S. another, of the S. sea, in the district of the province and government of Chocó, where there is a small settlement, subsisting only by means of the vessels which arrive at it; since it is of a very bad temperature, and difficult to be entered, and since the road to the city of Cali is so rough, as to be passed only upon men's shoulders; a circumstance arising from the inaccessible mountains which lie in the route. It is 36 leagues from Cali, and is the staple port of this place, Popayan, Santa Fe, &c. Lat. 3° 51′ *n.* Long. 76° 48′ *w.*

Buena-ventura, S. a small island of the N. sea, situate opposite the entrance of the port of Portobelo, on the side where the *rancheria*, or meeting of labourers, is established.

BUENA-VISTA, San Sebastian de, a city of the province and government of Cartagena, founded towards the *w.* by Alonso de Ojeda, in 1509, near the gulf of Urabá or Darien. It was transferred by Alonso de Heredia, in 1534, to another situation, within half a league's distance of the sea, by the same gulf, and of it nothing but the ruins and some huts are now to be seen.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another town, with the dedicatory title of San Joseph, also called Curico, in the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; founded in the year 1742 by the Count Superunda, who was president of that kingdom. It has a convent of Recolects, or strict observers of St. Francis.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, with the dedicatory title of San Gerónimo, of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of Tolu; founded in 1776 by the Governor D. Juan Pimienta, on the shore of the river Magdalena, at four leagues distance from the town of Maria.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, where there is a garrison for the defence of the frontier.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, with the dedicatory title of San Joseph, called also De los des Posorios, in the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in Peru; founded by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, with some recruits from the Indians of the nation of the Chiquitos. It was under the care and administration of the former until the time of their expulsion. It lies to the *n.* of the capital.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, a bay of the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, where the English have an establishment.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another settlement, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos in Nueva España, in the kingdom and bishopric of Nueva Galicia, annexed to the curacy of its capital, to which it is very close.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, of the island and government of Trinidad, situate near the *n.* coast.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, with the dedicatory title of San Juan Bautista, and of La Plata, of the province and mission of Apolabamba in Peru.

Buena-vista, San Sebastian de, another, of the government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the city of Los Remedios. It is of a hot and very unhealthy temperature, situate in a rough uneven country,

and one abounding in stagnant waters; but it has *lavaderos* or washing places of gold, and its climate abounds in various productions.

BUENAS COSTUMBRES, NUESTRA SENORA DEL, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, situate on the shore of the river Salado.

BUENOS AYRES, a province and government of Peru, afterwards erected into a viceroyalty in 1777; bounded *n.* by the province of Paraguay, *w.* by that of Tucumán and the lands of Gran Chaco; on the *s.* it extends as far as the straits of Magellan, comprehending a large part of the territory lying *w.* of the *cordillera*; and on the *e.* by the sea. This province formerly appertained to that of Paraguay, until the year 1621, when it was formed into a separate government, taking the name of the Rio de la Plata; its first governor having been Don Diego de Góngora. It was discovered in 1506 by the pilot Juan Diez de Solis. The temperature is for the most part mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile; producing in abundance wheat, seeds, herbs, and fruits, especially peaches, which are extremely delicious. There are such quantities of horned cattle, that their flesh is considered a thing of no value; and it is customary to kill them merely for their hides, these forming a principal branch of commerce. Horses also are in such quantities as to cost nothing more than the trouble of catching them. There is in this province a great variety of rare animals and exquisitely fine birds: among the former may be reckoned tigers, larger than any found elsewhere in America: the ant-eater, an animal subsisting entirely upon ants, and which, to get at these insects, is provided with a very long and pointed snout, and the *chinchilla*, about the size of a lap-dog, covered with a wool of a light grey colour, and finer than the best silk. This province is, at the present day, very rich and flourishing, for since the galleons have ceased going to Tierra Firme, this has become the port for all the commerce of the several provinces of Peru. This commerce is conducted on land by means of small waggons drawn by oxen; large companies being formed for the better defending themselves against the attacks of the infidel Indians, who inhabit the extensive *llanos* or plains called *pampas*, which are watered by several rivers. All of these rivers are tributary to the river of La Plata, one of the four largest rivers in all America. The capital is the city of La Trinidad de Buenos Ayres, founded on the shore of the river La Plata by Don Pedro de Mendoza. In the year 1535, it was twice abandoned for a time, owing to the invasions of the infidel Indians, the Jarres, and the Charruas, when so great was the misery experienced by the inhabitants for want of necessary supplies, that they were reduced to the necessity of eating human flesh. It was first restored by the licentiate Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, in the year 1542; and a second time in 1581, when it was settled, at the command of Philip II. by Don Juan Ortiz de Zarate, governor of Paraguay, to the jurisdiction of which it then belonged. Its situation is very beautiful, for on the *n.* side, looking towards the river, there is, to all appearance, a complete sea, without a possibility of discerning the opposite shore, whilst the country around it is delightful, consisting of extensive fields covered with perpetual verdure, and bedecked with an infinite number of country houses and villas, which form an agreeable retreat for the inhabitants. The temperature is healthy, and the air pure: The winter is fresh and healthy, and commences in June. The rains, which are abundant, are accompanied with such violent storms of lightning and thunder, that nothing but a familiarity with them can allay the terror they are calculated to inspire. The heat of the sun in the summer is moderated by the breezes which rise at mid-day. It is very fruitful, and abounds in all the productions which convenience or luxury can require. The fruit most common is the peach, the timber of which serves for fuel for the kitchens and ovens, and this article is sometimes brought from a distance of 2 to 300 leagues. Vines were once cultivated here. It is the head of the archbishopric of Charcas, erected in 1620. Its first bishop was D. *Fr.* Pedro de Carranza, of the order of the Carmen. It was the residence of the tribunal of the royal audience, founded in 1663; and which having been abolished a short time after, was re-established in 1783. The buildings, although of brick, may vie with any of Europe. It has a good cathedral church and four parishes, which are, La Concepcion, San Nicolas, Monserrat, and La Piedad; six convents, two of Franciscans, one of the Observers, and another of the Recolects or Strict Observers, another of St. Dominic, another of La Merced, and a house of entertainment of Bethlemites; two monasteries of Nuns, one of Capuchins, and the other of St. Catharine; a house for female orphans, and another for the correction of women; a college; and it once had two others, belonging to the Jesuits. It has a beautiful market-place, which is improved and set off by the houses of the city; and on the side towards the river is a fort, in which the governor and public officers reside: this is well defended by artillery, and by 24 militia companies of cavalry, each company consisting of 50 men; also by 9 com-

panies of infantry, of 77 men each. The streets are drawn in a straight line, but are impassable for carts in the wet season: there are battlements or projections on either side of them for the convenience of foot-passengers. It may at the present day be looked upon as the first commercial city in all Spanish America. Its inhabitants amount to 3000 housekeepers. It is 70 leagues from the mouth of the river La Plata.

[INDEX TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING BUENOS AYRES.

1. *General description.*—2. *Imports and exports.* 3. *Coinage.*—4. *Table of the population.*—5. *Present state.*

1. *General description.*—[BUENOS AYRES is one of the most considerable towns in South America, and the only place of traffic to the *s.* of Brazil. It is in the *s.* division and province of La Plata, is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, and about 4000 houses. The houses are generally two stories high, some built of chalk, and others of brick; most of these are tiled. Buenos Ayres has its name on account of the excellence of the air, and is situated on the *s.* side of the river La Plata, where it is seven leagues broad, 50 leagues from the sea. The ships get to it by sailing up a river that wants depth, is full of islands, shoals, and rocks; and where storms are more frequent and dreadful than on the ocean. It is necessary to anchor every night at the spot where they come to; and on the most moderate days a pilot must go to sound the way for the ship. After having reached within three leagues of the city, the ships are obliged to put their goods on board some light vessel, and to go to refit and wait for their cargoes at Icunado de Barragan, situated seven or eight leagues below. Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru; but no regular fleet comes here, as to the other parts of Spanish America; two, or at most three, register ships, make the whole of their regular intercourse with Europe. The returns are chiefly gold and silver of Chile and Peru, sugar, and hides. Those who have now and then carried on a contraband trade to this city, have found it more advantageous than any other whatever. The benefit of this contraband has been of late wholly in the hands of the Portuguese, who keep magazines for that purpose in such parts of Brazil as lie near this country. The most valuable commodities come here to be exchanged for European goods, such as Vigoña wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chile, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Corientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth; and from Paraguay, the herb so called, and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over S. America by the better sort; which one branch is computed to amount to 1,000,000 of pieces of eight annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. Azara asserts, that the wheat here produces 16 for 1, at Monte Video 12, and at Paraquay 4. The wheat is considerably smaller than that of Spain; but the bread extremely good. The average quantity produced is 219,300 *fanegas* of Castile, 70,000 of which are consumed in the country, and the rest exported to the Havanah, Paraguay, Brazils, and the island of St. Maurice. Bread is, however, by no means the staff of life in this country: meat, and the great variety of roots and other grains with which the country abounds, afford to the poor inhabitants an equally healthy and even more nutritious sustenance. Mendoza, situated at the foot of the Andes of Chile, annually furnishes 3313 barrels of wine, and St. John's 7942 of brandy, to Buenos Ayres and Monte Video; but the low lands of Peru, particularly the valley of Pisco, possesses the best vine and olive grounds that are to be found in the *s.* continent. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules, to an immense value. When the English had the advantage of the *asiento* contract, Negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards. Goods are conveyed in carts over the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres to Mendoza in one month. From thence they cross over the *cordilleras* of Chile on mules to San Jago, a distance of 80 leagues, and thence in carts to Valparaiso, 30 leagues, which journey is performed in 15 days. The climate is here healthy, provisions and cattle abundant; and when the projected road is established through Villarica to the port of Talcahuano in the S. seas, the conveyance will be shortened one-third, and the precarious passage of the *cordilleras*, which can only be made during the summer months, in consequence of the snows, will be avoided. Buenos Ayres is therefore a good natural deposit for Chile, Peru, and Potosi.

Buenos Ayres, previous to the war, has afforded 1,000,000 of hides annually, and the meat of 250,000 oxen, sufficing for the consumption of its inhabitants and its exports; the remainder was of consequence lost, for besides the tallow, the tongue was the only part cured. We are glad to find that the enterprise of some individuals has induced them to salt some of this waste beef, and that the British government, in case of need, may here per-]

ceive the favourable means of supplying their navy, and even the West India islands.

Paraguay furnishes to the interior trade of Chile 3,750,000 lbs. of Paraguay tea, and 60,000 mules, in exchange for wine and brandies, and 150,000 *ponchos*, &c. Paraguay also furnishes Buenos Ayres with 4,900,000 lbs. of tea, tobacco, woods, gums, &c. in exchange for European luxuries. It is, however, extremely difficult to establish the precise amount of the interior trade of a country wherein the duties of *alcabala*, the only sure means of ascertaining it, are farmed out to individuals, and where the imports and exports are often landed and shipped in a clandestine manner.

2. *Imports and exports.*—At Buenos Ayres, the annual importation of Negroes, from 1792 to 1796, amounted to 1338; and the number has been probably increasing ever since. About 500 are introduced annually into Peru, and about 100 into Mexico.

The progress of Buenos Ayres and other Spanish settlements on the river Plata, since they were placed under a separate viceroy of their own, has been most unequivocal. The fate of those provinces, for the two preceding centuries, had been singularly hard. Debarred from a free intercourse with Europe, lest the free importation of goods by the river Plata should injure the trade of the galleons, they had no market for their surplus produce, nor means of supplying themselves with foreign commodities, except by vessels occasionally permitted to trade with them under license, or by the contraband commerce which, as before observed, they maintained with the Portuguese. Under the influence of this narrow and oppressive system, they languished in poverty and obscurity till 1778, when, after the erection of Buenos Ayres into the capital of a new viceroyalty, the former restrictions on its commerce were removed.

The following table, extracted from authentic documents, will show the value of its exports during the four years preceding the rupture with England in 1796.

Exports from the river Plata.

	Value in dollars.
In 1793, - - -	3,570,690½
1794, - - -	5,564,704⅜
1795, - - -	4,782,315⅜
1796, - - -	5,058,982¼
Total,	18,976,693
Annual average, -	4,744,173¼

Annual average from 1748 to 1753, 1,677,250

According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Buenos Ayres, in 1803, amounted to 3,500,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 2,000,000 dollars, besides 5,000,000 dollars in specie.

3. *Coinage.*—In the upper provinces of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, are situated many valuable mines of gold and silver, of which the celebrated mine of Potosi is the best known in Europe, though it has long ceased to merit the reputation which it once enjoyed, of being the richest and most abundant mine of the new world. The quantity of the precious metals obtained from these mines, may be estimated by the coinage of the mint of Potosi; and from the following statements, founded upon the best attainable authorities, it would seem that the amount of their produce has been of late years rapidly increasing.

Coinage of Potosi.

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Value in Dollars.	Reals.	Dollars.	Reals.
Annual average from 1780 to 1790,	257,247	1	3,960,010	7
Coinage of 1791, -	257,526	0	4,365,175	0
Coinage of 1801, -	481,278	0	7,700,448	0

TABLE of the Population of the Government of Buenos Ayres, according to the Work of AZARA, published in 1809.

N. B. The letter *c.* indicates city; *t.* town; *p.* parish; *s.* settlement of Indians; *f.* military fort; and *d.* signifies doubtful.

Names of the cities, towns, settlements, and parishes.	Years of their foundation.	Latitude south.			Longitude west from London.			Number of souls.
		°	′	″	°	′	″	
S. Josef, *s.*	1633	27	45	52	55	48	57	1352
S. Carlos, *s.*	1631	27	44	36	55	57	12	1280
Apostoles, *s.*	1632	27	54	43	55	49	19	1821
Concepcion, *s.*	1620	27	58	44	55	37	13	2104
S. Maria la Mayor, *s.*	1626	27	53	44	55	26	4	911
Martires, *s.*	1633	27	47	37	55	20	2	937
S. Xavier, *s.*	1629	27	51	8	55	14	4	1379
S. Nicolas, *s.*	1627	28	12	0	55	19	53	3667
S. Luis, *s.*	1632	28	25	6	55	2	14	3500
S. Lozenzo, *s.*	1691	28	27	24	54	48	30	1275
S. Miguel, *s.*	1632	28	32	26	54	39	27	1973
S. Juan, *s.*	1698	28	26	56	54	28	40	2388
S. Angel, *s.*	1707	28	17	19	55	40	12	1986
Yapeyu, *s.*	1626	29	31	47	56	38	28	5500
La Cruz, *s.*	1629	29	29	1	56	28	28	2500
S. Tomé, *s.*	1632	28	32	49	55	57	43	1500
S. Borja, *s.*	1690	28	39	51	55	55	58	1800
Guacaras, *s*	1588	27	27	31	58	35	12	60
Ytaty, *s.*	1588	27	17	0	58	11	38	712
S. Lucia, *s.*	1588	28	59	30	58	58	2	192
Garzas, *s.*	1770	28	28	49	58	51	40	218
S. Geronimo, *s.*	1748	29	10	20	59	23	46	482
Ynispin, or Jesus Nazareno, *s.*	1795	29	43	30	60	20	30	600
S. Pedro, *s.*	1765	29	57	0	60	17	0	643
S. Xavier, *s.*	1743	30	32	15	60	7	15	1308
Caiasta, *s.*	1749	31	9	20	60	19	0	67
Baradero, *s.*	1580	34	46	35	59	46	30	*d.* 900
Guilmes, *s.*	1677	33	38	45	58	16	50	*d.* 800
S. Domingo Soriano, *s.*	*d.* 1650	33	23	56	58	18	20	*d.* 1700
Buenos Ayres, *c.*	1535	34	36	28	58	20	30	40000
Magdalena, *p.*	1730	35	5	6	57	35	40	3000
S. Vincente, *p.*	*d.* 1730	35	2	20	58	26	30	1750
Moron, *p.*	1730	34	40	10	59	54	45	1100
S. Ysidro, *p.*	1730	34	28	0	58	23	10	2000
Conchas, *p.*	1769	34	24	56	58	33	30	2000
Lusan, *t.*	1730	34	36	0	59	20	30	1500
Pilar, *p.*	*d.* 1772	34	25	56	59	13	40	2058
Cruz, *p.*	1772	34	16	22	59	23	30	1772
Areco, *t.*	1730	34	14	2	59	47	10	2300
S. Pedro, *p.*	1780	33	39	47	59	53	0	*d.* 600
Arrecife, *t.*	1730	34	4	10	60	27	10	1728
Pergamino, *t.*	1780	33	53	28	60	43	5	1200
S. Nicolas, *t.*	1749	33	19	0	60	25	4	4220
							Carried forward . . .	109783

Names of the cities, towns, settlements, and parishes.	Years of their foundation.	Latitude south.			Longitude west from London.			Number of souls.
Brought forward	. .	. . .			. . .			109783
		°	′	″	°	′	″	
Choscumus, *f.*		35	33	40	58	2	15	*d.* 1000
Ranchos, *f.*		35	30	30	58	16	14	*d.* 800
Monte, *f.*		35	25	40	59	50	54	*d.* 750
Lujan, *f.*		34	39	30	59	44	50	*d.* 2000
Salto, *f.*		34	18	45	60	34	40	*d.* 750
Roxas, *f.*		34	11	30	60	59	50	*d.* 740
Melincué, *p.*		33	44	30	61	49	56	*d.* 400
Montevideo, *c.*	1724	34	54	36	56	10	42	15245
Piedras, *p.*	1780	34	45	24	56	12	4	*d.* 800
Canelon, *t.*	1778	34	35	23	56	14	55	3500
S. Lucia, *t.*	1781	34	30	35	56	20	41	*d.* 460
S. Josef, *t.*	1781	34	22	17	56	53	22	*d.* 350
Colla, *s.*	1780	34	19	39	57	21	43	*d.* 300
Colonia, *t.*	1679	34	26	10	57	49	15	*d.* 300
Real Carlos, *p.*	1680	34	25	8	57	49	56	*d.* 200
Vivoras, *p.*	1680	33	56	20	58	11	30	*d.* 1500
Espinillo, *p.*	1680	33	33	30	58	12	15	*d.* 1300
Mercedes, or Capilla Nueva, *p.*	1791	33	12	30	57	57	40	*d.* 850
Martin Garcia, *p.*		34	11	5	58	13	40	*d.* 200
Arroyo de la China, *t.*	1780	32	29	18	58	13	55	*d.* 3500
Gualegaichu, *t.*	1780	32	59	15	58	27	8	*d.* 2000
Gualeguay, *t.*	1780	33	8	19	59	28	10	*d.* 1600
Pando, *p.*	*d.* 1782	34	41	18	55	49	4	*d.* 300
Maldonado, *c.*	1730	34	53	12	54	47	44	*d.* 2000
S. Carlos, *t.*	1778	34	44	45	54	44	4	*d.* 400
Minas, *t.*	1783	34	21	30	55	5	34	450
Rocha, *t.*	1800	34	22	0	54	12	58	350
S. Teresa, *f.*	1762	33	58	5	53	34	15	*d.* 120
S. Miguel, *f.*	1733	33	44	44	53	35	30	40
Melo, *t.*	1795	32	23	14	54	17	44	820
S. Tecla, *f.*	1773	31	16	8	54	14	24	130
Batoby, *t.*	1800	30	36	1	55	46	24	948
Corrientes, *c.*	1588	27	27	21	58	46	0	4500
Caacaty, *p.*	1780	*d.* 27	31	0	58	1	0	*d.* 600
Burucuya, *p.*	1780	*d.* 27	57	50	58	15	25	356
Aladas, *p.*	1780	28	15	20	58	30	20	*d.* 1200
S. Roque, *p.*	1781	28	33	33	58	37	30	1390
Santa Fe, *c.*	1573	31	40	29	60	52	30	4000
Baxada, *t.*	1730	31	44	15	60	44	30	3000
Novoya, *p.*	1393	32	17	43	60	4	34	*d.* 1500
Coronda, *t.*	1768	31	58	47	60	1	50	2000
Rosario, *t.*	1730	32	56	4	60	51	20	3500
Rioncyro, *t.*	1781	40	50	0	62	23	30	*d.* 300
Maluinas, *p.*		51	32	0	57	37	30	*d.* 600
							Total	176832

[The population in Azará's table of Paraguay, of the above date, is enumerated at 97,480 souls; and the total population of the vice-royalty of La Plata, 1803, appears, from the authority of the same author, and of Alvear de Ponce, to have amounted to 972,000 souls.

5. *Present state.*---In June 1806, a British expedition entered the waters of the Plata, and took possession of the capital on the 27th of the same month. The circumstances attending it are so fresh in the minds of the public that it is unnecessary for us to dwell upon them further than to record, that it gave rise to the famous trial of General Whitelock. The succeeding history of this place will be found under the article La Plata: suffice it to observe for the present, that Buenos Ayres is a city, of all others in America, rising into notice; and that it is daily the scene of great warfare and disquiet, owing to the separate interests of the old regime, or Spanish government, and of the provincial junta, installed on the 26th August 1808, and, as it is said, amidst the general acclamation of the inhabitants. Long. 58° 26′. Lat. 34° 39.]

Bishops who have presided in Buenos Ayres.

1. Don *Fr.* Pedro Carranza, of the order of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, born in Seville, where, at the age of 15 years, he took the habit, studied, and read arts and theology; obtained a degree of master of arts in the university of Osuna, and dedicated himself to the pulpit with great applause; was prior of the convents of Antequera, Ecija, Jaen, and Granada, *difinidor* of his province, provincial and consultor of the holy office, and assisted at two general chapters: presented to the bishopric of La Plata in 1627; he died in 1632.

2. Don *Fr.* Christóbal de Aresti, of the religious of the Benedictine order, native of Valladolid, took the habit in the royal monastery of San Julian de Samos, in Galicia, in 1585; was lecturer of arts in San Vincente de Oviedo, abbot of Corneliana, public professor of writing, twice abbot of Samos, and *difinidor* general: elected bishop of Paraguay, and promoted to this in 1635; he died in 1640.

3. Don. *Fr.* Christóbal de la Mancha y Velasco, a monk of the order of St. Dominic, native of Luna, who was lecturer in theology in the convent of Cuzco, 12 years a teacher in various settlements, an eminent theologist and preacher, *calificador* of the supreme council of the inquisition, procurator-general of his province to the courts of Madrid and Rome: he returned to the Indies with the commission of visiting the churches of the kingdom of Chile, and was elected bishop of Buenos Ayres in 1641; he died in 1658.

4. Don Antonio de Azcona de Imberto, elected in 1660: he died in 1681.

5. Don *Fr.* Juan Bautista Sicardo, a monk of the order of St. Augustin; elected in 1704: he died in 1708.

6. Don *Fr.* Pedro Faxardo, of the order of the most Holy Trinity; elected in 1708: he died in 1730.

7. Don Juan de Arregui, elected in 1731: he died in 1734.

8. Don *Fr.* Joseph de Peralta, of the order of St. Dominic; elected in 1740: he died in 1746.

9. Don Cayetano Pacheco de Cárdenas, elected in 1741: he renounced his place, and in his stead was elected,

10. Don Cayetano Marcellano y Agramont, in 1747: promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1758.

11. Don Joseph Antonio Basurto y Herrera, elected in 1558: he died in 1762.

12. Don Manuel de la Torre, elected in 1763: he died in 1778.

13. Don *Fr.* Sebastian Malbar, of the order of St. Francis; elected in 1779, and promoted to the archbishopric of Santiago, in Spain, in 1784.

14. Don Manuel Azamor y Ramirez, elected in 1785.

Governors of Buenos Ayres and the Rio de La Plata.

1. Don Pedro de Mendoza; who, after having served with great renown in the armies of the Emperor Charles V. distinguishing himself in the taking and sacking of Rome, obtained of his Majesty permission to undertake the conquest of the Rio de la Plata; whither he set out with a powerful armament, 1535; he died at sea, on his return to Spain, in 1537.

2. Don Juan de Ayolas, who took the government upon the decease of the predecessor; and who, upon the news having reached Spain, had immediately a nomination sent over to him in 1538; he was killed by the Payaguas Indians in 1539.

3. Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, well-known on account of his ship-wrecks in Florida, and his travels as far as Mexico: he was elected to this government, for which he embarked in 1540; but being persecuted with calamities and misfortunes, he returned to Spain in 1545, where, being acquitted by the Council of the Indies, he was destined by the king to the office of *oidor* of the royal audience of Seville.

4. Don Domingo Martinez de Irala, who was in the interim governor, namely, during the absence of the predecessor, and remained in office till 1758, when he died.

5. Don Gonzalo de Mendoza, nominated provisionally: he governed until he was deposed, in 1565, by the royal audience of Lima; and in the interim was nominated,

6. Don Juan Ortiz de Zarate, an officer of much credit, whose appointment was confirmed by the Emperor in 1573: he governed until 1581, when he died, leaving as governor in the interim his nephew,

7. Don Diego de Mendieta, who entered upon the government immediately after the death of his uncle; but he was so much disliked, and caused such disturbances, that he was obliged to throw it up, and to send back his credentials to Spain; but endeavouring to secrete himself as he was proceeding home from a tour, he was killed by some Indians in 1596.

8. Hernando Arias de Saavedra; in whose time the regulars of the company were established in the city of Buenos Ayres: he entered in 1598, and governed with such address, and so much with the good will of all parties, that he held the office five successive times, and exercised it until 1609.

9. Don Diego Martin Negroni, who entered in the above year, and governed until 1620.

11. Don Diego de Góngorà; in whose time the government of Buenos Ayres and Paraguay were divided into two governments, there being regular limits to their respective jurisdictions: he entered in the above-mentioned year, 1620.

12. Don Luis de Céspedes; who had governed in Paraguay, and entered this government in 1626, where he remained until 1635.

13. Don Pedro Estevan de Avila; who governed from the above year until 1644, when arrived his successor,

14. Don Jacinto de Laris, knight of the order of Santiago, until the year 1652.

15. Don Pedro Baigorri, until 1663.

16. Don Alonso Mercado de Villacorta, knight of the order of Santiago; promoted from the government of Tucumán to this, which he exercised until 1664, when he was commanded by the king to leave it, and resume his former office: he was succeeded by,

17. Don Juan Martinez de Salazar, who took possession in 1665, and governed until 1668.

18. Don Joseph de Garro, who entered in 1669: in his time the establishment of the Portuguese took place in the colony of Sacramento; from whence he dislodged them by order of the king in 1680; and in the same year the government was delivered up to his successor,

19. Don Andres de Robles, colonel of infantry; in whose time the Portuguese returned to re-establish and people the colony: he governed until 1703.

20. Don Juan Alfonso de Valdes Inclan, colonel of militia: he entered in the above year, with fresh orders to dislodge the Portuguese from the colony, which he executed, having sent for this purpose the serjeant-major, Don Baltasar Garica Ros, in 1705; he governed until 1710.

21. Don Manuel de Velasco, until 1715.

22. Don Bruno Mauricio de Zavala, brigadier of the royal armies, an officer of distinguished merit: he was captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Spanish guards, when he was sent for on account of the revolutions that were taking place in Paraguay, between Joseph de Antequera, provisional governor, and the regulars of the company; in this business he manifested talent, prudence, and military knowledge: he was governor until the year 1734, when he died, having first, however, been promoted to the presidency of Chile, and to the rank of field-marshal.

23. Don Miguel de Salcedo, brigadier in the royal armies: he was appointed here in 1735, and governed until 1738, when arrived his successor,

24. Don Domingo Ortiz de Rozas, who was colonel of a regiment of infantry in Spain, also a brigadier, and exalted to the rank of field-marshal in this government, which he held until 1746.

25. Don Joseph de Andonaegui, brigadier in the royal armies: he took possession in 1746, and governed until 1756, when, from the resistance made by the Indian settlements ceded to the crown of Portugal, in change for the colony of Sacremento, there was nominated for his successor,

26. Don Pedro Ceballos, lieutenant-general in the royal armies, *comendador* of Sagra and Senet, in the order of Santiago, and military commandant of the body of invalids of Madrid: he passed over with a thousand regular troops to oblige the Indians to surrender; but not being able to accomplish his purpose, returned to Spain in 1756, and delivered the government to,

27. Don Francisco Bucareli and Ursua, lieutenant-general in the royal armies, *comendador* of Almendralejo, of the order of Santiago: he entered Buenos Ayres in the aforesaid year, 1756, at which time the banishment of the regulars of the com-

pany of Jesuits took place: he returned to Spain in 1770, and the government was delivered to,

28. Don Juan Joseph de Vertiz, field-marshal of the royal armies, *comendador* of Puerto Llano, of the order of Calatrava, captain of grenadiers in the regiment of Spanish guards, and elected for his acknowledged merit; renowned no less in the late war than in the rebellion of the Indians. In his time the government was raised into a vice-royalty, and he was commissioned to make the division of the provinces, having been the first who held this important office with the rank of lieutenant-general: he returned to Spain in 1784.

29. Don Nicolas del Campo, marquis of Loreto, a brigadier, who had served as a colonel in a militia regiment in the provinces of Seville: he was second viceroy, and took possession of his office in 1784.

BUEY, Salto del, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru. It runs into the sea at the bay of Tumbez.

BUFADERO, a port of the island of Margarita, in the *n.* coast, and to the *e.* of the port of Tunar.

Bufadero, another port of the S. sea, on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru.

[BUFFALOE Lake, in British America, is near Copper-mine river. Lat. 67° 12′ *n.* Long. from Greenwich 111° *w.* The Copper-mine Indians inhabit this country.]

[Buffaloe Lick. See Great Ridge.]

[Buffaloe Creek, in New York, is a water of Niagara river from the *e.* into which it empties, near its mouth, opposite lake Erie. The Seneca Indians have a town five miles from its mouth, which is able to furnish 80 warriors.]

[Buffaloe, a township *w.* of Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. See Northumberland County.]

[Buffaloe River, in the Tennessee government, runs *s. w.* into Tennessee river.]

[Buffaloe River, a water of the Ohio, which it enters at the *s.* bank, 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabash.]

[Buffaloe Low-lands, a tract of land in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 88 miles *s. e.* from Presque isle.]

[Buffaloe Swamp, in Pennsylvania. See Great Swamp.]

BUFFLE-NOIR, a river of S. Carolina: it runs *e.* and enters the Chicachas.

BUFFLES, a river of Louisiana, which runs *s.* and enters the Chicachas.

Buffles, a small river of Virginia, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio, between the rivers Conhaway, Large and Little.

BUGA, Guadalaxara de, a small city of the province and government of Popayán. It is of a hot and moist temperature, situate in a beautiful valley, which is watered and fertilized by several small rivulets; from whence it abounds in every kind of production: it is small, moderately peopled, and not without commerce: it was founded by Captain Domingo Lozano in 1588; is inhabited by some noble families, and has a convent of St. Francis, another of St. Augustin, and a college, which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits. It suffered much by an earthquake in 1766. It is washed on the *w.* side by the river Cauca, this being scarcely at a league's distance from the city. It is 15 leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital. Lat. 2° 58′ *n.*

BUGAVA, San Joseph de, a settlement of the district of Chiriqui, in the province and government of Veragua, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is two leagues from its head settlement, in the royal road which leads to the province of Costa-rica.

BUIA, a settlement of the missions belonging to the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Culiacan, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, situate between the rivers Elota and Ialaba. It produces maize, French beans, honey, and wax, in abundance.

BUISACO, a large and rapid river of the kingdom of Quito, in the province of Pasto: it runs from *e.* to *w.* leaving this city, and then turning its course *n.* enters on the *s.* side the river Juanambú.

Buisaco, a settlement of the province and government of Pastos, in the jurisdiction and district of the presidency of Quito. It is situate on the shore of the large river of Juanambú, which is passed *en taravita*, where every person pays a silver real; the same being the toll for a horse, bundle, coffer, chest, &c. It is submitted to the care of the Indians of this settlement to keep this river clear, and its passage free. This parish is the last of the bishopric of Quito.

BUISAQUILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the *corregimiento* of Pastos.

BUJURURU, a settlement of the *captainship* and province of Rey in Brazil, situate on the coast between this province and the large lake of Los Pastos, to the *n.* of the Poblacion Nueva, or New Settlement.

BULDIBUIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajamarquilla in Perú, annexed to the curacy of Chilia.

[BULFINCH'S Harbour, so named by Capt. Ingraham, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America.]

BULKLEY, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George.

BULL, a small island on the coast of Georgia, between that of Long island and the bay of Sewy.

Bull, a small river of the same province; it rises to the *s.* and runs into the sea at Port Royal.

[BULLIT'S Lick lies on Salt river, in Kentucky, from which salt spring the river takes its name. It lies 20 miles from the rapids of the Ohio, near Saltsburgh; and is the first that was worked in the country.]

[Bull Island, one of the three islands which form the *n.* part of Charlestown harbour, S. Carolina.]

[BULLOCK, a new county in Georgia.]

[Bullock's Point and Neck, on the *e.* side of Providence river, Rhode island.]

[BULL'S Bay, or Baboul Bay, a noted bay in Newfoundland island, a little to the *s.* of St. John's harbour, on the *e.* side of that island. It has 14 fathoms water, and is very safe, being land-locked. The only danger is a rock, 20 yards from Bread-and-cheese point, off Mogotty cove. Lat. 47° 21′ *n.*]

[Bull's island, a small isle *n.* of Charlestown harbour. See S. Carolina.]

[BULLSKIN, a township in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.]

BUMBO, a port of the coast of the province and colony of New Jersey, within the bay of Delaware.

[BUNCOMB, the largest and most *w.* county of N. Carolina, and perhaps the most mountainous and hilly in the United States. It is in Morgan district, bounded *w.* by the state of Tennessee, and *s.* by the state of S. Carolina. The Blue ridge passes through Buncomb, and gives rise to many large rivers, as Catabaw, Wateree, Broad river, and Pacolet.]

BUONO, a considerable river of the kingdom of Chile; 18 leagues to the *s.* of Valladolid. It runs from *e.* to *w.* collecting the waters of six other smaller rivers, and enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 40° 37′ *s.*

BURAIS, a barbarous nation on the *s.* shore of the river Marañon, at a small distance from the mouth of Cayari; bounded *w.* by the nation of the Gusmagis, and *e.* by that of Los Punovis. It is but little known.

BURARI, a river which enters the Orinoco on the *n.* side. In the woods which are in its vicinity dwells the barbarous nation of the Seruras Indians.

BURAURE, an ancient province of the government of Venezuela, in the jurisdiction of Coro; discovered by George Spira in 1535. It is situate in a beautiful and fertile territory, although the climate is hot. It is nearly desert.

BURBURATA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the coast and by the bay of this name, between port Cabello and the *morro* or mountain of Ocumare. The French privateers sacked it in 1541. It was formerly very populous and rich, and in its vicinity are many good salines. It is 52 leagues to the *w.* of Coro.

Burburata, a number of very small islands of the province of Venezuela, opposite the former port and settlement.

BURDENS, a settlement of the province and colony of New Jersey, in the county of New Burlington, on the shore of the river Delaware.

BUREAU, a river of the island of Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Biobio, opposite the mouth of the river Duqueco. On its banks are the estates of Cupayan, Dunatil, Mulchen, Ancamen, and Chumulco.

BURGADOS, Punta de los, an extremity of the *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions. It is one of those which, with the cape of this name, form the bay of Tiburon.

BURGAI, Paramo de, a very lofty mountain covered with snow, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca, of the kingdom of Quito. At the foot of it are the estates of Surampalte and Namurete.

[BURGEO Isles lie in White Bear bay, Newfoundland island. Great Burgeo, or Eclipse island, lies in lat 47° 35′ *n.*]

BURGO, a town of the province and colony of Surinam, in that part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It is situate on the coast, at the mouth of the rivers Cuyuni and Esquivo, and opposite the island formed by these rivers at their embouchure.

Burgo, another settlement, in the same province and colony, situate on the shore of the river Esquivo.

BURGOS, a city of the province and government of the Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España, founded in 1750 by the Count Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of the militia of Queretaro.

BURGUILLOS, a settlement of the province

and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Challacolla.

BURGUIN, a city of the province and colony of New Jersey.

BURIA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Sararre, where this unites with that of San Juan.

BURINS, a point of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, at the entrance of the bay of Plaisance.

BURITICA, a town of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate in a valley of the same name, and near a mountain abounding in gold mines, discovered by Juan Badillo in 1537, but at the present day is scarcely worked at all. Twenty leagues from its capital.

[BURKE County, in Morgan district, N. Carolina, has 8118 inhabitants, including 595 slaves. Its capital is Morgan town.]

[BURKE County, in the lower district of Georgia, contains 9467 inhabitants, including 595 slaves. Its chief towns are Louisville and Waynesborough.]

[BURKE, a township in Caledonia county, in Vermont; distant from Bennington 134 miles *n. e.*]

BURLINGTON, a capital city of W. Jersey, situate in an island in the middle of the river Delaware, opposite Philadelphia: it is regularly built, and the streets are wide. It is the residence of the tribunals, and here are celebrated the assemblies or meetings of the province. It was founded in 1688, and has been improving ever since. Its situation, and the circumstance of its being contiguous to some small bays, have naturally turned the minds of the inhabitants to fishing. The territory abounds in every kind of grain and provisions, especially in flour, pigs, and white pease, which are carried to the markets at New York to be forwarded to the islands. It carries on a great commerce in hides, whale-bone, oil, and fish. It formerly gave name to a county; has a large town-house, an excellent exchange for merchants, and two very good bridges, the one called London and the other York. Its convenient communication with Philadelphia makes it a place of great commerce by the river Salem, which empties itself into the bay of Delaware, in Lat. 40° 4′ *n.* Long. 74° 55′ *w.*

[BURLINGTON, a township in Otsego county, New York, was divided into two towns in 1797 by an act of the legislature.]

[BURLINGTON is a pleasant township, the chief in Chittendon county, Vermont, situated on the *s.* side of Onion river, on the *e.* bank of lake Champlain. It has 332 inhabitants. It is in this healthy and agreeable situation that the governor and patrons of the college of Vermont intend to found a seminary of learning, where youth of all denominations may receive an education. In digging a well, about 15 rods from the bank of the river, frogs have been found, at the depth of 25 feet, where no cavities or communication with the water appeared, through which they might have passed; and when exposed to the heat of the sun, they became full of life and activity. Here stumps of trees are found 40 feet deep. It is conjectured that these animals must have been covered up some hundred years ago, by some inundation of the river. Burlington is 22 miles *n.* of Vergennes, 122 from Bennington, and 332 in the same direction from New York city.]

[BURLINGTON or OUINESKEA Bay, on the *e.* side of lake Champlain, about 34 miles *n.* by *e.* from Crown point, 69 *s. e.* from lake St. Francis in St. Lawrence river, and 70 *s.* from St. John's.]

[BURLINGTON County, in New Jersey, extends across from the Atlantic ocean on the *s. e.* to Delaware river, and part of Huntingdon county, on the *n. w.* in length about 60 miles. A great proportion of it is barren; about ⅓ths of it, however, is under good cultivation, and is generally level, and pretty well watered. It has 18,095 inhabitants, including 227 slaves.]

[BURLINGTON, a township on the *e.* side of Unadilla river, in Otsego county, New York, is 11 miles *w.* of Cooper's town. By the state census of 1796, 438 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[BURNT-COAT Island. See PENOBSCOT Bay.]

BURNET'S-FIELD, a settlement of the English, in the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, and on the shore of the river Mohawks, on the confines of Pennsylvania.

BUROS, a small island of the lake of Maracaibo, in the province and government of this name, situate on the *e.* side of the channel of its entrance.

BURRERO, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate on the shore of the river Matazan, to the *w.* of the city of Truxillo.

BURTON, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, on the *w.* coast, and in the district and parish of Santiago.

[BURTON, a small township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1766, and contains 141 inhabitants.]

[BURTON, a township in the British province of New Brunswick, situated in Sunbury county, on the river St. John.]

[BURUCUYA, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate a little below the mouth of the Parana and Paraguay, in Lat. 27° 57′ 50″. Long. 58° 15′ 25″ *w.*]

BURURU, a settlement of the *captainship* and province of Pará in Brazil, situate on the *s.* shore of the river Amazonas.

BUSANIO, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España, situate at the source of a river, near the settlement of Aquimuri.

BUSBANZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, situate on a plain producing wheat, maize, barley, and other productions of a cold climate. It is poor and mean, though its inhabitants may amount to 100 Indians, and a few whites; annexed to the curacy of Tobasia. It is renowned in antiquity, as having been the court of the second elector of the kingdom of Tunja, and it stood in the province of Sogamosa. At the present day nothing remains of its greatness save its name. Eight leagues *n.* of Tunja.

BUSCIES, a small river of Canada, which runs *w.* near the Oulamanti, and enters lake Michigan.

[BUSEY Town, in the island of St. Domingo, lies near Port au Prince, and has a fort.]

BUSH, a town of the colony of New England, at the extremity and *w.* cape of Long island.

BUSH, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia, in the county of Amelia. It runs *n.* and enters the Appomatos.

BUSH, another small river of the province and colony of Maryland. It runs *s. e.* and enters the bay of Chesapeak.

[BUSH Town. See HARFORD, MARYLAND.]

[BUSHWICK, a small but pleasant town, in King's county, Long island, New York. The inhabitants, 540 in number, are chiefly of Dutch extraction; 99 of these are electors.]

BUSHY Run, a *n. e.* branch of Sewickly creek, near the head of which is General Boquet's field. The creek runs *s. w.* into Youghiogeny river, 20 miles *s. e.* from Pittsburg in Pennsylvania.]

BUSIOS, a small island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of St. Vincente, between the island of Puercos and the great island of San Sebastian.

BUSONGOTE, the most celebrated fortress that belonged to the Zipas or kings of Bogota, in the ancient province of Caxica, near the river Funza. It was taken by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada, in 1537, after the victory he gained against the Uzaquez. It is at present destroyed, and nothing but the memory of it remains.

[BUSTARD River, in Upper Canada, runs into St. Lawrence river, *s. w.* of Black river, in a bay of its own name. It runs a great way inland, and has communication with several lakes; and at its mouth lie the Osiers islands.]

BUTCHERS, a small river of N. Carolina. It runs *s.* and enters the Conhaway.

[BUTLER'S Town, on the *w.* side of the headwaters of the Ohio.]

[BUTTERFIELD, a settlement in Cumberland county, district of Maine, having 189 inhabitants. It lies about 43 miles *n.* from Falmouth, on Casco bay; having Butterfield slip on the *n.* and Buck-town on the *s.*]

[BUTTERHILL, a high round hill, on the *w.* bank of Hudson river, at the *n.* entrance of the highlands. In passing this hill, ascending the river, the passenger is presented with a charming view of New Windsor and Newburgh.]

[BUTTON'S Bay, in the *w.* part of Hudson bay, *n.* of, and near to, Churchill river. Sir Thomas Button lost his ship here, and came back in a sloop built in the country. Button's isles lie on the *s.* side of Hudson straits, at the entrance of cape Chidley.]

BUTURUNE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Tiete, and at the mouth of the Capibaci.

[BUXALOONS, an Indian town on the *n. w.* bank of Alleghany river, nearly 25 miles from fort Franklin, at its mouth.]

[BUXTON, a township in York county, district of Maine, situated on Saco river; 16 miles *n. w.* from Pepperelborough, at the mouth of that river, and 118 miles *n. e.* of Boston; containing 1564 inhabitants.]

BUZOS, RIO DE LOS, a river of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea, between the rivers Pirang and S. Juan.

[BUZZARD'S Bay, in Massachusetts, together with Barnstable bay, on the *n. e.* form the peninsula whose extremity is called cape Cod. It lies between lat. 41° 25′ and 41° 42′ *n.* long. 70° 38′ and 71° *w.* from Greenwich, running into the land about 30 miles *n. e.* by *n.* and its breadth at an average is about seven miles. Its entrance has Seakonet point and rocks *w.* and the Sow and Pigs

off the *s. w* end of Cattahunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the *e.*]

[BYBERRY, a township in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania.]

[BYEFIELD, a parish in Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts. In a quarry of limestone here is found the *asbestos*, or incorruptible cotton, as it is sometimes called. Beautifully variegated marble, which admits a good polish, has likewise been found in the same vicinity. Here is also a flourishing woollen manufactory, established on a liberal scale, and machinery for cutting nails.]

[BYRAM River is a small stream, only noticeable as forming part of the *w.* boundary of Connecticut. It falls into Long island sound, opposite Captain's islands.]

[BYRAN Town, in Charles county, Maryland, is about nine miles *n. e.* from port Tobacco, and 24 *s. e.* from the Federal city.]

[BYRD Fort lies on the *e.* bank of Monongahela river, on the *s.* side of the mouth of Red-stone creek; 35 miles *s.* from Pittsburg, and about 39 *n. w.* from Ohiopyle falls. On or near this spot stands the compact part of the town of Brownsville. See BROWNSVILLE.]

[BYRON'S Bay, on the *n. e.* coast of Labrador.]

C

[CAACATY, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on the Parana, to the *n.* of Corrientes, in Lat. 27° 31′ *s.* Long. 58° 1′ *w.*]

[CAACUPE, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a small river, 10 leagues *e.* of Assuncion, in Lat. 25° 24′ 21″. Long. 57° 9′ 24″ *w.*]

[CAAPUCU, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a branch of the river Tebiquari Guazu, in Lat. 26° 11′ 21″. Long. 57° 15′ 23″ *w.*]

[CAAZAPA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on a branch of the river Tebiquari Guazu, in Lat. 26° 11′ 18″. Long. 56° 29′ 49″ *w.*]

CABA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, which runs from *n.* to *s. s. w.* and enters the Rio Negro.

CABABURI, or CABURI, a very abundant stream of the province and country of the Amazonas, in that part which is possessed by the Portuguese. It runs from *n.* to *s.* receiving the waters of many others, and enters the Rio Negro.

CABALLA, a port on the coast of Peru, in the S. sea, in the province and district of Ica. It is small and little frequented, from its want of shelter and safety. Two leagues distant from that of Pisco.

CABALLA, MORRO DE, a mountain of the same coast and district, at the entrance of this port.

CABANA, a settlement of the province and district of Lucanas in Peru.

CABANA, another, of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la *Sierra* in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande, between this river and the mountain.

CABANA, a settlement of the province and district of Lampa in Peru.

CABANA, a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, between Bahia Honda and La Dominica.

CABANA, a river of the same island, on the *n.* coast, which enters the sea to the *e.* of the bay of Matanzas.

CABANILLA, a settlement of the province and district of Lampa in Peru.

CABARI, a settlement of the province and district of Sicasica in Peru.

CABARITAS, a bay of the *s.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

[CABARRUS, a new county in the district of Salisbury, North Carolina.]

CABASSON, or CAPIRY, a river of the country of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French.

[CABELA, or CABELLA, a cape on the coast of Tierra Firme, in S. America. Lat. 10° 3′ *n.*]

CABELO DE VELHA, a bay of the coast of Brazil, in the *captainship* of Marañan, between the cape of Cuma and the isle of Pará.

CABELLO, a port and settlement of the province of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is very convenient, although small, frequented by foreign vessels, who come to take in cargoes of tallow and hides, cattle being very numerous.

It has a port for the security and defence of vessels, and a good pier built by the company of Guipiezcoana, In the year 1743 it was attacked by Admiral Charles Knowles, with 17 ships and 12 bilanders, as he was returning from the attack of the port of La Guaira, in which he failed, owing to the noble defence made by the governor of Caracas, Don Gabriel de Zuloaga, Count de Torrealta. He was as little successful in the attack of this port. [Its population, according to Depons, is 7600 souls.]

CABEZA, Bay of, on the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica.

CABEZAS, a small isle of the N. sea, near the coast of Vera Cruz, almost at the mouth of the river Alvarado.

CABIARI, a river of the province and government of Pamplona in the new kingdom of Granada. It is an arm of the Apure, and afterwards enters it before this joins the Orinoco.

CABIERES, a river of the country of the missions of the Gran Paitite. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Yuncas Indians, to the *n.* of the Sicasica, from two small streams; runs to the *n.*; and inclining afterwards to *n. e.* divides itself to enter into the Marmoré by two arms, which take the name of San Xavier and La Travesia, in the province and government of the Moxos.

[CABIN Point, a small post-town in Surry county, Virginia; situated on Upper Chipoak creek, 26 miles *e. s. e.* of Petersburgh, 87 from Portsmouth, and 329 *s. s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

CABIRE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate to the *e.* of that of Bariquisimeto.

CABO, a settlement of the province and district of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

CABO, another, with the surname of Largo, in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Curutuba.

CABO, a river of Carolina, which runs to the *s.* and enters into the Albama.

[CABO DE CRUZ, a bold point of land on the *s.* side of the island of Cuba. Lat. 19° 48′ *n.*]

[CABO DE ST. JUAN, the *n.* easternmost point of the island of Porto Rico. Lat. 18° 24′ *n.*]

CABORCA, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the side of a river, at a little distance from the coast of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés.

CABORCA, a river in the same province and kingdom.

[CABOT, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont. It is situated on the height of land between lake Champlain and Connecticut river, about 17 miles from the Fifteen-mile falls in the above named river; and contains 1202 inhabitants.]

CABRA, a small river of Brazil, in the territory of the Guaiazas Indians. It runs to the *n. n. e.* and enters into the Tocantines at its source, and just before the toll-house of the river of Las Almas.

CABRERA, a river of the new kingdom of Granada, in the province and government of Neiba.

CABRILLOS, Lake of, on the coast of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, near the cape of Lobos.

CABRITO, a small river of the isle of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, on the *n. e.* coast; it runs into the sea near to fort Louis.

[CABRON Cape, the *n. e.* point of Presque isle de Samana, in the island of St. Domingo, 22 leagues *s. e.* by *e.* of old cape François. Lat. 19° 23′ *n.*]

CABUIA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Encabellados Indians, runs to the *n.* and enters into the Putumaio.

CABRUTA, a settlement of the province and government of Caracas in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shores of the river Orinoco. It is a strip of land formed by this and the river Guarico.

CACAGUAL, a small settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the division of Zinu; situate on the side of the river of this name.

CACAGUAN, a large river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises near to the *s.* of the city of Caguan, and running many leagues in an *e.* course, it inclines to the *s.* and being much enlarged, enters the Caqueta; after which it goes also by the name of Tames.

CACAGUANA, with the dedicatory title of La Concepcion, a settlement of the above government, which takes its name from the river, on the banks of which it is situate.

CACAHUATEPEC, a small settlement of the head settlement of Amuzgos, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicaian, in Nueva España. Here are eight families of Spaniards, 14 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 48 of Indians. It is 13 leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

CACAHUATEPEC, another, of the jurisdiction and government of Acapulco in the same kingdom, situate on the side of the river Papagaios. It belongs, in as much as relates to its spiritual jurisdiction, to

the bishopric of the Puebla de los Angeles. It consists of 131 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *w.* of Tecaxtepec.

CACALOTEPEC, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of Xicula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nixapa; situate in an area upon an elevation so lofty, that the access to it is a journey of two leagues. It is extremely cold, and constantly covered with clouds. It consists of 112 families of Indians, who trade in nothing but cotton.

Cacalotepec, Santa Maria de, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta. It consists of 125 families of Indians, and lies 11 leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

Cacalotepec, Santa Maria de, another town of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuapa in the same kingdom. It consists of 98 families of Indians.

CACALOTEPEQUE, S. Antonio de, a small settlement of the head settlement of S. Andres de Cholula, and *alcaldía mayor* of this name, in Nueva España. It contains 58 families of Indians, and is distant somewhat more than a league from its capital,

CACALUTLA, a village of the principal town and *alcaldía mayor* of Ostotipaquillo. Its climate is very warm, and it contains 35 families of Indians, who make large quan ities of sugar and honey from the sugar-cane, which abounds in these parts, and which is the only source of their commerce; eight leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

CACAMOLOATLAN, a small settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España. It consists of 72 families of Indians, and lies at a small distance to the *w.* of its capital.

CACAPEHON, Summit of, a village of Virginia, situate on the bank of the river called Southern Branch.

[Cacapehon, a river of Virginia, which runs about 70 miles *n. e.* along the *w.* side of the North ridge, and empties into Potowmack river, 30 miles *n.* from Frederick's town.]

CACAS, a small settlement of the province and district of Tarma in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Reyes.

CACATEAPA, a small settlement of the head settlement of Amatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango, in Nueva España.

CACHA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the province and district of Canes and Canches in Peru, near to which, at a place called Raches, are the ruins of an ancient and noble edifice with nine gates. The walls, as high as the first stories, are made of carved stone, and the upper parts of earth. Here are also five stone galleries, which form, as it were, so many other walls. It is said to be the famous temple of Viracocha, and to have belonged to the Indians in the times of their paganism. At a small distance there is an artificial lake, which is always kept at one height by means of aqueducts. This lake is upon a mountain of black stone, about two leagues in circumference; and not far from hence are vestiges of a large town. There is likewise found here a mineral earth, of which pitchers and vessels are made, and which are taken to be sold in the neighbouring provinces. Twenty-three leagues from Cuzco.

CACHAGUARAGE, a tribe of Indians of the province and country of the Iroquees, dwelling between two lakes, to the *s.* of the lake Ontario, and near the river Seneca. The English have a fort and establishment in it.

CACHAL, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CACHAPOAL, a large river of the kingdom of Chile, memorable for the number of persons who have been drowned in it. It has a bridge made of ropes, and at some distance below its source is joined by the Tinguiririca; after which it takes the name of Rapel, until it runs into the sea. It is navigated by boats and rafts.

CACHI, a settlement of the province and district of Andahuailas in Peru.

Cachi, another, of the province and district of Vilcas Huaman in the same kingdom.

Cachi, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in the same kingdom, of the district and jurisdiction of Salta; annexed to the curacy of Chiquianas.

CACHICAMO, a river of the province and government of Cumaná, which rises near to the *w.* of the city of San Fernando, runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco on the *n.* side.

Cachicamo, Mesa de, a mountain or table-land of the province and government of Maracaibo. It lies in the valley of Chama, to the *s.* of the Great lake, and nearly to the *n. w.* of the city of Merida.

CACHILLACTA, a settlement of the government of Atacames, in the province of Quito.

CACHIMAIO, a large river of the kingdom of Peru. It rises in the province of Charcas, runs two leagues distant from the city of La Plata, and enters the Pilcomaio, in the territory of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

CACHIN, a settlement of the province and district of Calca and Lares in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lares.

Cachin, another, of the province and district of Caxamarca in the same kingdom, annexed to the curacy of Huambos.

CACHIPAMPA, a plain of the district of Cuzco in Peru, celebrated for the battle of the Salinas, which took place here between the troops of the two parties of Pizarro and Almagro, two leagues from the city.

CACHIPO, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those under the care of the religious of the order of San Francisco, missionaries of Peru.

CACHIPOUR, a river of the province and country of Cayenne. It is but small, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the sea on the side of the cape of Orange, between this and the bay of Vincente Pinzon.

CACHIR, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

Cachir, a river of the same province and government, which enters that of the Huere near its source.

CACHIRA, a river of the province and government of Santa Marta. It rises near the city of San Faustino, and enters the river Lebrija.

CACHIRI, Cataract of, formed by the river Oyapoco, in the province of Guayana, and territory possessed by the French.

CACHIYACO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of its capital, and situate to the *s. s. e.* of the same.

CACHIYACU, a small river of the province and district of Lamas in Peru. It rises in the *serranía* which divides it from Chachapoias; runs from the *w.* to *s. s. e.* and enters the Guallaga.

CACHOEIRA, Nuestra Senora del Rosario de, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the bay of Todos Santos in Brazil.

CACHORA, a small settlement of the province and district of Abancai in Peru.

CACHORRO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

CACHUI, a small settlement of the province and district of Yaucos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

CACHULA, a small settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CACHUPANAS, a small settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the banks of the river Chupana.

CACLA, a small settlement of the province and district of Castro Vireyna of Peru, annexed to the curacy of Viñac, in Yauyos.

CACO, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Mazarron at the beginning of its source.

CACOIOC, a small settlement of the head settlement of Tetelzingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Coautla, in Nueva España. It is composed of 32 families of Indians, five of Spaniards, seven of *Mustees*, and four of Mulattoes, two leagues *n. n. w.* of its head settlement.

CACORE, a small settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta; situate on the banks of the river Magdalena, at a small distance from the city of Teneriffe.

CACOTA de Surata, a small settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the new kingdom of Granada, near to the *real* of the mines of Bucaramanga. It is of a mild air, abounding in wheat and other fruits, of a warm soil; situate in a pleasant and luxuriant valley, and consists of 50 houses.

Cacota, another small settlement of the same name, distinguished by the sirname of Velasco, in the same government and jurisdiction. It is of a cold temperature, abounding in Indian corn, wheat, *papas*, and other fruits peculiar to this climate. It is delightfully situate on the high road, by the side of a hill. Its inhabitants consist of 100 housekeepers, and an equal number of Indians, and many others dispersed on the mountains bordering on the river Chitaga, which is very deep and rocky: this river has a handsome bridge with a gate and lock, at which toll is taken. This river is the head of the Apure, one of the most celebrated on the plains of Cazanare, which enters the Orinoco. The above village is distant two leagues to the *s.* of Pamplona.

CACRILLO, a village of the province and district of Castro Vireyna of Peru, annexed to the curacy of Arma.

CACUAR, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the middle of the *serranía*. It is one of those which belong to the missionaries of the Capuchins of Aragon.

CACULA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula. It is situate on an extensive plain, and being of a warm and moist temperature. It contains 300 families, consisting of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 200 families of Indians, who carry on a commerce in soap, which they make, and in tanned hides, of which they manufacture shoes, boots, and sad-

dles, for other parts. The parish church is the convent of St. Francisco. Just out of the town is a pleasant valley, extending four leagues in length and two in breadth, in which are various pastures, wild cattle, and other cultivated lands, which cause the commerce to be very considerable. Seventeen leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

CADAJA, a lake of the country of the Amazonas, near to the river Purú, or Cuchivara.

CADAROSES, a lake of the province of New York, near the river Hudson, and the fort of Saratoga.

[CADDOQUES. See CADODAQUES.]

CADEREITA, a capital town of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of this name in Nueva España, founded in the year 1637, by order of the viceroy, Marquis of Cadereita, who called it after his title. It is situate on the skirt of the Sierra Gorda, on the mountains and in the hollows of which the Pames Indians live retired. These have never embraced the Catholic religion, notwithstanding the endeavours of the religious order of San Francisco. These barbarous infidels, who are increasing in numbers daily, keep this district in a continual state of warfare, having possession of the craggy descents and egresses of the *sierra*. They are much reduced, and consist only of some hordes and scattered families; and thus both these, as well as the inhabitants of the capital, amounting to about 760 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, gain their livelihood by working at the mines of silver which are found in this district, as well as in the *sierra*. These mines are not very productive or advantageous, on account of the poverty of the neighbourhood, and the great expence of labour. The town is situate in the valley of St. Juan, in a small island formed by two rivers, the one called Silla, which descends from the *sierra*, and the other taking its rise from some springs of water, known by the name of Santa Lucia. It has a very good parish church, and convent of San Francisco. Its situation is cheerful, and its soil very fertile. It is supplied with water from the river at some distance by means of a fine aqueduct. Much wheat, maize, French beans, and pulse, grow in its territory, and it is famous for the breed of mules and horses. Forty-five leagues *n.* of Mexico. [Long. 99° 22′. Lat. 20° 24′.]

CADEREITA, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, another settlement of the new kingdom of Leon, founded by the same viceroy as the former. Its district abounds in cattle, both of the larger and smaller kind; but it is badly provided with grain and fruits. Many infidel Indians dwell about the suburbs, though without any communication with the town. Here is a convent of the order of San Francisco. Nine leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

CADIZ, a capital city of the isle of Cubagua, founded in the year 1547 by Iacome Castellon. Its commerce was formerly very considerable, owing to its pearl fisheries; but when these were no longer carried on, it declined greatly.

CADIZ, a village in the island of Cuba, situate on the *n.* coast, between Caragayas and La Crux del Principe. [It is near 160 miles *e.* of Havannah, and 50 *n.* from Spiritu Santo.]

CADODAQUES, a small settlement of Indians of Louisiana, situate on the shore of the river Rouge, or Roxo. [These Indians live about 35 miles *w.* of the main branch of the Red river, on a *bayau* or creek, called by them Sodo, which is navigable for *peroques* only within about six miles of their village, and that only in the rainy season. They are distant from Natchitoches about 120 miles, the nearest route by land, and in nearly a *n. w.* direction. They have lived where they now do only five years. The first year they moved there the small-pox got amongst them, and destroyed nearly one half of them; it was in the winter season, and they practised plunging into the creek on the first appearance of the eruption, and died in a few hours. Some few years ago they had the measles, of which several more of them died. They formerly lived on the *s.* bank of the river, by the course of the river 375 miles higher up, at a beautiful *praire*, which has a clear lake of good water in the middle of it, surrounded by a pleasant and fertile country, which had been the residence of their ancestors from time immemorial. They have a traditionary tale which not only the Caddos, but half a dozen other smaller nations believe in, who claim the honour of being descendants of the same family: they say, when all the world was drowned by a flood that inundated the whole country, the great spirit placed on an eminence, near this lake, one family of Caddoques, who alone were saved; from that family all the Indians originated. The French, for many years before Louisiana was transferred to Spain, had at this place a fort and some soldiers; several French families were likewise settled in the vicinity, where they had erected a good flour mill with burr stones brought from France. These French families continued there till about 25 years ago, when they moved down and settled at Campti, on the Red river, about 20 miles above Natchitoches, where they now live; and the Indians left it about 14 years ago, on account of a dreadful sickness that visited them.

They settled on the river nearly opposite where they now live, on a low place, but were driven thence on account of its overflowing, occasioned by a mass of timber choking the river at a point below them. The whole number of what they call warriors of the ancient Caddo nation is now reduced to about 100, who are looked upon somewhat like knights of Malta, or some distinguished military order. They are brave, despise danger or death, and boast that they have never shed white man's blood. Besides these, there are of old men and strangers who live among them, nearly the same number, but there are 40 or 50 more women than men. This nation has great influence over the Yattassees, Nandakoes, Nabadaches, Inies or Yachies, Nagogdoches, Keychies, Adaize, and Natchitoches, who all speak the Caddo language, look up to them as their fathers, visit and intermarry among them, and join them in all their wars. The Caddoques complain of the Choctaws encroaching upon their country; call them lazy, thievish, &c. There has been a misunderstanding between them for several years, and small hunting parties kill one another when they meet. The Caddos raise corn, beans, pumpkins, &c. but the land on which they now live is *prairie*, of a white clay soil, very flat: their crops are subject to injury, either by too wet or too dry a season. They have horses, but few of any other domestic animals, except dogs; most of them have guns, and some have rifles: they, and all other Indians that we have any knowledge of, are at war with the Osages. The country, generally, round the Caddos is hilly and not very rich: it is well covered with oak, hickory, and pine, interspersed with *prairies*, which are, for the most part, very rich, and fit for cultivation. There are here a good number of creeks and springs of fresh water.]

[CAEN, the chief city of Cayenne, in French Guiana, in S. America. See CAYENNE.]

[CAERNARVON, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

[CÆSARIA River, or COHANSIE Creek, in New Jersey, empties into Delaware bay, after a *s. w.* course of about 30 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as far as Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.]

CAETE, a city of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, situate on the shore of the sea, just at the point which is formed by the mouth of the river of the Amazonas.

CAETE, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in the same kingdom. It rises at the foot of the Cerro del Trio, runs to the *n. n. e.* and enters the Piedras, between the Palmital and the Infierno.

CAEUA, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the *serrania* of Parime, runs *n.* and enters the Aredato.

CAFAIATE, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Salta, annexed to the curacy of Chiquiana.

CAGASSA, a celebrated gold mine of the province and government of Jaén de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

[CAGHNEWAGA, a tribe of Indians in Lower Canada, some of whom inhabit near Montreal.]

[CAGHNEWAGA, the name of a small village or parish on the *n.* side of Mohawk river, in the township of Johnstown, about 24 miles *w.* of Schenectady. It is not improbable that the tribe of Indians mentioned in the preceding article formerly inhabited this place. See JOHNSTOWN.]

CAGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the district of the city of Caracas, situate to the *e.* of the lake Tacarigua, and *w.* of the settlement of Victoria, not far from it.

CAGUAN, a small settlement of the government of Neiva in the new kingdom of Granada, founded on the shores of the large river Magdalena, by Juan Lopez de Herrera, in the year 1553. It abounds in gold, maize, *cacao*, *yucas*, plantains, sugar-cane, and various kinds of cattle. The climate is warm; in its church there is an image of San Roque, which is held particularly sacred, and to which pilgrimages are frequently made by those who dwell in these parts. It is two leagues distant from Neiva, towards Santa Fe.

CAGUAN, a river of this kingdom, running to the *s. e.* and entering the Caquetá, opposite the mouth of the Rio Negro.

CAGUANA, or CAHUAPANA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *sierra* of Chachapoias, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Marañon.

CAHABAU, a river of S. Carolina. It runs *s.* and enters the sea.

CAHABON, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Verapaz in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CAHETE, a small settlement belonging to the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of the Espiritu Santo in Brazil, situate on the banks of the small river of Sabara.

CAHETE, a capital town of the island of this name, which is in the river of the Amazonas, of

the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil. In it is a good college, which belonged to the Jesuits. This town belongs to the door-keepers of the king of Portugal.

CAHETE, a large island of the river of the Amazonas, belonging to the province and *captainship* of Marañan.

[CAHETES, Indians of Brazil. See additional matter respecting the history, &c. of this kingdom.]

CAHI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises to the *n.* of the ruins of the Cruz de Bolaños.

CAHI, another river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *w.* and enters the Rio Grande.

[CAHOKIA, a settlement in the *n. w.* territory, *n.* of Kaskaskias.]

CAHOQUI, a tribe of Indians of the province and colony of Virginia, dwelling at the mouth of the river of the same name, and on the banks of the Mississippi.

CAHOQUI, a river of the above province, which runs to the *s. s. w.* and enters the Mississippi.

CAHUAC, a small settlement of the province and district of Huamalies in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Pachas.

CAHUANCA, a small settlement of the province and district of Lucanas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Condocondo.

CAHUNG-HAGE, a settlement of Indians of the province and country of the Iroquees, dwelling on the banks of the lake Oneidos.

CAIAA, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas. It is formed by a drain from the river of Madera, near its banks, and on the side of the Tacoara, in the territory lying between that river and the Cuchibara.

CAIABA, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Paraguay, changing its name to that of Chiane.

CAIABACOA, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas, and government of Llanos, in the new kingdom of Granada. The climate is warm, and it abounds in the productions of the other parts of the province.

CAIABOS, a small river of the province and government of Tucumán. It runs *e.* and joins another river near the city of San Miguel.

CAIACANCA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, situate on the banks of the river Yapo.

CAIAGA, a small river of Pennsylvania. It runs *e.* and enters the arm of the river Susquehanna, which follows the above course.

CAIAMBE, a settlement of the province and district of Otavalo in the kingdom of Quito. The climate here is extremely cold, on account of the desert of Cayamburo, which lies just behind it, in the middle of a plain, which gives its name to this town. Near it are the ruins of an Indian place of worship, situate upon high ground belonging to the town. They stand in a circular figure, 18 Spanish yards diameter, and 60 in circumference. The walls alone are remaining, these being from five to six yards in height, and about two in thickness, and so hard that although they are only built of clay, they have the consistency of stone. Near it there is a large tract of land called Cossin.

CAIAMBURO, a very lofty and steep desert place of the *cordillera*, in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the *n.* side, and at the distance of 11 leagues from the capital. Many rivers have their source from it; those of the *n.* and *w.* side run to meet the Esmeraldas, though some few the Mirá, to empty themselves in the S. sea; all those of the *e.* run to the Marañon. Upon its skirts there are symptoms of mines having been worked, and from them, it is said, the Indians acquired considerable wealth.

CAIAME, a very abundant stream, and one of those which enter by the *s.* into the Amazonas. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, in the provinces of Peru.

CAIAPA, a river of the province and government of Cumaná.

CAIAPAS, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito, having a wharf on the side of the river San Miguel, where goods are embarked for the port of Limones in the S. sea.

CAIAPOS, River of the, in the territory of the Indians of this name in Brazil. It rises in the mountains, runs *e.* and directing its course immediately to *n.* enters the large river of the Paraná.

CAIARI, a small river of the country of the Amazonas or part of Guayana belonging to the Portuguese. It runs to the *s. s. e.* and enters the Amazonas, near its mouth, or where it empties itself into the sea, between the rivers Urupi and Irari.

[CAIASTA, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the *w.* bank of the Parana, about 26 leagues *n.* of Santa Fe. Lat. 31° 9′ 20″ *s.* Long. 60° 19′ *w.*]

CAICAIXIXAIS, a large island of the straits

of Magellan, one of those which form the *s.* coast.

CAICO, Grande, or of the North, one of the islands which lie to the *n.* of St. Domingo, and the largest of them all. Its figure is long and broad, extending itself in the form of a half-moon, which figure is rendered perfect by many others.

CAICOS, the name of a large cluster of islands in the N. sea, situate on the *n.* of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo. Between them and the island of Maguana, or Mariguana, there is formed a channel, called the Old Passage, which was navigated by vessels leaving the port of the Havanna for Europe, previous to the discovery of the Bahamas by Anton de Alaminos. This passage was abandoned on account of the navigation through so many small islands, which rendered it hazardous. It is at present frequented solely by small smuggling vessels. Notwithstanding this, it was entered by the whole squadron and convoy of Admiral Sir George Pocock, when he besieged and took the Havanna, in the year 1763. [The Caicos islands, commonly called the Caucases, are a cluster of the Bahama islands, situate upon the edge of one of the Bahama banks. On the *n.* side of this bank are four or five islands of considerable extent; the largest (called the Grand Caicos) is above sixty miles long, and two or three broad. It is about 400 miles from New Providence, and due *n.* from St. Domingo. There are several good reef-harbours and anchorages, particularly that at St. George's key, where there is established a port of entry and a small battery. This harbour admits vessels drawing 14 feet water. Besides cotton and other produce which is common to the Bahama islands, some sugar plantations have been attempted in the Caicos, but, owing probably to the want of sufficient rain in that climate, or to the natural sterility of the soil, they have not succeeded. In 1803 there were about 40 white inhabitants upon the Caicos, and nearly 1200 slaves, but many of the latter have been since removed. Previous to May 1803, lands were granted by the crown to the amount of 29,695 acres for the purpose of cultivation. See Bahamas.]

CAICAI, a settlement of the province and district of Paucartambo in Peru, situate to the *n.* of the Cerro de Comanti.

CAICARA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the *serranía*. It is one of those which in that province belong to the missionaries of the Aragonese Capuchins.

Caicara, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela. It is formed from the rivers Manacapra and San Bartolomé, and empties itself into the Guarico.

CAIENA. See Cayenne.

CAIGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate to the *s.* of Piritú.

CAIHOCA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España; situate on the coast between the rivers Mizapa and Tonalá.

CAIJI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between the Ocoy and the large river of Curituba.

CAILLOMA, a settlement and *asiento* of silver mines of the province of Collahuas in Peru; founded on account of the discovery of this mineral in a mountain at two leagues distance. It is one of the most ancient, and from it has been produced the greatest riches; indeed, it has the prospect of yielding these much longer, in as much as there are supposed to be many veins of this metal as yet undiscovered. The metals are wrought in a mill worked by the water of a stream which rises at four leagues distance; and in order that there may never be a deficiency, the necessary supply of water is let upon the mills by means of locks, from an adjacent lake called Villafro, about a league in circumference. This is necessary only in time of drought, which occurs in the months of August, September, and October. The locks in the rainy season are kept shut, in order that the lake may fill, and be ready to yield its supply upon occasion. This settlement contains two parishes, one of Spaniards, the other of Indians; besides a church, which they call Del Hospital, since it was supported by the mines when these were in a flourishing state. The soil about the country is very barren, and it can never produce herbage for cattle, being situate between two mountains altogether lacking moisture, and extremely cold. In the church belonging to the Spaniards is reverenced a cross, of an opaque or ash-coloured crystal, extremely perfect, and something exceeding the size of a palm, which, with two others (the one of which, according to tradition, was carried to Spain, and the other lost) were found in a mine on the 2d of May, on the first discovery and taking of the metal, at the depth of 40 fathom. They were discovered in the form of a calvary, this of which we speak being the largest.

CAILLOU, a small river of the island of Guadaloupe, one of the Antilles. It rises in the mountains of the *s. e.* coast, runs in this course, and enters the sea near the town and parish of Punta Negra, or Black Point.

Caillou, another river of the province of Georgia. It runs in a very abundant stream to the *s. w.* and enters the Apalichicola.

Caillou, another river, distinguished by the surname of Little, in the same province. It runs *s.* and enters the former.

CAIMA, a settlement of the province and district of Arequipa in Peru.

CAIMAN, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, inhabited by gentile Indians, and bordering on the coast of the gulf.

Caiman, a river of this province, which runs into the sea in the gulf of Urabá, by the *e.* side. On its shores is a fort to defend its entrance.

Caiman, another small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the La Plata between the Alcarai and Ambalsado.

Caiman, another river of the kingdom of Chile, in the division of Guadalabquen. It runs *w.* between the Valdivia and the Callacalla, and flows into the former.

Caiman, two small islands, the one called Large, the other Small, situate in the N. sea, nearly *w.* of Jamaica. They are barren and uncultivated, inhabited only by some poor Englishmen, whose occupation consists in fishing for tortoise. They serve as a land-mark or signal to vessels sailing to Vera Cruz. [See Caymans.]

CAIMANES, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas. It rises in the territory of the Mures and Muris Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters by two mouths into the Madera, opposite the mouth of the abundant stream of the Beni.

Caimanes, another river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It has its source from various small streams, which unite near to, and on the *s.* of, the town of Santa Rosa la Nueva. It begins its course towards the *w.* and turning to the *n.* enters the Itenes.

CAIMITO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, situate near one of the arms of the river Cauca, to the *s.* of the town of San Benito Abad, from whence it is distant eight leagues.

CAIMITOS, Ensenada de los, a creek on the *n.* coast, and at the *n.* head, in the part possessed by the French, in the island of St. Domingo. It is very large and beautiful, formed by the point or beak of Marecouin.

Caimitos, some islands of the N. sea, situate near the *n.* coast, at the *w.* head, and opposite the former bay, of the island of St. Domingo. They are two, the one larger than that nearest to the coast.

CAINA, a settlement of the province and district of Tarma in Peru.

CAIO, a settlement of the island of Cuba, situate on the *n.* coast.

Caio, with the addition of De Frances, a small island, which is one of the Caicos, situate *s.* of the Caico Grande, between the island Arena and Caico Pequeño.

Caio, another, with the surname of Arena, between those of Caicos and Pañuelo Quadrado.

CAIOLA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España. It runs *s.* and enters the sea of this name in the port of Los Angeles.

CAIOMULGI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, near the river Cousa.

CAIONA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch.

CAIONE, a settlement and parish of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles; situate on the borders of the *n. w.* coast, and by the river of its name.

Caione, a river of the above island, which rises in the mountains of the interior, runs *e.* and enters the sea near the settlement of the same name, in the *n. w.* coast.

CAIOS, The, a settlement of the French, in their possessions in the island of St. Domingo. It is on the *s.* coast, having a good port, between the point Margaret and that of Belle Roche.

CAIPI, a settlement of the province and district of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lambrama.

CAIQUER, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó, in the division of Barbacoas, situate on the side of the river Telembi.

CAIRAIXAIISGUA, Island of, in the straits of Magellan, at the outlet of the third narrow pass leading to the S. sea, called the Passage. It is of one entire rock; and the commander Byron gave it the name of cape Providence.

CAIRAN, a settlement of the province and district of Huanuco in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huacar.

CAIRU, a lake of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, to the *e.* of the settlement of Cañada Larga.

Cairu, a mountain of the same province and government, situate near to the above lake.

Cairu, a settlement of the Portuguese, of the province and *captainship* of Ilheos in Brazil.

CAITAPERA, or Femian, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea to the *e.* of the city of Caete.

CAIUGAES, Bay of, on the *s.* coast of the lake Ontario.

CAIUGUA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs to the *n.* and enters the Guacaruguay.

CAIUZ, a settlement of the province and government of SantaMarta, in the division of Rio de Hacha, situate on the side and near the port of this river.

CAIZA, a settlement of the province and district of Porco in Peru. In its district there are two springs of medicinal waters, the one cold and the other hot, where they have begun to build some baths. It is situate on the banks of the river Paspasa, 12 leagues from Potosi.

Caiza, another settlement in the province and government of Chaco, in the plains of Manso, on the banks of the river Pilcomaio.

[CAJAMARCA. See Caxamarca.]

CAJAS, a settlement of the province and district of Xauxa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huancaio.

CAJIARI, a river of the country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises under the line, runs nearly due *s.* and enters the river Negro before this is joined by the Catabahu.

CAJONES, San Francisco de los, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 158 Indian families. Its division consists of five other settlements or villages, and is eight leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

CAJUBABAS, a lake quite in the interior of the country of the Amazonas, and from whence, it is affirmed, the river Madera takes its rise.

CAL, San Antonio del, a settlement of the head settlement of the town of Marquesado, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 50 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation and commerce of cochineal, wheat, maize, fruits, wood, coal, salt, and timber; and from the revenues arising from these two last articles the city of Oaxaca derives her whole subsistence; one league *s. e.* of its capital.

CALABOZO, or Calaboso, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; founded in this century (18th), after the establishment of the company of Guipuzcoa, now the Philippines, on the banks of the river Guarico. [Calabozo is a city of recent date, having been at first an Indian village, which was increased by the Spaniards, who have fixed their residence there, in order to be near at hand to watch and take care of their flocks. The company of Guipuzcoa arrogate to themselves, in their memoirs, the merit of having given to Calabozo that degree of increase which was necessary to its being inscribed on the list of cities. Its temperature is excessively hot, although very regularly moderated by the *n. e.* breezes. The soil is hardly proper for any thing else but grazing; and this is the only use they make of it. The pasture is good, and the horned cattle very numerous; but a sort of banditti are constantly over-running the immense plains from the jurisdiction of Calabozo as far as the borders of Guarapiche, and steal as many oxen and mules as they can, conveying them in safety to Guayana or Trinity. Often, indeed, do they kill the ox and skin it on the spot, merely taking away the hide and the tallow. It is thought that if prompt and vigorous measures be not taken, the pens distant from the city (as almost all of them are so situate) will be made mere deserts. The city is situate between two rivers, the Guarico to the *w.* and the Orituco to the *e.* but much nearer the former than the latter. These two rivers, whose courses are from *n.* to *s.* join their waters about four or five leagues above Calaboso; then, at a distance of about 20 leagues, fall into the Apure, and increase under this name the Orinoco. When the rains force these two rivers from their beds, which happens every year, the inhabitants find themselves extremely distressed. Their travelling, their work, and every thing else, is suspended. The cattle retire to the heights until the waters quit the plains, and allow them to return to their pasturage. The streets and houses form an agreeable prospect; and the church, without being very handsome, is decent. In 1786, there were in Calabozo, and the five villages that belong to it, 549 houses, 1680 white people, 1186 free Indians, not tributary, 3301 persons of colour, 943 slaves, 116 country houses and pens, 1872 mules, and 26,557 oxen and cows. In 1804, the population of the city amounted to 4800 people. It is situate in lat. 8° 54′, at 52 leagues *s.* of Caracas, and nearly as many *n.* of the Orinoco.]

Calabozo, another settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta, in the district of the Rio del Hacha, situate on the sea-coast.

CALA-CALA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Laimes.

CALA-CALI, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Cinco Leguas de la Ciudad.

CALACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru, situate on the shore of the river Desaguadero.

CALAHUAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

[CALAIS, a township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 105 miles *n. e.* of Bennington. It has 45 inhabitants.]

CALAJAU, a river of the province and government of La Guayana, which enters the Apure.

CALAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas, annexed to the curacy of Chiuchiu: In its district are many minerals of jasper, talc, vitriol, lipes stone, and alum; and it has this peculiarity, that no other animals can breed here except oxen and calves; horses and mules invariably running mad, and killing themselves by dint of violent exertions.

CALAMAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru.

CALAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru; 13 leagues distant from the capital.

CALAMBUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, situate on the road which leads from Popayan.

CALAMUCHITA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the valley of its name, and in the jurisdiction of the city of Cordova.

CALAMUCHITA, a valley of the above province and government, between the rivers Tercero and Quarto.

CALANDAIMA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocaima, and government of Mariquita, in the new kingdom of Granada, situate on the side of the river Bogotá. It is of a very warm temperature, abounding in maize, *yucas*, plantains, and particularly in sugar-canes: It contains somewhat more than 50 inhabitants, and is a day's journey from Santa Fe, and a little less from the city of Tocaima.

CALANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CALAPUJA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the capital.

CALAUERA, Bay of the, on the coast of Brazil, and in the *captainship* of Rey, between the island Castillos Grandes and that of Ratones, by the side of the cape of Santa Maria.

CALBAMBA, a small river of the province and government of Guanuco; it rises to the *n.* of the city of Guanuco el Viejo, runs towards this city, and enters the Guallagua at its head.

CALBUCO, a city of the province and *corregimiento* of the island of Chiloe, in the kingdom of Chile.

CALCA and LARES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *s.* by Quispicanchi, *e.* by Paucartambo, *s. w.* by the jurisdiction of Cuzco, from whence it lies four leagues; by Abancai; its limits being a long chain of snow-clad mountains; and *n. e.* and *n.* by the *cordillera* of the Andes, and mountains of the infidel Indians. The whole of this province is a broken uneven territory, 30 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and from two to five in width. Its temperature is mild, excepting in the heights of either side, where it is very cold. Its productions are those of a warm and cold climate, namely, wheat, maize, and other grain in abundance, a variety of fruits, *papas*, and many sweet-smelling flowers. Its breed of cattle is very considerable. On the *e.* it intersects the *cordillera* by two extensive valleys, called Quillobamba and Amaibamba, of a warm and moist temperature, very fertile, and in which there are many plantations of canes, from which is made the best sugar in the whole kingdom. There is also in the *n. e.* part a pass through the *cordillera* by the valleys of Ocabamba and Lares, abounding in wild fruits, wood, animals, and insects. The fertility of this province is so great, that the sugar-canes being once planted, perpetuate themselves for several years, and become ripe in 14 months; their first produce being extremely fine. There are at present no mines worked, although formerly much silver was procured from those which are now abandoned, either on account of their having filled with water, or from the baseness of the metal produced. There are some indeed of saltpetre, which is carried to Cuzco for the manufacture of gunpowder. The principal river which waters it is the Vilcomayo, which runs through the broken ravine or valley, and has thrown across it in various parts bridges formed of wicker-work. The number of its inhabitants is 10,000; its *repartimiento* used to amount to 63,300 dollars, and it paid yearly 508 dollars for *alcabala*. Its jurisdiction comprehends 18 settlements, which are,

The capital, of the same name,	Hualla,
Pizac,	Cachin,
San Salvador,	Chuquicancha,
Taray,	Chinchero,
Coya,	Ollantastamba,
Lares,	Silque,
	Vilcabamba,

S. Francisco de la Victoria, Habitantes del Valle de Ocabamba.
St Juan de Luima, y los

CALCAMAIO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru: it rises from a small lake near the *cordillera*, runs *e.* and enters the *pampas*.

CALCAHUALCO, San Salvador de, a settlement of the head settlement of Yxhuatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cordoba, in Nueva Espana. It contains 66 families of Indians, and is nine leagues *n. n. w.* of its capital.

CALCAUZO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Mollebamba.

[CALCAYLARES. See Calca and Lares.]

CALCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru.

CALCHAQUI, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate at the mouth of the river Monge, and on the shore of the Parana, close to the *rincon* or corner of Gaboto.

Calchaqui, another settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, situate in the valley of its name, and in the jurisdiction of Salta.

Calchaqui, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the same province.

CALDAS, Nuestra Senora de las, a settlement belonging to the missionaries of the religious order of San Francisco, in Nuevo Mexico.

CALDERA, a settlement of the province and *corregmiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito, annexed to the curacy of Paccha.

Caldera, a river of the *alcaldía mayor* of Natá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and government of Panamá. It rises in the mountains of the *s.* and and runs into the Pacific ocean, on the side of the Punta Mala.

Caldera, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the city of Iujui. It runs *e.* and enters the Salado between the Hubierna and the Blanco.

CALDERON, a settlement of the province and government of Atacames, or Esmeraldas, situate at the junction of the rivers Santiago and Bagota, near the coast of the S. sea.

[CALDERSBURG, a township in Orleans county in Vermont, is about 151 miles *n. e.* from Bennington, and 11 *w.* of Connecticut river.]

CALDEUA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil, situate on the shore of the river Carabatang, near the coast.

CALDONO, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán, in the new kingdom of Granada.

CALEBASSE, Morne de la, or Morro de la Calabaza, a very lofty mountain, full of sharp points, resembling the Monserrate, in the centre of the island of Martinique, and on the side which looks to the *n. e.*

[CALEDONIA County, in Vermont, contains 24 townships, and has Connecticut river *s. e.*; Orleans and Chittenden counties *n. w.*; Essex county *n. e.*; and Orange county, of which, until lately, it formed a part, *s. w.*]

[Caledonia, a port on the isthmus of Darien, in the N. sea, 25 leagues *n. w.* from the river Atrato. It was attempted to be established by the Scotch nation in 1698, and had at first all the promising appearance of success; but the English, influenced by narrow national prejudices, put every impediment in their way, which, joined to the unhealthiness of the climate, destroyed the infant colony. See Darien.]

CALEGUALA, a settlement and *asiento* of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tonalá in Nueva España.

CALEMAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla or Patáz in Peru, with a good fort, in the river Marañon. By means of this river, c nerce is carried on, and facilitated, with Huanmachuco.

CALES, Point of, on the coast of Peru, of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica; one of those which form port Ylo.

CALETA, a creek on the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Santa, close to the *señal* or land-mark of Mompon.

CALI, Santiago de, a city of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito; founded in the beautiful plain at the foot of the *sierra*, and on the banks of the rich stream Cauca, by Miguel Muñoz, in the year 1537: it was transferred from that spot to a place at a small distance, where it at present is, by Miguel Lopez. It is very populous, fertile, and abounding in mines, vegetable productions, and cattle, which is a great article of commerce: It is of warm temperature; its natives are esteemed the most skilful and ingenious in the province, and its Indians were of so warlike a nature, that they never would perhaps have been brought into subjection, but for the persuasions of the venerable Fr. Augustin of Coruña, bishop of Popayán. It is the native place of Father Diego Caizedo, a singular missionary, and a man of extraordinary virtues; also of Father Miguel of Silva, a missionary in the province of Mainas; both of the abolished society of the Jesuits. Twenty-nine leagues from its capital, and 28 from the port of Buenaventura in the S. sea. Long. 76° 23′. Lat. 3° 24′.

CALIBIO, a settlement of the province and

government of Popayan in the kingdom of Quito.

CALIBOGIE River and Sound, on the coast of S. Carolina, from the outlet of May and New rivers.

CALIDONIA, a capacious, convenient, and secure port of the province of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the coast of the N. sea. Here the Scotch founded a colony and establishment, but were dislodged by order of the king, by the Colonel Don Juan Diaz Pimienta, governor of Cartagena, in the year 1699. The ruins are yet to be seen of the above colony; as also of a castle. The French afterwards established themselves here in 1764, but were put to death by the Indians, who immediately admitted the English, who possess a small compact settlement, called New Edinburgh. In an uneven ground towards the *s.* there grows a small plant of two long narrow leaves, each of them of a distinct green colour. When taken together, they produce no effect; but being separated, that of the lighter colour is a most active and efficacious poison, and produces instant death, though the other is always an antidote. Of this herb the Indians make use, applying the fatal secret to their purposes of vengeance.

CALIFORNIA, Old, is an extensive peninsula of N. America, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the 33° *n.* lat.; washed on the *e.* by a gulf of the same name, and on the *w.* by the Pacific ocean, or great S. sea; lying within the three capes or limits of cape St. Lucas, the river Colorado and cape Blanco de San Sebastian, which is called its *w.* limit. The gulf which washes it on the *e.* called the gulf of California, is an arm of the Pacific ocean, intercepted between cape Corrientes on the one side, and cape St. Lucas on the other; that is, between Mexico or New Spain on the *n. e.* and that of California on the *w.* It is nearly 300 leagues in length from the cape of San Lucas to the last reduced territory towards the *n.* Its width is various, for, being at the aforementioned extremity, 10 leagues, it continues increasing to 20, 30, and 40 leagues from one sea to the other. The climate is various, according to the different heights of the land; but for the most part it is excessively hot. The ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of ridges of mountains, stony and sandy places; lacking moisture, but abounding in mules, horses, and neat cattle, and all sorts of swine, goats, and sheep, which have multiplied in the same proportion as the dogs and cats introduced by the Spaniards. There is found in the woods a kind of animal, which, in the language of the country, is called *taye*, about the size of a calf of a year and an half old, and very much resembling one; its head and skin being like to those of a deer, its horns very thick, and similar to those of a ram: its hoof is large, round, and cleft like that of an ox; the tail is small, and the flesh is well tasted and delicate. There is also another animal here very like a sheep, although somewhat larger; of these there are black and white, bearing quantities of wool very easy to be spun, and their flesh is very delicate. Here are also found deer, hares, rabbits, *berrendos*, and *coyotes*, a species of fox, and called by this name in Nueva España. Sometimes leopards have been seen here, and a few years since some Indians killed a wolf, an animal which had never before been known in these parts. In the *serrania*, or mountainous parts, there are wild hogs, cats, tigers, and a species of beaver. This country abounds in reptiles, as vipers, snakes of different sorts, scorpions, spiders, ants, lizards, and tarantulas; but it is free from bugs, fleas, and *niguas*. Of birds, it produces turtle-doves, herons, quails, pheasants, partridges, geese, ducks, wild ducks, ring-doves, and some birds of prey, as sparrow-hawks, vultures, falcons, horned owls, eagles, and also jackdaws, those too which they call *zopilotes* in Nueva España, and others which they call *auras*, (or West Indian crows), screech-owls, and different birds not known in any other parts. This country is extremely barren of wood; and only towards the cape of Sanducas, where the country is most level, fertile, and temperate, are there any trees to be found. Here, however, we have that peculiar tree called the *pitajaia*, the branches of which are fluted, and grow up straight from its trunk, bearing no leaf; on the same branch hangs the fruit, having the rind covered with prickles; so that it appears to some to be a species of the *trinau* (thistle plant), although the fruit is whiter and more delicate: some produce fruit of a reddish, and some of a yellow tint, which is extremely well flavoured, and is either sweet, or a little acidulous; the same is esteemed an excellent medicine in the venereal disease. From the fruit trees aromatic gums are gathered in such abundance that they are mixed with grease for careening the bottoms of ships; and from the crude root of the *mezcales* they compose the drink so called. They have a sort of aloes, from strips of which they make nets; and from other herbs, in a manner which is truly curious, they manufacture bowls and cruets to eat and drink out of. The Indians who inhabit the river Colorado, fabricate from the same herbs troughs or trays, which they call *coritas*, so large as to contain two hundred weight of maize. In them they carry by water fruits and different articles from one

shore to another. They have besides the alimentary herb called *yucas*, the Spanish potatoe, and the *gicamas*.—This country produces also olives, figs, vines, wheat, maize, French beans, water melons, melons, gourds, chickpeas, and all kinds of garden herbs, for which it is indebted to the Jesuits, who first planted them here. No mines have been discovered here; but there are sufficient indications of the existence of every sort of metal. The quantity of fish and shell fish found on its coasts is incredible; it is of every description, and among others, the profusion of pilchards is most astonishing; these being at certain seasons left in shoals dry upon the beach. Whales are also found here, and on the exterior coast shells of the most beautiful lustre may be collected; some of these being more brilliant than the finest mother of pearl, and covered with a blue similar to that of the most delicate lapis lazuli. Nor are pearls themselves to be found in less abundance. It is true that the Indian formerly used to throw the shell bearing this precious treasure into the fire, in order that he might extract the oyster for his food; but now, it appears, he has learned to hold it in due estimation, instructed by the Europeans. The pearl fisheries in these parts are much favoured by the shallowness of the water. This country was discovered in the year 1526 by the celebreted Hernan Cortés, as he was endeavouring to find a passage from the N. to the S. sea. Its conquest from that time had often been attempted, but without effect, until the year 1679, when, pursuant to the king's direction, it was invaded by Admiral Don Isidro Otondo, and was settled by the missionaries of the extinguished order of the Jesuits, under the direction of the Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, who first began to bring the infidel Indians under subjection. Many changes and conquests have since taken place here, under different officers appointed on the several occasions; the relation of which would however, perhaps unnecessarily, dilate this article beyond its proper limits. [The peninsula of Old California, which equals England in extent of territory, and does not contain the population of the small towns of Ipswich or Deptford, lies under the same parallel with Bengal and the Canary islands. The sky is constantly serene and of a deep blue, and without a cloud; and should any clouds appear for a moment at the setting of the sun, they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple, and green. All those who had ever been in Old California, preserved the recollection of the extraordinary beauty of this phenomenon, which depends on a particular state of the vesicular vapour and the purity of the air in these climates. No where could an astronomer find a more delightful abode than at Cumana, Coro, the island of Margerita, and the coast of California. But unfortunately in this peninsula the sky is more beautiful than the earth. The soil is sandy and arid, like the shores of Provence; vegetation is at a stand; and rain is very unfrequent. A chain of mountains runs through the centre of the peninsula, of which the most elevated, the Cerro de la Giganta, is from 1400 to 1500 metres (from 4592 to 4920 feet) in height, and appears of volcanic origin. This *cordillera* is inhabited by animals, the most peculiar of which have been already enumerated. At the foot of the mountains of California we discover only sand, or a stony stratum, on which cylindrical *cacti* (*organos del tunal*) shoot up to extraordinary heights. We find few springs; and through a particular fatality, it is remarked that the rock is naked where the water springs up, while there is no water where the rock is covered with vegetable earth. Wherever springs and earth happen to be together, the fertility of the soil is immense. It was in these points, of which the number is far from great, that the Jesuits established their first missions. The maize, the *jatropha*, and the *dioscorea*, vegetate vigorously; and the vine yields an excellent grape, of which the wine resembles that of the Canary islands. In general, however, Old California, on account of the arid nature of the soil, and the want of water and vegetable earth in the interior of the country, will never be able to maintain a great population any more than the *n.* part of Sonora, which is almost equally dry and sandy. Of all the natural productions of California the pearls have, since the 16th century, been the chief attraction to navigators for visiting the coast of this desert country. They abound particularly in the *s.* part of the peninsula. Since the cessation of the pearl fishery near the island of Margerita, opposite the coast of Araya, the gulfs of Panama and California are the only quarters in the Spanish colonies which supply pearls for the commerce of Europe. Those of California are of a very beautiful water and large; but they are frequently of an irregular figure, disagreeable to the eye. The shell which produces the pearl is particularly to be found in the bay of Ceralvo, and round the islands of Santa Cruz and San Jose. The most valuable pearls in the possession of the court of Spain were found in 1615 and 1665, in the expeditions of Juan Yturbi and Bernal de Pinadero. During the stay of the Visitador Galvez in California, in 1768 and 1769, a private soldier in the *presidio* of Loreto, *Juan Ocio*, was made rich in a short time by pearl fishing on the coast of Ceralvo. Since that period]

the numbers of pearls of California brought annually to market is almost reduced to nothing. The Indians and Negroes, who follow the severe occupation of divers, are so poorly paid by the whites, that the fishery is considered as abandoned. This branch of industry languishes from the same causes which in South America have raised the price of the Peruvian sheep-skins, the *caoutchouc*, and the febrifugal bark of the quinquina. In California the Jesuits obtained a complete victory over the soldiery posted in the *presidios*. The court decided by a *cedula real*, that all the detachment of Loreto, even the captain, should be under the command of the father at the head of the missions. The interesting voyages of three Jesuits, Eusebius Kühn, Maria Salvatierra, and Juan Uguarte, brought us acquainted with the physical situation of the country. The village of Loreto had been already founded, under the name of Presidio de San Dionisio, in 1697. Under the reign of Philip V. especially after the year 1744, the Spanish establishments in California became very considerable. The Jesuits displayed there that commercial industry and that activity to which they are indebted for so many successes, and which have exposed them to so many calumnies in both Indies. In a very few years they built 16 villages in the interior of the peninsula. Since their expulsion in 1767, California has been confided to the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico; and it appears that they have not been so successful in their establishments of Old California, as the Franciscans have been on the coasts of New California. The natives of the peninsula who do not live in the missions, are of all savages, perhaps, the nearest to what has been called the state of nature. They pass whole days stretched out on their bellies on the sand, when it is heated by the reverberation of the solar rays. Like several tribes of the Orinoco, they entertain a great horror for clothing. "A monkey dressed up does not appear so ridiculous to the common people in Europe," says Father Venegas, "as a man in clothes appears to the Indians of California." Notwithstanding this state of apparent stupidity, the first missionaries distinguished different religious sects among the natives. Three divinities, who carried on a war of extermination against each other, were objects of terror among three of the tribes of California. The Pericues dreaded the power of Niparaya, and the Menquis and the Vehities the power of Wactipuran and Sumongo. According to the information obtained from the monks who now govern the two Californias, the population of Old California has diminished to such a degree within the last thirty years, that there are not more than from 4 to 5000 native cultivators *(Indios reducidos)* in the villages of the missions. The number of these missions is also reduced to 16. The savages amount to only 4000, and it is observed that those inhabiting the *n.* of California are somewhat more gentle and civilized than the natives of the *s.* division. The principal villages of this province are Loreto, Santa Ana, and San Joseph.

The part of the coast of the great ocean which extends from the isthmus of Old California, or from the bay of Todos los Santos (*s.* from the port of San Diego) to cape Mendocino, bears on the Spanish maps the name of New California tent of country, in which for these 40 years the Mexican government has been establishing missions and military posts. No village or farm is to be found *n.* of the port of St. Francis, which is more than 78 leagues distant from cape Mendocino. The province of New California in its present state is only 197 leagues in length, and from nine to ten in breadth. The city of Mexico is the same distance in a straight line from Philadelphia as from Monterey, which is the chief place of the missions of New California, and of which the latitude is the same within a few minutes with that of Cadiz. At the time of the expedition of M. Galvez, military detachments came from Loreto to the port of San Diego. The letter-post still goes from this port along the *n. w.* coast to San Francisco. This last establishment, the most *n.* of all the Spanish possessions of the new continent, is almost under the same parallel with the small town of Taos in New Mexico. It is not more than 300 leagues distant from it; and though Father Escalante, in his apostolical excursions in 1777, advanced along the *w.* bank of the river Zaguananas towards the mountains De los Guacaros, no traveller has yet come from New Mexico to the coast of New California.

From the example of the English maps, several geographers give the name of New Albion to New California. This denomination is founded on the inaccurate opinion of the navigator Drake, who first discovered, in 1578, the *n. w.* coast of America between the 38° and the 48° of latitude. The celebrated voyage of Sebastian Viscaino is no doubt 24 years posterior to the discoveries of Francis Drake; but Knox and other historians seem to forget that Cabrillo had already examined, in 1542, the coast of New California to the parallel of 43°, the boundary of his navigation, as we may see from a comparison of the old observations of latitude with those taken in our own days. Al-]

[though the whole shore of New California was carefully examined by the great navigator Sebastian Viscaino, (as is proved by plans drawn up by himself in 1602), this fine country was only, however, occupied by the Spaniards 167 years afterwards. The court of Madrid dreading lest the other maritime powers of Europe should form settlements on the *n. w.* coast of America, which might become dangerous to the Spanish colonies, gave orders to the Chevalier de Croix, the viceroy, and the Visitador Galvez, to found missions and *presidios* in the ports of San Diego and Monterey. For this purpose two packet-boats set out from the port of San Blas, and anchored at San Diego in the month of April 1763.

The soil of New California is as well watered and fertile as that of Old California is arid and stony. It is one of the most picturesque countries which can be seen. The climate is much more mild there than in the same latitude on the *e.* coast of the new continent. The sky is foggy, but the frequent fogs, which render it difficult to land on the coast of Monterey and San Francisco, give vigour to vegetation and fertilize the soil, which is covered with a black and spongy earth. In the 18 missions which now exist in New California, wheat, maize, and haricots *(frisoles)*, are cultivated in abundance. Barley, beans, lentiles, and *garbanzos*, grow very well in the fields in the greatest part of the province. Good wine is made in the villages of San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, and San Jose, and all along the coast, *s.* and *n.* of Monterey, to beyond the 37° of latitude. The European olive is successfully cultivated near the canal of Santa Barbara, especially near San Diego, where an oil is made as good as that of the valley of Mexico, or the oils of Andalucía.

The population of New California, including only the Indians attached to the soil who have begun to cultivate their fields, was

in 1790, - -	7,748 souls
in 1801, - -	13,668
and in 1802, - -	15,562

Thus the number of inhabitants has doubled in 12 years. Since the foundation of these missions, or between 1769 and 1802, there were in all, according to the parish registers, 33,717 baptisms, 8009 marriages, and 16,984 deaths. We must not attempt to deduce from these data the proportion between the births and deaths, because in the number of baptisms the adult Indians *(los neofitos)* are confounded with the children. The estimation of the produce of the soil, or the harvests, furnishes also the most convincing proofs of the increase of industry and prosperity of New California. In 1791, according to the tables published by M. Galiano, the Indians sowed in the whole province only 874 bushels of wheat, which yielded a harvest of 15,197 bushels. The cultivation doubled in 1802; for the quantity of wheat sown was 2089 bushels, and the harvest 33,576 bushels.

The following table contains the number of live stock in 1802.

Oxen.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Horses.	Mules.
67,782	107,172	1040	2187	877

In 1791 there were only 24,958 head of black cattle *(ganado mayor)* in the whole of the Indian villages. The *n.* part of California is inhabited by the two nations of the Rumsen and Escelen. They speak languages totally different from one another, and they form the population of the *presidio* and the village of Monterey. In the bay of San Francisco the languages of the different tribes of the Matalans, Salsen, and Quirotes, are derived from a common root. Father Lasuen observed, that on an extent of 180 leagues of the coast of California, from San Diego to San Francisco, no fewer than 17 languages are spoken, which can hardly be considered as dialects of a small number of mother languages. The population of New California would have augmented still more rapidly if the laws by which the Spanish *presidios* have been governed for ages were not directly opposite to the true interests of both mother-country and colonies. By these laws the soldiers stationed at Monterey are not permitted to live out of their barracks and to settle as colonists. The Indians who inhabit the villages of New California have been for some years employed in spinning coarse woollen stuffs, called *frisadas;* but their principal occupation, of which the produce might become a very considerable branch of commerce, is the dressing of stag-skins. In the *cordillera* of small elevation which runs along the coast, as well as in the neighbouring *savannas*, there are neither buffalos nor elks; and on the crest of the mountains which are covered with snow in the month of November, the *berrendos*, with small chamois horns, feed by themselves. But all the forest and all the plains covered with *gramina*, are filled with flocks of stags of a most gigantic size, the horns of which are round and extremely large. Forty or fifty of them are frequently seen at a time: they are of a brown colour, smooth, and without spot. Their horns, which are not palmated, are nearly 15 decimetres (4½ feet) in length. It is affirmed by every traveller, that this great stag of New Ca-]

[lifornia is one of the most beautiful animals of Spanish America. It probably differs from the *wewakish* of M. Hearne, or the *elk* of the United States, of which naturalists have very improperly made the two species of cervus Canadensis and cervus Strongyloceros. The horns of these stags are said to be nine feet long, and the animal, when running, throws up its head to rest them on its back.

The Spanish and Russian establishments being hitherto the only ones which exist on the *n. w.* coast of America, it may not be useless here to enumerate all the missions of New California which have been founded up to 1803. This detail is more interesting at this period than ever, as the United States have shown a desire to advance towards the *w.* towards the shores of the great ocean, which, opposite to China, abounds with beautiful furs of sea otters.

The missions of New California run from *s.* to *n.* in the order here indicated:

San Diego, a village founded in 1769, 15 leagues distant from the most *n.* mission of Old California. Population in 1802, 1560.

San Luis Rey de Francia, a village founded in 1798, 600.

San Juan Capistrano, a village founded in 1776, 1000.

San Gabriel, a village founded in 1771, 1050.

San Fernando, a village founded in 1797, 600.

San Buenaventura, a village founded in 1782, 950.

Santa Barbara, a village founded in 1786, 1100.

La Purissima Concepcion, a village founded in 1787, 1000.

San Luis Obisbo, a village founded in 1772, 700.

San Miguel, a village founded in 1797, 600.

Soledad, a village founded in 1791, 570.

San Antonio de Padua, a village founded in 1771, 1050.

San Carlos de Monterey, capital of New California, founded in 1770.

San Juan Bautista, a village founded in 1797, 960.

Santa Cruz, a village founded in 1794, 440.

Santa Clara, a village founded in 1777, 1300.

San Jose, a village founded in 1797, 630.

San Francisco, a village founded in 1776, with a fine port. This port is frequently confounded by geographers with the port of Drake further *n.* under the 38° 10′ of latitude, called by the Spaniards the Puerto de Bodega. Population of San Francisco, 820.

The number of whites, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who live in New California, either in the *presidios*, or in the service of the monks of St. Francis, may be about 1300; for in the two years of 1801 and 1802, there were in the east of whites and mixed blood 35 marriages, 182 baptisms, and 82 deaths. It is only on this part of the population that the government can reckon for the defence of the coast, in case of any military attack by the maritime powers of Europe. The population of the intendancy of New California was, in 1803, 15,600. The extent of surface in square leagues 2125, the inhabitants being seven to each league.]

CALIGASTA, a race of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, to the *w.* of the city of San Juan de la Frontera.

CALIMAIA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of the Metepec in Nueva España. It contains 260 families of Indians, and is two leagues *s. s. w.* of its capital.

CALIMA, a mountain of the province and government of Chocó in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the heights of which there is a watch-tower, with a fort commanding and defending the entrance of the river San Juan.

CALLA-CALLA, a very abundant stream of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of Guadalabquen. It rises from the lakes of Huanague, runs *w.* and enters the Valdivia near the city.

CALLA-CALI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collaquas in Peru.

CALLA-HUAIA, a large river of Peru, to the *e.* of Cuzco, which descends from the *cordillera* of the Andes.

CALLAO, a Peruvian city and port of the S. sea, much frequented, and carrying on a great commerce with the other provinces of America, and with Europe. It gained the title of city in the year 1671. It was well fortified when the Dutch commander Jacques l'Hermite laid siege to it for the space of five months, in the year 1624; and here, it is said, that owing to his failure in this enterprise, he died of vexation. [On the *n.* side runs the river which waters Lima, on which side is a small suburb built only of reeds. There is another on the *s.* side; they are both called Pitipisti, and inhabited by Indians. To the *e.* are extensive plains, adorned with beautiful orchards watered by canals cut from the river. The town, which is built on a low flat point of land, was strongly fortified in the reign of Philip IV.; and numerous batteries command the port and road,

which is the greatest, finest, and safest in all the S. sea. There is anchorage every where in very deep water, without danger of rocks or shoals, except one, which is three cables length from the shore, about the middle of the island of St. Lawrence, opposite La Galatea. The little island of Callao lies just before the town. In the opening between these two islands, there are two small islets, or rather rocks; there is also a third very low, but half a league out at sea, *s. s. e.* from the *n. w.* point of the island of St. Lawrence. Near the sea-side is the governor's house, which, with the viceroy's palace, take up two sides of a square; the parish church makes a third; and a battery of three pieces of cannon forms the fourth. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. Here are five monasteries, and an hospital. The houses are in general built of slight materials; the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country renders stone houses unnecessary; and besides, these are more apt to suffer from earthquakes, which are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in the year 1746, which laid ¼ths of Lima level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao; where the destruction was so entire, that only one man, of 3000 inhabitants, was left to record this dreadful calamity. Lat. 12° 2′ *s.* Long. 77° 4′ *w.*]

CALLAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Picajes in Peru.

CALLAPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Yauli.

CALLAQUI, Volcano of, in the province and *corregimiento* of Ytata, and country of the Pelluenches Indians, in the kingdom of Chile.

CALLAUCU-JAN, a lake of the province of Guamachuco in Peru, from whence rises the river of Santa.

CALLE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the capital.

CALLEJON, a settlement of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate at the mouth of the river Saladillo, on the coast lying between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan.

CALLENMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Lircas.

[CALLIAQUA, a town and harbour at the *s. w.* end of St. Vincent, one of the Charibbee islands. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.]

CALLIQUE, a settlement of the district and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Nilahu.

CALLIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Carasa.

CALLISECAS, a barbarous and savage nation dwelling *n.* of the mountains of Guanuco in Peru. They carry on a continual warfare with the nations of the Cepazos and Cocmonomas.

CALLO, a settlement of the province of Quito, in the district of the *corregimiento* of Las Cinco Leguas.

Callo, a port of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Guayaquil.

CALLUA, a small lake of the province and *captainship* general of Rey in Brazil, in the Rincon de Turotetama.

[CALM Point, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies within Bristol bay, on the *n.* side.]

CALMETITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Zitlala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España; two leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

[CALN, East and West, two townships in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

CALONGE, a small island of the large lake Titicaca, belonging to the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru.

[CALOS, a bay on the *w.* coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, where are excellent fishing banks and grounds. Not far from this is a considerable town of Seminole Indians. The Spaniards from Cuba take great quantities of fish here, and barter with the Indians and traders for skins, furs, &c. and return with their cargoes to Cuba.]

CALOTA, a city of the province and government of Popayán, founded in the place called De la Quebrada, on the shore of the river Magdalena, and near its source, by Juan Moreno, in the year 1543. It is of a warm and moist temperature, abounding in gold mines, but very subject to tempests, in which thunderbolts are observed to fall frequently and in great numbers. The Paces Indians, the inhabitants, in conjunction with the Pigaos, destroyed it, putting to death the curate, in the year 1641; and being deeply incensed against the bell of the church, because it used to call them to mass, and to their instruction in religion, they endeavoured, by various means, to break it to pieces, which they were not able to effect till they rolled it down from the top of a mountain into a stony valley; from which time, as fame will have it, this bell is heard to sound here whenever a tempest rises, and as often as it is

heard the tempest immediately subsides. Again, when it was resolved to rebuild the city at a small distance, they collected the pieces of this bell, and from some of them formed another bell, reserving the remaining pieces as a kind of precious relic or specific against tempests, keeping them shut up in a box to which there are two keys, one of which is kept by the curate, and the other by the bishop of Popayán, who distribute bits of this bell, in order that they may be wrought up in the tongues of other small bells; and indeed, so much are they esteemed, and so common have they become, that there is not a house in the kingdom but has in it this relic, as a specific antidote against tempests.

CALPA, San Andres de, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Atrisco in Nueva España, situate in a spacious and pleasant valley, with a convent of the religious order of San Francisco. It contains 200 families of Indians, and 50 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who live in the manufacturing communities in its district, where are cultivated hemp and flax. These articles are used only in the making of rigging and coach-harness. Four leagues and a half *n. w.* of its capital.

Calpa, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Cochamarca.

CALPANAPA, a small village or hamlet attached to Cochoapa, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Talpa in Nueva España. It contains 47 families of Indians.

CALPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. In its district there is a large tract of country called Choquipoglio.

[CALPOLALPAN, a mountain in New Mexico, which abounds with quarries of jasper and marble of different colours.]

CALPULALPA, San Mateo de, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ixtepexi, of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España. It contains 430 families of Indians, with the people of its district, who employ themselves in the cultivation of cochineal and in the weaving of cotton.

CALPUTILAN, with the dedicatory title of San Mateo, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guejozingo, of the same kingdom. It contains 20 families of Indians.

CALPUTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España. It contains 125 families of Indians, and lies at a little distance to the *s.* of its capital.

CALTA, Point of, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil, between the rivers Guamaré and Scorgovive.

CALTENGO, San Joseph de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

CALUALCHI, Point of, on the *w.* coast of the island of Puertorico, between that of San Francisco and the port of Añasco, in front of the island of Desecho.

CALUARIO, Mountain of, a settlement of the Capuchin missionaries in the province and government of Guayana, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the shore of the Orinoco.

Caluario, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises in the *sierra* of Carrizal, runs *s.* and enters the Orituco.

CALUMA, a river of the kingdom of Quito, which passes through the plains of Ojiba. From these plains it takes its name, which it afterwards changes into Caracol. It rises in the mountains of Chimbo, runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and afterwards turning from *n. e.* to *s. w.* takes a short turn from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Babahoyo, near the settlement of this name.

CALUO, Port, a large bay of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil; situate between the port of Las Piedras and the settlement of San Benito.

CALVERT, a county of the province and colony of Maryland, one of the 10 which compose that province; bounded by the county of Charles, and divided from the same by the river Paluscent, being also in the same manner divided from the county of Prince George.

CALVERTOWN, a city of the province and *corregimiento* of Maryland, capital of the county of Calvert.

CALZON, Island of, one of those lying to the *n.* of St. Domingo, between the *s.* point of Cacio Grande and Pañuelo Quadrado.

[CAM Island, one of the small Virgin islands in the West Indies; situate near St. John's, in the King's channel.]

CAMAGANDI, a river of the province and government of Choco. It rises in the mountains, and runs into the sea on the *w.* coast, emptying itself into the gulf of Tucumari or Darien.

CAMAMEU, a small river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs from *n.* to *s.* in a serpentine course, and enters the Rio Negro, between the Jacuapiri and the Anavillana.

CAMAMU, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

CAMAMU, a river of the same province and kingdom, which rises in the *sierra* Chapada, runs to *e.* and empties itself into the sea, close by the sand-bank of its name.

CAMAMU, Sand-bank of, lying at the mouth of the river of the same name, where there is a fort or castle, called Nuestra Señora de Gracia, to defend the entrance of the river.

CAMANA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n. w.* and *n.* by the province of Ica, *n. e.* by that of Lucanas, *e.* by that of Parinacochas and Condesuios, *s. e.* by that of Collahuas, and *w.* by the S. sea. It extends in length 25 leagues, from the *n. w.* to the *s. e.* extremities, and in its widest part from *e.* to *w.* it is 14 leagues. It is composed of many valleys, which for the most part terminate on the coast, and are thus called, viz. Mages, Camana, Quilca, Ocoña, Atico, Chaparra, Chala, Yauca, and Acari. To the *s.* and before the valley of Mages, there lies a valley of the name of Sihuas, which is 10 leagues in length. The five valleys towards the *s.* belong to the temporal jurisdiction of this province; but inasmuch as relates to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertain to the province of Collahuas. All these valleys abound in *pimento*, vines, of which they make wine and brandy; with figs and seeds, particularly in *Mages;* with these productions a large commerce is carried on with the neighbouring provinces. The temperature here is similar to that of Lima. Towards the *sierra*, rain is not unfrequent, and in that part are many mines of gold, which, however, owing to the hardness of the metals, the immense expences of working, and the great mixture of alloy, render but little profit. Here are also mines of copper, and upon a very lofty mountain called Huantiapa, are mines of crystal of various colours. All these valleys are irrigated by rivulets running down from the *sierra;* and many of these swell prodigiously in the rainy months, which are January, February, and March. The rest of the year these valleys suffer much from drought, with the exception of those of Mages and Ocoña, which are always well watered with streams abounding in king-fish, *lisas*, and prawns. In the former valley, in particular, is found an animal much resembling a cat, which lives upon these king-fish. This province is poor, and its inhabitants are a wretched race, dispersed over many valleys, and living upon dried figs instead of bread. There are various creeks upon the coast, in which fish are caught in considerable quantities, and carried to be sold in the *sierra*. There are also some small islands where they go to collect *huanco*, which is the dung of a certain bird, and used for manuring the valleys. The *repartimiento* in this province formerly amounted to 52,600 dollars, and it paid yearly 420 for *alcavala*. Its population is contained in 14 settlements, which are,

Quilca,	Valle de Chaparra,
Aplao,	Tocotay,
Huancarqui,	Atiquipa,
Ocoña,	Acari,
Caraveli,	Yucata,
Valle de Atico,	Yauca,
Chala,	Yaqui.

CAMANA, the capital of the above province, is situate two leagues from the sea, on a beautiful and delightful spot. It is watered by the Mages, just before this river enters the sea, where it takes its course round a most charming grove tenanted by a variety of birds. The population was formerly large, but at present its inhabitants scarcely amount to the number of 1500 souls, owing to the greater part of them having emigrated to Arequipa. There is a small bay on the coast, of the same name, where quantities of fish are caught. [Lat. 16° 17′ *s.*]

CAMANAN, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in that part of Guayana which is possessed by the Dutch. It rises at the end of the *serranías* of Rinocote, runs *e.* and enters into the Mazarroni.

CAMANESTIGOUIA, or TRES RIOS, a fort belonging to the French in Canada, on the banks of the lake Superior, and at the mouth at which it runs into Christinaux.

CAMANICO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Aquirre, between the settlements of Araure and San Carlos, and to the *e.* of the latter.

CAMANTI, a settlement and *asiento* of the mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru.

CAMANTI, a lofty peak or eminence of the above province, on the side of two lakes, being exactly in the line which divides this province from Paucartambo, *s.* of the settlement of Marcapata.

CAMAPETA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pomabamba in Peru. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes of Cuchoa, runs in a *n. n. e.* direction, and enters the rich stream of the Beni.

CAMAPOA, or CAMAPUA, a river of the territory of Cuiaba in Brazil. See TAQUARI.

CAMARA, or CARAJAIS, a small settlement belonging to the Portuguese, in the province and by the river of the Amazonas; situate on the shore of the large river Negro, somewhat above the city of Barcellos.

CAMARAGIBI, or CAMURIGI, a river of the

captainship of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, and runs into the sea between the Antonio Grande and the Totavimancha.

CAMARATUBA, a small river of the *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the settlements of Jorge Pinto and Gonzalo.

CAMARGO, a settlement of the province and government of La Sierra Gorda, in the bay of Mexico and kingdom of Nueva España; founded in the year 1750 by the Count of Sierra Gorda, Don Joseph de Escandon, colonel of the militia of Queretaro.

CAMARGOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil.

CAMARI, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía, on the banks of the river Itari.

CAMARON, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises at the end of the *serranía* of Rinocote, runs towards the *e.* and enters the Mazarroni.

CAMARON, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Honduras, between the river Urare and the Bayamo.

CAMARONES, Bay of, on the coast immediately between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. It lies 44° 45′ to *s.* between the bay of San Jorge and port Leones.

CAMARONES, another port of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arica. It is in lat. 19° 16′.

CAMARONES, a river of the same province and *corregimiento*.

CAMATA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tinguindin in Nueva España. It contains 200 families of Indians, including those who live within the neighbourhood of its district, and is the last of those settlements under the same jurisdiction.

CAMATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru.

CAMAVOS, a barbarous nation of Indians; who live scattered among the woods and on the banks of the lakes formed by the river Ucayale to the *e.* and who carry on a continual warfare with their neighbours the Cunivos. Discovered in the year 1686.

CAMBAI, SAN MIGUEL DE, the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Kilotepec in Nueva España. It contains 665 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *e. n. e.* of its capital.

CAMBARBALA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. In its district there is a parish church, also different mills for the manufacturing of metals, and an apparatus for founding them.

CAMBAS, a barbarous nation of Indians dwelling *s.* of the river Ucayale, and *n.* of the Paucartambo. They live a wandering life in the woods, and are connected with the nation of the Piros.

CAMBOIA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory of the Encabellados Indians. It runs *e.* and afterwards turning to *s. s. e.* enters the Marañon, opposite the town of Oravia.

CAMBRIDGE, the half-shire town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, is situate upon the *n.* arm of the river Charles, near Charlestown, and seven miles to the *n. w.* of Boston. It contains some beautiful streets and buildings; was formerly called New-town, and had its name changed to Cambridge. Its university contained, previous to the reign of Queen Anne, more than 4000 choice books. The college consists of a president, five collegiates, and one treasurer. There was likewise a college for the Indians; but not being made use of for this purpose, it was converted into a printing office.

Cambridge is one of the largest and most respectable townships of the county. Its three parishes, Cambridge, Little Cambridge, and Menotomy, contain three Congregational meeting-houses, one for Baptists, and another for Episcopalians, a number of very pleasant seats, and 2115 inhabitants. The elegant bridge which connects this town with Boston has been described under the head of Boston. The compact part of the bridge is pleasantly situated 3½ miles *w.* of Boston, on the *n.* bank of Charles river, over which is a bridge leading to Little Cambridge. It contains about 100 dwelling houses. Its public buildings, besides the edifices which belong to Harvard university, are the Episcopal and Congregational meeting houses, and a handsome court-house. The college buildings are four in number, and are of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, and Massachusetts halls, and Holden chapel. They stand on a beautiful green, which spreads to the *n. w.* and exhibit a pleasing view. This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, is at present one of the first literary institutions on that continent. It takes its date from the year 1638, seven years after the first settlement in the township, then called New-town. Since its establishment, to July 1794, 3399 students have received honorary degrees from its successive officers. It has generally from 140 to 200 students. The library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes. The

cabinet of minerals in the museum contains the more useful productions of nature; and excepting what are called the precious stones, there are very few substances yet discovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found here. The university owes this noble collection of minerals, and several other natural curiosities, to the munificence of Dr. Lettsom of London, and to that of the republic of France.]

[CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of Ninety-six district, in the upper country of S. Carolina, where the circuit courts are held. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house, and a brick gaol. The college, by law instituted here, is no better than a grammar-school. (See SOUTH CAROLINA.) It is 80 miles *n. n. w.* of Columbia, 50 *n.* by *w.* of Augusta in Georgia, 140 *n. w.* of Charlestown, and 762 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 34° 9′ *n.*]

[CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester county, Maryland, is situated on the *s.* side of Choptank river, about 13 miles *e. s. e.* from Cook's point at its mouth, nine *w. s. w.* from Newmarket, and 57 *s. e.* from Baltimore. Its situation is healthy, and it contains about 50 houses and a church. Lat. 38° 34′ *n.*]

[CAMBRIDGE, in Franklin county, Vermont, is situated on both sides of La Moille river, about 20 miles *w.* of lake Champlain, and has 359 inhabitants.]

[CAMBRIDGE, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, *e.* of Androscoggin, and *s.* of Umbagog lake.]

[CAMBRIDGE, a township in Washington county, New York. By the census of 1790, it contained 4996 inhabitants, including 41 slaves. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 623 electors.]

CAMBU, a small river of the island of Joanes, or Marajo, on the coast of Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the sea at the mouth of the arm of the river of the Amazonas.

CAMBUTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasiccos in Peru; situate on the *e.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

CAMDEN County, in Edenton district, North Carolina, is on the *n. e.* corner of the state. It has 4033 inhabitants, including 1038 slaves. Jonesborough is the chief town.]

[CAMDEN District, in the upper country of S. Carolina, has Cheraws district on the *n. e.* Georgetown district on the *s. e.* and the state of N. Carolina on the *n.* and is divided into the following counties, Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It is 82 miles from *n.* to *s.* and 60 from *e.* to *w.* and contains 38,265 inhabitants, including 8865 slaves. This district is watered by the Wateree or Catabaw river, and its branches; the upper part is variegated with hills, generally fertile and well irrigated. It produces Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, and cotton. The Catabaw Indians, the only tribe which reside in the state, live in the *n.* part of this district. See CATABAW.]

[CAMDEN, a post-town, and chief of Camden district, S. Carolina, in Kershaw county, stands on the *e.* side of Wateree river, 35 miles *n. e.* of Columbia, 55 *s. w.* of Cheraw, 120 *n.* by *w.* of Charlestown, and 643 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 houses, an Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. The navigable river on which the town stands, enables the inhabitants to carry on a lively trade with the back country. Lat. 34° 20′ *n.* Long. 80° 42′ *w.* This town, or near it, was the scene of two battles in the late war, on the 16th of August 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the American general was defeated. The other was a brisk action between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Greene, on the 25th April 1781. Lord Rawdon sallied out of the town with 800 men, and attacked the American camp, which was within a mile of the town. The Americans had 126 men killed, and 100 taken prisoners, and the British had about 100 killed. The town was evacuated the 9th of May, in the same year, after Lord Rawdon had burned the gaol, mills, many private houses, and part of his own baggage.]

[CAMDEN County, in the lower district of Georgia, at the *s. e.* corner of the state, on St. Mary's river, contains 305 inhabitants, including 70 slaves. Chief town St. Patrick's.]

[CAMDEN, a small post-town on the *w.* side of Penobscot bay, district of Maine, and the *s.* easternmost township of Lincoln county, having Thomas town on the *s. w.* 35 miles *n. n. e.* from Pownalborough, and 228 miles *n. e.* from Boston.]

[CAMDEN, a village in Kent county, state of Delaware; about four miles *s. w.* from Dover, and five *n. w.* from Frederica.]

CAMILLE, a mountain of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, on the bank of the river St. Lawrence.

[CAMILLUS, one of the military townships in New York, *w.* of Salt lake, and about 18 miles *s. w.* from fort Brewington.]

CAMINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

CAMINDEI, or JACHA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Maranan in Brazil,

It rises near the coast, runs *n.* between the Otatay and the Pergiucas, and enters the sea at an equal distance from each.

CAMINOS, Dos, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España; situate on the coast called De Cajones. It contains 80 families of Indians, who, from their being at a considerable distance from the capital, endure many inconveniences and privations: but barren as the place is, they find means of subsistence, from its being the direct road for all passengers and carriers, who, either with goods belonging to the king, or with private property, pass from Mexico to Acapulco, whenever the markets, owing to the arrival of the China fleet, are open at that port.

CAMISAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, on the banks of the river Curucay.

CAMISETA, Torrent of, a strait of the river Orinoco, where this river passes in a precipitate course through two channels formed by tremendous ridges of rock.

CAMITLIPE, a settlement of the capital of Xocotla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians, who are employed in the culture of maize, French beans, cochineal, and various indigenous fruits, in which consist their commerce. Two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

CAMOA, a settlement of the province and government of Cinalóa; one of those which belonged to the missionaries of the abolished company of the Jesuits.

CAMOAES-MERI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It is the same which, a little after its source, takes the name of Itapeba.

CAMOPI, a river of the province and government of Cayenne in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains, and enters the Yacopo just before this river runs into the sea.

CAMORIN, a small island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey. It is close to that of Canamea.

CAMPANA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, and enters the Bayano.

Campana, a mountain on the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo, near the settlement of Manciche.

CAMPANARIO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumana, on the coast, near port Escondido.

CAMPANERO, Sierra del, mountains of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil.

[CAMPBELL County, in Virginia, lies *e.* of Bedford county, on Staunton river. It is 45 miles long, and 30 broad, and contains 7685 inhabitants, including 2488 slaves.]

[Campbell-Town, a village in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, which stands near a water of Quitipihilla creek; 13 miles *e.* of Harrisburgh, and 96 *n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Campbell-Town, in N. Carolina, is a large and flourishing town on a branch of cape Fear river, 100 miles above Wilmington, having, according to Bartram, "above 100 houses, many wealthy merchants, respectable public buildings, a vast resort of inhabitants and travellers, and continual brisk commerce by waggons, from the back settlements, with large trading boats."]

[Campbell's Fort, in the state of Tennessee, stands near the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee; distant 135 miles from Abingdon in Washington county, Virginia, and 445 *w.* of Richmond in Virginia.]

[Campbell's Salines, in North Holston, in the state of Tennessee, are the only ones that have yet been discovered on the upper branches of the Tennessee, though great search has been made for them. Large bones, like those found at Big Bone lick, have been dug up here; and other circumstances render the tract which contains the salines a great natural curiosity. Captain Charles Campbell, one of the first explorers of the *w.* country, made the discovery of this tract in 1745. In 1753 he obtained a patent for it from the governor of Virginia. His son, the late General William Campbell, the same who behaved so gallantly in the years 1780 and 1781, became owner of it on his death. But it was not till the time of his death, when salt was very scarce and dear, that salt water was discovered, and salt made by a poor man. Since that time it has been improved to a considerable extent, and many thousands of people are now supplied from it with salt of a superior quality, and at a low price. The tract consists of about 300 acres of salt marsh land, of as rich a soil as can be imagined. In this flat, pits are sunk, in order to obtain the salt water. The best is found from 30 to 40 feet deep; after passing through the rich soil or mud, from six to 10 feet, you come to a very brittle lime-stone rock, with cracks or chasms, through which the salt-water issues into the pits, whence it is drawn by buckets and put into the boilers, which are placed in furnaces adjoining the pits. The hills that surround this flat are covered

with fine timber; and a coal mine has been discovered not far from it.]

CAMPECHE, San Francisco de, a town of the province and government of Yucatán in the kingdom of Guatemala, founded by the Captain Francisco de Montejo, in the year 1540. It was originally on the bank of a river, where at present stands the settlement of Tenozic. It was afterwards removed to the river Potonchán, more properly called Champoton; and, lastly, it changed its situation to the banks of the river San Francisco, being notable for the convenience of its port, which is one of the most frequented, and receiving more merchandize than any other in the same gulf. The city is small, defended by three towers, called La Tuerza, San Roman, and San Francisco; and these are well provided with artillery. It has, besides, a parish church, a convent of the order of San Francisco, another of San Juan de Dios, in which is the hospital bearing the title of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios; and, outside of the city, another temple dedicated to St. Roman; to whom particular devotions are paid, and who is a patron saint. In this temple there is held in reverence an image of our Saviour, with the same title of San Roman, which, according to a wonderful tradition, began, previous to its being placed here, to effect great miracles; accordingly, it is said, that a certain merchant, named Juan Cano, being commissioned to buy it in Nueva España, in the year 1665, brought it to this place, having made the voyage from the port of Vera Cruz to the port of Campeche in 24 hours. The devotion and confidence manifested with regard to this effigy in this district is truly surprising. There are also two shrines out of the town, the one Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, and the other El Santo Nombre de Jesus, which is the parish church of the Negroes. This town has carried on a considerable commerce in the dyeing woods of Campeche, which it used to ship, together with other articles, such as black wax and cotton; but this has greatly fallen off, on account of the distressing invasions that it has experienced. The first of these was by the English, who took and sacked it in the year 1659; afterwards by the pirate Lewis Scott, in 1678; and again by the Flibustiers, in 1685, when the principal fort was burnt and destroyed. It afterwards became a wood inhabited by birds and animals. [In the Maya language, *cam* signifies serpent, and *peche* the little insect (acarus), called by the Spaniards *garapata*, which penetrates the skin, and occasions a smart pain. Between Campeche and Merida are two very considerable Indian villages, called Xampolan and Equetchecan. The exportation of wax of Yucatán is one of the most lucrative branches of trade. The habitual population of the town is 6000.] Lat. 20°. Long. 90° 25′.

Campeche, Sonda de, a sand-bank of various soundings, which extends itself round the point of the province of Yucatán for many leagues; in the navigation of which the greatest care is necessary, as many vessels have been shipwrecked on it.

CAMPIN, a settlement of the province and government of Yucatán and Campeche in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[CAMPO Bello, a long and narrow island, on the *e.* coast of Washington county, district of Maine, and the *n.* easternmost of all the islands of the district. It lies at the mouth of a large bay, into which Cobscook river empties, and has communication with Passamaquoddy bay on the *n.* by two channels; the one between the *w.* side of Deer island and the continent, the other into the mouth of Passamaquoddy bay, between Deer island and the *n.* end of Campo Bello island, which lies in about lat. 45° *n.* The *s.* end is five miles *n. w.* from Grand Mannan island.]

[CAMPTON, a small township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, situated on the *e.* bank of Pemigewasset, the *n.* head water of Merrimack river; 35 miles *n. e.* of Dartmouth college, and 67 *n. w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 395 inhabitants.]

CAMPUCHO, Morro de, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, on the sea-coast, near the island of Yquesque.

CAMSANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tarrapaca.

CAMSEAU, or Canseau, a strait formed by the coast of Nova Scotia and the island of Cape Breton.

CAMSUARE, a populous province mentioned in the dictionaries of Cornelio and La Martiniere, which accord with the Count Pagani, in his description of the Amazonas; but neither do the Fathers Acuña, Tritz, and Maquin, or the celebrated La Condamine, who were intimately acquainted with that country, make any notice of it.

CAMU, a very abundant stream of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the *cordillera* of the mountains which are to the *w.* of the city of La Vega, runs *n.* and passing through the neighbourhood of that city, turns *e.* and, afterwards inclining to the *s. s. e.* enters the sea in the large bay of Samaná, forming various islands at its mouth.

CAMUEIP, a small river, also called San Francisco, in the province and *captainship* of

Seara in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea between the Guasapuino and the settlement of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.

CAMUI, a river of the island of San Juan of Puertorico. It rises at the foot of a mountain near the *n.* coast, and enters the sea between the Arrecibo and the Guajayaca.

CAMUR, a small river of the province and government of Guayana, or Nueva Andalucía. It rises *w.* of the city of Real Corona, and passing at no great distance to the *n.* of the same, enters the Arui.

CAMUTA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate near the strait leading to the navigation of the river of the Amazonas, and at the mouth of the Tocantines, in which is the fort of Gurupa. It is the property of Antonio Alburquerque, Coelo de Carvallo, in Portugal.

CANA, Santa Cruz de, a town and *real* of some gold mines of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate near the coast of the N. sea, and at the source of the river Tarena. It has been famous for the quantities of gold extracted from it, the same having been uniformly carried to the royal treasury at Panama. For its defence it had a fort, with a detachment of the guard of the above city, who have oftentimes put to the sword Indians in the act of attempting to close the mines.

Cana, a river of the island of St. Domingo, which rises near the *n.* coast, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Jaque, or Santiago, between the Guarobin and the Guarabi.

Cana. See San Isidro.

[CANAAN, a thriving township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, situate on Kennebeck river, about seven miles *n.* of Hancock, and 233 *n.* by *e.* of Boston; incorporated in 1788, and contains 454 inhabitants. A plantation in Hancock county is also thus named, having 132 inhabitants.]

[Canaan, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire, 10 miles *e.* of Dartmouth college; incorporated in 1761. In 1775 it contained 67, and in 1790, 483 inhabitants.]

[Canaan, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, *e.* of Housatonic river, having Massachusetts on the *n.* Here is a forge and slitting-mill, erected on a new construction; and the iron used here is said to be excellent. In the mountains of Canaan are found valuable specimens of minerals, particularly lead and iron. It lies 60 miles *n.* of Newhaven, and 40 *n. w.* from Hartford.]

[Canaan, a township in Essex county, Vermont, is the *n.* easternmost town in the state. It stands at the foot of the Upper Great Monadnock, and has 19 inhabitants.]

[Canaan, a township in Columbia county, New York, having Kinderhook on the *w.* and Massachusetts *e.* It has 6692 inhabitants, including 35 slaves; 663 of the free inhabitants are electors.]

CANABE, a river of the province and government of Paraguay.

CANABEKI, a river of the province and colony of Nova Scotia, which runs *s. w.* and enters the San Juan just before this empties itself into the bay of Fundy.

CANADA, or New France, a province and colony of N. America, the limits of which are esteemed various, and have in fact been the occasion of many disputes and wars between the French and the English. Some maintain that it extends from Florida to the extremity of N. America, or from 33° to 65° *n.* lat.; but the country properly called Canada is a small part of the above territory, situate *s.* and *e.* of the river St. Lawrence. Others assert that its limits are, on the *n.* the land of Labrador or New Britain, on the *e.* the N. sea and New England, on the *s.* Florida, and on the *w.* Nuevo Mexico; according to which, it would extend itself from 25° to 53° *n.* lat. and from 76° to 93° *w.* long. but the utmost of its extent is commonly taken from *s. w.* to *n. e.* that is, from the province of Padoan in Nueva España to cape Charles in the bay of St. Lawrence, which computes to about 900 leagues. The Baron of Hontam allows its limits to reach only from 39° to 65° of lat. that is, from the *s.* part of lake Erie to the *n.* of Hudson's bay, and in length from the river Mississippi to Race cape in Newfoundland. According to the late observations of Mr. Bellin, the province of Louisiana extends many degrees farther to the *w.* of the above river. The climate of Canada is very various: The whole of the part inhabited by the French, to the shore of the river St. Lawrence, is excessively cold during the winter, although hot in summer; the other parts, as far as has at present been discovered, contain immense forests, lakes, and rivers, and the cold is there very great. Nevertheless, fertile plains are not wanting, which produce all kinds of grain, fruits, and plants; of the latter the tobacco plant is most abundant, and is particularly cultivated by the French. The forests abound in deer, *dantas*, wild cats, bulls, many kinds of goats, wolves, and other animals; also in a variety of birds. The plains, which are well irrigated, afford excellent pastures, in which breed numerous herds

of cattle, both of the larger and smaller kind. On the mountains is found pit-coal, and some even assert that there are also mines of silver and other metals, though to the present day we have never heard of such mines having been worked. In the uncultivated wastes of an immense extent, are found beavers, and in the rivers and lakes every kind of fish. Its principal lakes are Erié, Michigan, Huron, Superior, Frontenac or Ontario, Nipysing, Tomiscaning, and many other of less note; but the largest of all is lake Superior, situate farther *n.* than the rest; this is 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, and in it are various islands, viz. Royal island, Philip, Pont, Chartrain, Maurepas, St. Anne, St. Ignace, Tison, and many smaller ones. All this extensive country is full of the largest rivers, the enumeration of which would be tedious: the two principal, however, are those of St. Lawrence and Mississippi: the former of these abounds in a profuse variety of excellent fish, and receives various other rivers in its course. The entrance of the bay of St. Lawrence is situate between the cape Retag of the island of Newfoundland, and N. cape of Royal island, or Cape Breton. The Mississippi, which runs through the greatest part of the province of Louisiana from *n.* to *s.* is called by the French the river of St. Louis, and by the natives Misehispi, Mississippi or Meschagamisii, from its inundating vast tracts of land at the time of its flushes. The French established themselves in this province in the year 1535, under the command of Jacob Cartier. They also commenced a commerce with the Indians, taking of them hides in exchange for brandy, tobacco, powder and shot, axes, and all kinds of iron tools; and for the proper conducting of this mercantile system, a body of men were established, called runners of the mountain, who, traversing in their canoes the widest lakes and largest rivers, carry at the present day, with incredible industry and patience, effects to the most distant inland and unknown parts. These people brought their hides to the fair of Montreal, which was held in June, when large feasts were made, and guards established under the directions and assistance of the governor, for the maintenance of order; a precaution most necessary, when it is considered how many savage nations were assembled, some coming from a thousand miles distance. A trade is also carried on by the canal, in as much as many stop with their merchandize at Albany in New York, where they procure the desired effects with more convenience than at Montreal; thus avoiding the labour of a journey of more than 200 miles, and the obligation of buying at second hand what they thus obtain at the first. The French likewise find it much more to their advantage to buy their effects of the English at New York, than to bring them from their colonies, encountering the troublesome navigation from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to Montreal. The English, under the command of General Wolfe, conquered this province at the expence of much bloodshed, and with the loss of the general himself. They remained masters of it by the peace of the year 1763, establishing (in order to avoid occasions of dispute in future) its limits by a line drawn through the middle of the river Mississippi and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea; but it was delivered over to the French in the peace of 1783. Its capital is Quebec.

[INDEX TO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RESPECTING CANADA.

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1. *Situation and Division.*—The British provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, constituted by act of parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called Canada. They lie between 61° and 81° *w.* long. from London, and between 42° 30′ and 52° *n.* lat.; in length about 1400 miles, and in breadth 500. Bounded *n.* by New Britain and unknown countries; *e.* by New Britain and the gulf of St Lawrence; *s. e.* and *s.* by the province of New Brunswick, the district of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and the lakes; the *w.* boundary is undefined. The province of Upper Canada is the same as what has been commonly called the Upper Country. It lies *n.* of the great lakes, and is separated from New York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the lakes Ontario and Erie. Lower Canada lies on both sides the river St. Lawrence between 61° and 71° *w.* long. from London, and 45° and 52° *n.* lat. and is bounded *s.* by New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and *w.* by Upper Canada. The line between Upper and Lower Canada commences at a stone boundary on the *n.* bank of lake St. Francis, in St. Lawrence river, at the cove *w.* of Point au Boudet, thence *n.* to Ottawas river, and to its source in lake Tomiscaning, thence due *n.* till it strikes the boundary of Hudson bay, or New Britain.]

[Upper Canada includes all the territory to the *w.* and *s.* of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

2. *Climate.*—Winter continues with such severity from December to April, as that the largest rivers are frozen over, and the snow lies commonly from four to six feet deep during the winter. But the air is so serene and clear, and the inhabitants so well defended against the cold, that this season is neither unhealthy nor unpleasant. The spring opens suddenly, and vegetation is surprisingly rapid. The summer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot. The climate of Lower Canada is liable to violent extremes of heat and cold; the thermometer is sometimes up to 103° of Fahrenheit in summer, and in winter 36° below 0. These extremes do not, however, last above two or three days at a time. The average of summer heat is, in general, from 75° to 80°, and the mean of the cold in winter about 0. It is the general opinion of the inhabitants that the winters are milder, and that less snow falls now than formerly; that the summers are also hotter. This might be easily accounted for by the improved state of the country. The clearing of the woods, and cultivation of the lands, together with the increased population, must naturally have a considerable effect upon the climate. It has been observed by some of the religious orders who have been in the practice of keeping meteorological journals, that the winters are as hard as they were formerly, though somewhat shorter, and the summers rather longer, but not hotter than they used to be. The winters sometimes differ so materially from each other, as well as the summers, that no accurate estimate can be formed, sufficient to ascertain whether the changes that take place, are occasioned by any increase or diminution of the severity of the climate. It is possible that a very hot summer, by heating the soil beyond the usual depth, can occasion the mildness of the subsequent winter. The Canadians feel the cold more than Europeans on their first arrival. The constant use of stoves renders them very little better than hot-house plants during winter, and in summer they are exposed to a burning sun. These things do not affect the European constitution for the first two or three years, but afterwards it becomes as sensible to the heat and cold as that of the Canadians. It may astonish those who have heard such dreadful accounts of a Canadian winter, but the people of Great Britain suffer more from the cold than the people of Canada, or at least they are more exposed to it; for they seldom make any material alteration in their dress, either summer or winter; and, with their open fire-places, they are burning on one side, and freezing on the other. This, however, hardens the constitution of an Englishman, while the stoves and warm clothing of Canada, which often heat the body beyond what the climate requires, weaken and debilitate the frames of those who reside in that country. A proper attention, however, to heat and cold, is all that is requisite for an European to enjoy the most perfect health in Lower Canada. The months of March and April are in general very hot, and the sun then begins to have great power, which is considerably heightened by the reflection of the snow and ice. The inhabitants are more tanned by the reflection of the snow in these months, than they are at any other season of the year by the sun. It is likewise so very hurtful to the eyes, that they are obliged to wear shades of green gauze fastened to their hats. The snow begins to melt early in April, and by the second or third week it is generally all gone; during this period both walking in town, and travelling in the country, are very inconvenient. The streets of Quebec are inundated with snow-water, and the kennels have the appearance and sound of so many little rapids. The ice in the river is seldom totally gone before the first week in May. The breaking up of the ice in the vicinity of Quebec is not attended with any remarkable noise or appearance; but at Montreal, and the upper parts of the river, where it is frozen quite across, it has a grand appearance, and breaks up with loud reports. The lake ice comes down in prodigious quantities for several days, bringing with it the roots and branches of trees which it tears from the islands and shores in its progress. Until this has passed, none of the river vessels can leave Quebec for Montreal. Vessels, however, sometimes arrive from Europe in the midst of it, as was the case in 1807. The first vessel that arrived from Europe in 1808, came up to Quebec on the 19th of April, nine days earlier than the preceding year. The river, however was full of ice, which floated with the tide in large masses. The vessel was forced ashore on the island a few days before it got up to the town, and was near being lost. The progress of vegetation, as soon as the winter is over, is exceedingly rapid. The trees obtain their verdant foliage in less than three weeks; the fields, which the autumn before were apparently burnt up, are now adorned with the richest verdure. Spring can scarcely be said to exist before summer is at hand. The productions of the field and the garden are brought in quick succession to the markets; and fresh meat, poultry,]

[and vegetables, now regale the inhabitants, who for so many months had been confined to their frozen provisions. The months of May and June are often wet, sometimes greatly to the detriment of husbandry. In the spring of 1807 the weather was unusually wet, from the latter end of April until the 10th of June, when it cleared up, after a most violent thunder-storm which happened on the 9th. During May, scarcely a day passed without rain, and the weather was excessively changeable: Fahrenheit's thermometer was sometimes as high as 75, and at other times as low as 20, in the course of 24 hours. The farmers had not finished sowing by the middle of June, though they in general get all their wheat into the ground by the 20th of May. Some people are of opinion, that sowing late answers best in Canada, as the ground has then time to imbibe the heat of the sun after the snow has melted; and that wheat sown in June is ripe as soon as that sown in May. The practice of the Canadian farmers is, however, contrary to this theory. Thunder and lighting do not very often visit Canada; but when they do, their violence is great, and damage generally ensues. The following is a tolerable correct state of Fahrenheit's thermometer in the shade during the summer of 1807:

	Lowest.	*Highest.*	
May	20	75	continual rain.
June	50	90	rain the first week, afterwards dry and warm.
July	55	96	dry and sultry.
August	68	90	fine warm weather with little rain.
September	46	78	fine mild weather.

The spring, summer, and autumn of Canada, are all comprised in these five months. The rest of the year may be said to consist wholly of winter. One of the greatest plagues to which the inhabitants of Canada are subject, are the common house-flies, which are extremely troublesome in the months of June, July, and August. The stoves keep them alive in winter, and the sun restores them to their full vigour and power of annoying in the summer. The sting of the musquito, an insect abounding in all moist or shady situations, is trifling at first, but the next day is extremely painful, and sometimes dangerous, if violently rubbed. The best remedy is to wash the part with some powerful acid, such as lemon-juice or vinegar. The brulôts or sand-flies are so very small as to be hardly perceptible in their attacks, and your forehead will be streaming with blood before you are sensible of being amongst them. These are the only disagreeables that are attached to a Canadian summer; were it free from them, it would be equal to that of any other country in the world; but as it, is a burning sun, house-flies, musquitos, and sand-flies, certainly prevent the finest months of the year from being enjoyed in full perfection. The summer of 1808 was the hottest that has been known for several years in Canada. In the months of July and August, the thermometer was several times at 90 and 95, and one or two days it rose to 103 in the shade, at Montreal and the Three Rivers. At Quebec it was 101 or 102. The fall of the year is the most agreeable season in Canada. The sultry weather is then gone, and the night frosts have entirely destroyed the venomous insects, or rendered them torpid.

3. *Natural curiosities.*—The face of Lower Canada is remarkably bold and striking. The noble river St. Lawrence, flowing more than 400 miles between high lands and lofty mountains, sometimes divided into channels by large islands, and at other times intersected by clusters of small ones; numerous rapid streams, rolling from the neighbouring mountains, breaking over steep precipices, and mingling their waters with the grand river; its bold and rugged shores, lofty eminences, and sloping valleys, covered with the umbrageous foliage of immense forests, or interspersed with the cultivated settlements of the inhabitants,—present altogether to the eye of the spectator a succession of the most sublime and picturesque objects that imagination can conceive. Beyond the rapids of Richlieu, which are situate about 400 miles from the entrance of the St. Lawrence, the country assumes a more level aspect; the mountains retire to the *n.* and *s.* as far as the eye can reach, leaving all that part of Canada, extending to the *s. w.* and *n. e.* an almost interminable flat. Frozen oceans, gulfs, and bays; immense lakes and wildernesses, diversified at times by chains of enormous mountains, form the features of the remaining part of the British settlements in N. America, which extend from the coast of Labrador to the sea of Kamtschatka and the Pacific ocean, and to the *n.* beyond the Arctic circle. The mountain on which Quebec is built, and the high lands for several miles along the St. Lawrence, consist chiefly of black lime slate. A few mountains in the neighbourhood are composed of grey rock stone; but they, for the most part, stand on a bed of lime slate. About a yard from the surface this slate is quite compact, and without any cracks, so that one cannot perceive it is a slate, its particles being imperceptible. It lies in strata which vary from three or four to 20 inches thick, and upwards. In Quebec the strata lie in some parts diagonally, in others almost perpendicular, but none horizontally, and bear every mark of having been violently]

[agitated by some convulsion of nature, which must have shaken the mountain to its very foundation. Possibly it might have lost its horizontal direction by the earthquake of 1663. In the unpaved streets of Quebec this slaty stone strikes out in corners at the surface, and injures the shoes extremely. The narrow crevices between the shivers, which are very thin, are commonly filled with a fibrous white gypsum; the larger cracks are in particular parts of the rock filled up with transparent quartz crystals, the largest of which are about two inches in length, and three or four in circumference; but in general they are extremely small, and many resemble well cut polished diamonds. A sort of black or grey spar is also frequently met with in the rock. Most of the old houses are built of the lime slate, but it shivers into thin pieces on the outside after being exposed to the air for some time; the masons, however, have a particular manner of placing the pieces of stone, which prevents them from cracking, except a little on the outside. The new public buildings, fortifications, and many of the private houses belonging to the gentry at Quebec, have of late years been built with the grey rock stone, which has a light and handsome appearance, and is of a more durable nature. The mountains and high lands in the vicinity of Quebec, and for many miles below, consist of different species of the lime slate, and of the grey rock or lime stone, more or less impregnated with grey and black glimmer and quartz, fibrous gypsum and pierre au calumet. The latter has received its name from the French, who, as well as the Indians, frequently use it for the heads of their calumets or tobacco pipes. It is a lime stone of rather a soft though compact texture, and may be cut with a knife. Iron, copper, and lead ore, are found in different parts of Lower Canada, though not to any very great extent. Iron is most abundant, and has been discovered chiefly on the *n.* side of the St. Lawrence, about Batiscan and Three Rivers. It was formerly believed that a silver mine existed near St. Paul's bay, about 54 miles below Quebec, on the *n.* shore, several pieces of ore having been discovered, which resembled that metal: it has since been found to consist only of lead, which lies in veins in a mountain of grey rock stone. No very important discoveries have hitherto been made in the mineral world of Lower Canada; though in that, as well as in every other branch of natural history, there is sufficient in that country to occupy the attention of the philosopher. Some mineral springs have been discovered in different parts of the province; one or two were found in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers, but are now either lost or remain unnoticed. Another was discovered in the suburb of St. John, just without the walls of Quebec; this has been kept open for several years, and belongs to an old French woman, who has a small house adjoining it. Many of the gentry walk out to this house in the summer about six o'clock in the morning, and drink the waters, which are reckoned extremely salubrious; they are tasteless, but it is necessary to hold your nose when you drink them, for they have a very unpleasant sulphureous smell. Several excellent springs of fresh water gush out of various parts of the rock. The inhabitants, however, chiefly use the river water, though it is not reckoned very wholesome in winter. The water is conveyed in barrels from the river to all parts of the upper and lower towns by the carters, who charge sixpence or eightpence per barrel according to the distance. In different parts of the country, and particularly the vicinity of Quebec, are to be found rock stones of various shapes and sizes, lying scattered in the fields, meadows, and plains. Some of them measure nine or ten feet in circumference, and from three to four feet high; and some even have been met with considerably larger. They are mostly of a grey colour, round-shaped, and of a very close and hard substance, impregnated with black, red, and white glimmer and spar. They lie upon the soil, having no connection with any rock or bed of stone; and a person cannot view them without asking himself the question, how, and in what manner, such large masses of stone came there? It was upon one of these stones that General Wolfe is said to have breathed his last. On the whole, few natural curiosities are to be found in Lower Canada, except rapids, cascades, and falls. Among the latter, those of Saguenay, Montmorency, and Chaudiere, are the chief; an account of which may be seen under their proper articles. There are two smaller rapids near Montreal, one about a mile and a half below the city, and the other about five miles above: the latter is called Sault St. Louis, or the Fall of St. Louis; but it is a mere rapid, similar to those of the Richlieu, except that the river at St. Louis is divided into channels by two or three small islands, which form, with the rapidity of the agitated stream, a very picturesque and beautiful view. The cascades, near the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, are of a different description to the rapids of Richlieu, St. Louis, &c. and seem to present an almost insuperable bar to the navigation of the river between the two provinces: this obstacle is however in some measure removed by the construction of locks and canals on the *w.* shore, through which the batteaux and small vessels pass. The cascades]

[are about two miles in length, and are as violently agitated in the calmest weather, as the ocean is in a gale of wind. The waters appear as if they rushed into an immense gulf, and were boiled up again by some subterranean fire. Rafts of timber, and large scows, laden with barrels of flour, pot-ash, and provisions, pass through these tremendous rapids every year with safety; but smaller vessels cannot attempt it without imminent danger. About three miles above the cascades, are the rapids of the Cedars; they are less violent than the former, but are infinitely more dangerous than the Richlieu and St. Louis; yet the Canadians and Indians are so very expert in the management of their canoes and batteaux, that an accident very rarely happens in passing any of the rapids.

4. *Soil and Productions.*—Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other sorts of grain, fruits, and vegetables; tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The isle of Orleans near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence, and other rivers, are remarkable for the richness of the soil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of great and small cattle. Within the last 20 years, great quantities of wheat have been raised in Canada, and exported to Great Britain. The temporary scarcity experienced in England, at certain periods, increased the demand for that article, and encouraged the Canadians to cultivate it with more spirit than, till then, they had been accustomed to. The fruit of Canada is not remarkable either for goodness or cheapness, except strawberries and raspberries, which are brought to market in great abundance during the season. They are gathered on the plains at the back of Quebec, and in the neighbouring woods, where they grow upon the ground, or among the shrubs, in wild luxuriance. The poor Canadians send their children to gather them, and afterwards sell them to the inhabitants at a moderate price. It is an agreeable sight to view the fields covered with strawberries in blossom or ripe, and few persons keep them in gardens. The raspberry bushes are intermingled with the underwood of the forests, and afford an agreeable treat to those who are fond of rambling in the woods. That pleasure is, however, more than counterbalanced by the musquitos and sand-flies, which never fail, for three or four months in the summer, to annoy those who venture to penetrate their abode. Apples and pears are procured from Montreal, where they grow in more abundance and in greater perfection than in any other part of Lower Canada. They are sold for much the same price as in England. The apple which is most prized is what they call the *pomme gris*, a small light-brown apple somewhat resembling the russetin in appearance. Many persons say, that it is superior to any English apple. Bread is not cheap in Canada, and generally of very indifferent quality, though several Scotch bakers have emigrated to that country. They complain of the want of yeast at certain seasons: their bad bread is perhaps oftener occasioned by the indifferent flour which they purchase of the Habitans in the market-place at a low price, and which they mix with the better sort of flour supplied from the mills of Colonel Caldwell, Messrs. Coltman, and others. The soil of Lower Canada is composed of great varieties, and is more or less fertile as it approaches to the *n.* or *s.* The high lands, with good management, would yield very tolerable crops, but the Canadians are miserable farmers. They seldom or never manure their land, and plough so very slight and careless, that they continue year after year to turn over the same clods which lie at the surface, without penetrating an inch deeper into the soil. Hence their grounds become exhausted, overrun with weeds, and yield but very scanty crops. From Quebec, the capital, to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in sailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landscapes, the banks being in many places very bold and steep, and shaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty close all the way; several gentlemen's houses, neatly built, shew themselves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flourishing colony; but there are few towns or villages. Many beautiful islands are interspersed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye. For further account of the productions of this country, see QUEBEC.

5. *Religion.*—When Canada surrendered to the English, the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion was stipulated for, and granted. Its ministers were also to be protected and supported as they had formerly been; the Jesuits and Recollets only excepted, whose orders were to remain as they then were, without receiving in future any augmentation of their numbers. While there existed an individual of their order, the revenues and property belonging to it were to be at his disposal; but at his death they reverted to the king, and the order became extinct. Of the three religious male orders at that time in existence, the priests alone were allowed to increase their num-]

[bers, and to officiate in every respect as they had been accustomed to under the French government. The female orders being charitable institutions, and beneficial to the colony, were also allowed to exist, and were permitted to fill up their vacancies and increase their establishments as they had formerly done. They were to be protected in their persons and property, upon the same footing as under the French government. As many as about nine-tenths of the inhabitants of these provinces are Roman Catholics, who enjoy, under the present government, the same provision, rights, and privileges, as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The rest of the people are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and a few of almost all the different sects of Christians.

6. *Population.*—The population of Canada has, in the course of the last 40 years, more than trebled itself. The first census after the English conquered the country, was made by General Murray in 1765. This estimate falls considerably short of the population of 1758, as mentioned by Mr. Heriot in his recent work. Mr. Heriot states, that "the white inhabitants of Canada amounted in 1758 to 91,000, exclusive of the regular troops, who were augmented or diminished as the circumstances or exigencies of the country might require; that the domiciliated Indians who were collected into villages in different situations in the colony were about 16,000, and the number of French and Canadians resident in Quebec was nearly 8000." If the Indians and inhabitants of Quebec are not included in the first number, and we suppose the Indians are not, as Mr. Heriot particularly mentions white inhabitants, the total population, exclusive of regular troops, would then be 115,000. The province of Canada was not divided into Upper and Lower till the year 1792; the census', therefore, that were taken antecedent to that period, included the population of the whole colony. We are not acquainted with the source from whence Mr. Heriot derived his information, but the census of General Murray, seven years subsequent to 1758, stated the entire population of the province to be, exclusive of the king's troops, 76,275. This number included the Indians, who were stated to amount only to 7400. Here is a vast and surprising decrease of the inhabitants in the course of seven years; and upon the supposition that the numbers in 1758 were 115,000, there is a loss of no less than 38,725; but taking it only at 91,000, still there is a decrease of 14,725 of the colonists and native inhabitants. We may easily suppose that a long war, and finally the subjugation of the country, by a power totally opposite in national manners, character, and principles, must have occasioned a considerable diminution of its population; for besides those who were lost in battle, numbers no doubt emigrated to Old France, or to other countries where they might find a government more congenial to their habits and sentiments. If we look at the number of Indians whom Mr. Heriot states to have been domiciliated in the province in 1758, and the number given in by the census of 1765, we shall there alone find a loss of 8600. It is possible that the ravages of war might occasion this great loss, for in the course of a campaign, the Indians are oftener opposed to enemies of their own description than to the European armies, and their mode of fighting occasions a greater slaughter. We have no doubt, therefore, that this remarkable decrease of the population of Canada, in the course of so short a period, may be satisfactorily accounted for, when we consider the war that preceded the conquest, and the very unsettled state of the country for a considerable time after that event. The dissensions between the army and civil power of the British government, and the disgust which the French noblesse, the clergy, and inhabitants, felt at being subjected to the will of a foreign people, must have strongly tended to emigration, and contributed, with the losses sustained by the war, to thin the population of the colony, which was far from being recruited by British settlers, who, in six years after the conquest, did not amount to more than 500 persons. In no other way, (if Mr. Heriot's statement be correct), can we account for the difference between the population of 1758 and the census of 1765. In 1783 another census was taken by order of the Canadian government; since then no other has been made, nor have we any data upon which we can rely, for the forming a correct estimate of the state of the country and its population at the present day. But, by a comparison of the census of 1765 and 1783, we may be enabled to judge of the benefits which Canada has received from its new government, and perhaps form some notion of its progress for the last 20 years; for this purpose we shall present them in detail.

CENSUS' OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Date of the census.	Number of inhabitants.	Acres of land in cultivation.	Bushels of grain sown yearly.	Horses.	Oxen, cows, and young horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1765	76,275	764,604	194,724½	13,757	50,329	27,064	28,976
1783	113,012	1,569,818	383,349½	30,096	98,591	84,666	70,466
Increase in 18 years.	36,737	805,214	188,625	16,339	48,262	57,602	41,490

These statistical accounts are highly satisfactory; and exhibit, in a clear and convincing manner, the benefits that have resulted to the colony under the excellent constitution of Great Britain. No sooner was a regular form of government established, and the minds of the people tranquillized, than British subjects were induced to emigrate to Canada, and embark their property in agricultural or commercial speculations. These enterprising settlers communicated their spirit, in a certain degree, to the old inhabitants; and hence the surprising increase of population, commerce, and agriculture, which took place in the short period of 18 years. Since the year 1783, the colony has been gradually advancing in improvement. Its commerce has at times fluctuated considerably; but population and agriculture have rapidly augmented. The number of inhabitants in Lower Canada, at the present day, is computed by Mr. Heriot at 250,000; but we think this estimate is much exaggerated, for if we calculate the population agreeably to the ratio of its increase from 1765 to 1783, during which period of 18 years it augmented nearly one-half, we shall find that in 25 years, from 1783 to 1808, the total amount will not exceed 200,000; and this number, we are of opinion, is nearest the truth. Upper Canada is stated by Mr. Heriot to have 80,000 inhabitants: this number may possibly be correct; but we prefer the authorities which compute it at only 60,000; truth, however, may perhaps be found in the medium between the two. There is every reason to suppose that no diminution whatever has taken place in any part of those details; but that the augmentation which occurred between 1765 and 1783 has continued, with little variation, in the same regular manner, for the last 25 years. Upon this hypothesis we shall offer the following statistical statement for the year 1808. In the absence of official documents, it may afford some idea of the resources of Lower Canada at the present day.

1808.

Population.	Effective militia.	Acres of land in cultivation.	Bushels of grain sown yearly.	Horses.	Oxen, cows, and young horned cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
200,000	60,000	3,760,000	920,000	79,000	236,000	286,000	212,000

Of the inhabitants of Lower Canada not more than one-tenth are British, or American settlers from the United States. In Upper Canada the population is almost entirely composed of the latter, and of British subjects who have emigrated from various parts of the united kingdom. Very few French people reside in that province; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that among all the British residents in the two colonies, not 200 Englishmen perhaps can be found. We are told that at Quebec there are not more than 12 or 14 of that country; the rest are either Irish or Scotch, though the former bear no proportion to the latter, who are distributed from one end of the Canadas to the other. The Irish emigrate more to the United States than to Canada, and no less than 30,000 are said to have emigrated thither in 1801. Being discontented with their own government, they endeavour to seek relief under a foreign one, whose virtues have been so greatly exaggerated, and whose excellent properties have been extolled to the skies. A few months, however, convince them of their error, and those who are not sold to their American masters generally]

[find their way into Upper Canada. Of all the British emigrants the Scotch are the most indefatigable and persevering. In poverty they leave their native home; yet seldom return to it without a handsome competency. Their patient diligence and submission in the pursuit of riches, together with their general knowledge and good sense, render them highly beneficial to the mother country; while their natural partiality for their ancient soil secures their steady attachment and adherence to the British government.

7. *Manners and Customs.*---The houses of the Habitans are composed of logs slightly smoothed with the axe, laid upon each other, and dove-tailed at the corners. Sometimes a frame-work is first constructed, and the logs laid upon each other between two grooves. The interstices are filled with clay or mud, and the sides of the building washed outside and in, with lime dissolved in water. This, they say, has the property of preserving the wood better than paint from the effects of the weather and vermine; at all events, it has the property of being cheaper, which is a consideration of more importance to them than weather or vermine. The chimney is built in the centre of the house; and the room which contains the fire-place is the kitchen. The rest are bed-rooms, for it matters not how many apartments a house consists of; they are seldom without one or two beds in each, according to the size of the family. This indispensable piece of furniture, which is always placed in one corner of the room, is a sort of four-post bedstead without the pillars, and raised three or four feet from the ground. At the head there is generally a canopy or tester fixed against the wall, under which the bed stands; upon the bedstead is placed a feather or straw bed, with the usual clothes, and covered with a patchwork counterpane, or green stuff quilt. In winter, the men frequently lay themselves along the hearth, or by the stove, wrapped up in a buffalo robe. In the middle of the night they will get up, stir the fire, smoke their pipe, and lie down again till morning. The furniture is plain and simple, and most commonly of their own workmanship. A few wooden chairs, with twig or rush bottoms, and two or three deal tables, are placed in each room, and are seldom very ornamental; they, however, suffice, with a proper number of wooden bowls, trenchers, and spoons, for the use of the family at meals. A press and two or three large chests contain their wearing apparel, and other property. A buffet in one corner contains their small display of cups, saucers, glasses, and tea-pots, while a few broken sets may perhaps grace the mantle-piece. A large clock is often found in their best apartment, and the sides of the room are ornamented with little pictures, or waxen images of saints and crucifixes, of the holy virgin and her son. An iron stove is generally placed in the largest apartment, with a pipe passing through the others into the chimney. The kitchen displays very little more than kettles of soup, tureens of milk, a table, a dresser, and a few chairs.

The children of the Habitans are generally pretty when young, but from sitting over the stoves in winter, and labouring in the fields in summer, their complexion becomes swarthy, and their features ordinary and coarse. The boys adopt the pernicious habit of smoking, almost as soon as they have strength to hold a pipe in their mouth: this must insensibly injure the constitution, though from the mildness of their tobacco, its effects must be less deleterious than that used in the United States or British West Indies. The girls, from manual labour, become strong-boned and masculine; and after 30 years of age, have every appearance of early decrepitude; yet their constitutions frequently remain robust and healthy, and some few live to a considerable age. The women are prolific, and fat chubby children may be seen at every Habitan's door. We have never heard, however, that the St. Lawrence possesses such properties as are ascribed to the waters of the Mississippi, which are said to facilitate procreation in the Louisianian females. It is even said, that women who, in other parts of the world could never breed, have become pregnant in a year after their arrival in Louisiana. The manners of the Habitans are easy and polite. Their behaviour to strangers is never influenced by the cut of a coat or a fine perriwig. It is civil and respectful to all, without distinction of persons. They treat their superiors with that polite deference which neither debases the one, nor exalts the other. They are never rude to their inferiors because they are poor, for if they do not relieve poverty, they will not insult it. Their carriage and deportment are easy and unrestrained; and they have the air of men who have lived all their days in a town rather than in the country. They live on good terms with each other; parents and children to the third generation residing frequently in one house. The farm is divided as long as there is an acre to divide; and their desire of living together is a proof that they live happy, otherwise they would be anxious to part. They are fond of celebrating their marriages with great pomp; and those who live in the towns, and are married in the morning, often parade the streets with their friends in the afternoon. The carriages]

[made use of in Canada, are calashes for the summer, and carioles and berlins for the winter. The calash is in general use all over the country, and is used alike by the gentry and Habitans; only that those belonging to the former are of a superior description. The calash is a sort of one-horse-chaise, capable of holding two persons besides the driver, who sits in front upon a low seat, with his feet resting upon the shafts. The harness is sometimes very heavy, and studded with a great number of brass nails, but that is now nearly exploded, and has given place to a much lighter and simpler caparison. It is used as well for carts as for the calash, and is several pounds lighter than the cumbersome English collar and harness. Plated harness is used for the best calashes, though made in the same simple form, and requires merely a ring and a bolt, which, fastened to each shaft, secures the horse in the cart or calash, the sleigh or the cariole. The carioles nearly resemble the body of a one-horse-chaise, placed upon two runners, like the irons of a pair of skates. They are painted, varnished, and lined like the better sort of calashes. The driver generally stands up in front, though there is a seat for him similar to that in the calash. Between him and the horse, there is a high pannel, which reaches up to his breast, and prevents the splashes from being thrown into the cariole. The body of the vehicle is sometimes placed on high runners of iron, though in general the low wooden runners are preferred, as they are not so liable to be upset as the others. Seldom more than one horse is driven in the cariole, but the dashing youths in the army, the government service, or among the merchants, are fond of displaying their scientific management of the whip in the tandem style. There is hardly a Habitant in Canada who does not keep his horse and cart, calash, and berlin. Carters are also numerous in the towns, and calashes or carioles, &c. may be hired of them at a moderate price. They stand in the market-places, both winter and summer, looking out for employment. Their horses are generally in good condition, though their labour is hard, and their treatment severe. The French Canadians are remarkably civil to each other, and bow and scrape as they pass along the streets. The carmen or peasants are used to meet cap in hand, with bodies bent to each other; sometimes the men kiss each other on the cheek, but the practice is not in general use. They are extremely civil and polite to strangers, and take off their cap to every person, indifferently, whom they pass on the road. They seldom quarrel but when intoxicated; at other times they are good humoured, peaceable, and friendly. They are fond of dancing and entertainments at particular seasons and festivals, on which occasions they eat, drink, and dance in constant succession. When their long fast in Lent is concluded, they have their "jours gras," or days of feasting. Then it is that every production of their farm is presented for the gratification of their appetites; immense turkey-pies; huge joints of pork, beef, and mutton; spacious tureens of soup, or thick-milk; besides fish, fowl, and a plentiful supply of fruit-pies, decorate the board. Perhaps 50 or 100 sit down to dinner; rum is drank by the half pint, often without water; the tables groan with their load, and the room resounds with jollity and merriment. No sooner, however, does the clash of the knives and forks cease, than the violin strikes up, and the dances commence. Minuets, and a sort of reels or jigs, rudely performed to the discordant scrapings of a couple of vile fiddlers, conclude the festival. See account of the inhabitants of QUEBEC under that article.

8. *Government.*—The form of government in Canada is an epitome of the British constitution. In the Upper province it assimilates itself nearer to that of the parent country than in Lower Canada, the laws of which have unavoidably been obliged to admit of some local alterations, in order to adapt them to the majority of the people whom they govern, and who differ in so many respects from those of Upper Canada. The civil government of the province consists of a governor, who is also a military man, and commander-in-chief of the forces; a lieutenant-governor, an executive and legislative council, and house of assembly. In the absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor, the president of the executive council succeeds to the head of affairs, as was exactly the case a few years since; Mr. Dunn being then president of the province, in the absence of general Prescott, the governor, and Sir Robert Milnes, the lieutenant-governor. On such occasions, the powers of the president are more circumscribed than those of the governor, and even the executive council is timorous, and reluctant to take any responsibility upon itself. The executive council, like the privy council of England, has the management of the executive part of the government, and is appointed by his Majesty. The legislative council, and house of assembly, form the provincial parliament. The governor, or person administering the government, represents the sovereign, and opens, prorogues, or dissolves the assembly; gives or refuses his assent to bills, or reserves them for his Majesty's]

[pleasure. The bills to which he assents, are put in force immediately, and true copies transmitted to the British government, for the approbation of the king in council. Certain acts of the provincial parliament, which go to repeal or vary the laws that were in existence at the time the present constitution was established, respecting tithes; the appropriation of land for the support of the Protestant clergy; the constituting and endowing of parsonages and rectories; the right of presentation to the same; the enjoyment and exercise of any mode of worship; the imposing of any burthens or disqualifications on account of the same; the rights of the clergy to recover their accustomed dues or emoluments to any ecclesiastics; the establishment and discipline of the church of England; the king's prerogative concerning the granting of waste lands of the crown within the province; are to be laid before the British parliament before they receive the royal assent. The acts of the provincial parliament are merely of a local nature, regulating the interior of the country, and creating a revenue for the maintenance of the government. The legislative council consists of 15 members, appointed for life by the governor, who is invested with powers for that purpose by his Majesty. No one can be a counsellor who is not 21 years of age, and a natural born subject, or naturalized according to act of parliament. The house of assembly consists of 50 members, who are chosen for districts and counties by those who are possessed of freehold property of the clear yearly value of 40*l*. The members for cities and towns are chosen by voters, whose property consists of a dwelling house and lot of ground, of the yearly value of five pounds sterling, or who have resided in the town for 12 months previous to the writ of summons, and shall have paid one year's rent for a dwelling or lodging, at the rate of 10*l*. sterling per annum. No person is eligible to a seat in the house of assembly who belongs to the legislative council, or that is a minister of religion, or not a natural born subject, or naturalized according to law or conquest; nor any person that has been attainted of treason, or disqualified by any act of the provincial parliament. All religions are tolerated in Canada in the fullest extent, and no disqualification on that account exists for the purpose of preventing any person from a seat in the provincial parliament. Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, have all an equal right to sit, provided they are not disqualified from any other cause. The assembly is not to last longer than four years, but may be dissolved sooner, and the governor is bound to call it at least once in each year. The oath of a member taking his seat is comprised in a few words. He promises to bear true allegiance to the king, as lawful sovereign of Great Britain, and the province of Canada dependent upon it; to defend him against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against his person, and to make known to him all such conspiracies and attempts which he may at any time be acquainted with: all which he promises, without mental evasion, reservation, or equivocation, at the same time renouncing all pardons and dispensations from any person or power whatsoever. The provincial parliament is held in the old building called the Bishop's Palace, situate between the grand battery and Prescot gate, at the top of Mountain street. The assembly remains sitting for about three months in the winter, and out of 50 members, seldom more than 20 attend; one or other contrive to elude their duty by pleas of illness or unavoidable business. The French have a large majority in the house of assembly, their number being 36 to 14 British. The speeches are therefore mostly in French, for the English members all understand and speak that language, while very few of the French members have any knowledge of English. The debates, turning entirely upon questions of a mere local nature, are seldom interesting.

Previous to the year 1774, the country was governed by the ordinances of the governor alone; but the Quebec bill of that year extended Canada to its ancient limits; and its original system of civil law, the "Custom of Paris," was restored. A new form of government was introduced, and the Roman Catholic clergy, except the monks and Jesuits, were secured in the legal enjoyment of their estates, and of their tithes, from all who were of the Romish religion. No person professing the Protestant religion was to be subject to the payment of tithes, their clergy being supported by the government. The French laws were introduced in civil cases, and the English law, and trial by jury, in criminal cases. In 1791 a bill was passed, which repealed the Quebec bill of 1774, and divided Canada into two separate provinces, the one called Lower, and the other Upper Canada. By this bill, the present form of government was established; and the Canadians now enjoy all the advantages of the British constitution. In 1794 an act was passed for dividing the province of Lower Canada into three districts, and for augmenting the number of judges.

9. *The military.* — The British government seems at present disposed to maintain its possessions in Canada upon a respectable footing. Many]

[new appointments have taken place in that country, particularly in the military department. Six inspecting field-officers of militia are among the number; but it is not yet known upon what plan the militia is to be organized, or whether it is to be organized at all. At present there are not 1000 either in Quebec, Three Rivers, or Montreal, that are armed; and they have furnished themselves with clothing and accoutrements at their own expence, and are in every respect like our volunteers, except that the latter are superior to them in discipline. At the time that a war was expected, in 1807, between Great Britain and the United States, the Canadian people universally offered to embody themselves for the defence of the country. The services of only 5000 were accepted, and they were never armed, as the necessity of the case was not very urgent. The alacrity and zeal with which the Canadians came forward, were however highly honourable to them, and afforded a strong proof of their good sense, in properly appreciating the happiness which they enjoy under a mild and liberal government. The British and French Canadians are divided into separate corps of militia, and officered by their own people; a distinction which might as well be dispensed with, for it is calculated to prevent that union of interest and sentiment, which ought to prevail between all classes of his Majesty's subjects in the colony.

10. *Laws.*—The laws are now administered by two chief justices, and six puisne judges, who are divided equally between Quebec and Montreal. The chief justice of Quebec has however the largest salary, and the title of chief justice of the province. There is also a provincial judge for the district of Three Rivers, who resides there, and is assisted at the two superior terms by the chief justice of Quebec, and one of the puisne judges. The chief presides there only in criminal causes. There is also a judge of the court of vice-admiralty, who resides at Quebec; and a provincial judge for the inferior district of Gaspé, who resides on that government. Besides the judges, there is an attorney-general, resident at Quebec, and a solicitor-general, resident at Montreal. Exclusive of the courts of king's bench and common pleas, there is a court of appeal, which sits the first Monday in every month, as long as business requires. This court is composed of the governor, or person administering the government, and five or more members of the executive council, with those judges who have not previously heard or decided upon the causes which are appealed. A further appeal may be made to his Majesty in council. The courts of quarter sessions of the peace are held four times a year. The police of Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, is in the hands of the justices of the peace: they also regulate the price of bread every month, and meet once a week to determine petty causes and offences under ten pounds. Counsellors attend, and argue for their clients, who are put to great expence for summonses, fees, &c. The whole of the business has devolved into the hands of the three magistrates, who erected the edifice for the butchers in the Upper Town market-place; and though there are upwards of 30 justices of the peace in Quebec, yet few, except the triumvirate, ever act as such. These magistrates decide causes with as much judgment as they design buildings. The laws of Lower Canada are, I. The "Coutume de Paris," or Custom of Paris, as it existed in France in the year 1666, in which year the custom was reformed. II. The civil or Roman law in cases where the custom of Paris is silent. III. The edicts, declarations, and ordinances of the French governors of Canada. IV. The acts of the British parliament made concerning Canada. V. The English criminal law *in toto*, and the acts of the provincial parliament. This complication of French and English laws is rendered necessary by the two different communities which exist in Canada, and may be divided into four distinct parts, viz. The criminal, civil, commercial, and maritime laws. The criminal law is wholly English, and in its administration, all are universally subject to its operations without distinction of persons. The civil law, or compound of laws regarding property, is taken from the "Coutume of Paris," from the civil law of the Romans, or from such edicts, declarations, and ordinances concerning property, as have been made at any time by the French governors of Canada. To this civil jurisprudence, both the British and French Canadians, in certain cases, are subject. These laws embrace a variety of subjects, particularly the feudal tenures, seigniories, fiefs, and estates held nobly or by villainage; moveable or immoveable property, marriage dowers, and community of property between man and wife. The commercial laws relate to mercantile transactions, and are regulated nearly in the same manner as in England; except that in such cases there are no trials by jury, which are confined only to the criminal law. The maritime law, or court of vice-admiralty, is wholly English. Law proceedings are carried on both in English and French. At the first settling of the colony, extensive lots of land, called seigniories, many of them from one to five hundred square]

[miles in size, were granted to officers of the army and gentlemen-adventurers: These lots were situated on the borders of the river St. Lawrence, from Kamouraska to several leagues beyond Montreal, comprehending a distance of more than 300 miles. These great proprietors, who were generally men of moderate or small fortunes, and unskilled in agriculture, were unable to manage such vast estates: they were, therefore, under the necessity of making over their lands to soldiers or planters, on condition that they should receive a quit-rent and certain services for ever. This was introducing into America a species of tenure somewhat similar to that of the feudal government, which had so long been fatal to Europe. The superior ceded a portion of land to each of his vassals, of about three acres in breadth, and from 70 to 80 in depth, commencing from the banks of the river, and running back into the woods; thus forming that immense chain of settlements which now exists along the shores of St. Lawrence. The vassal, on his part, engaged to work at certain periods in the seignior's mill, to pay him annually one or two sols per acre, and a bushel and half of corn, for the whole grant. This tax, though but a small one, maintained a considerable number of idle people, at the expence of the only class with which the colony ought to have been peopled; and the truly useful inhabitants, those engaged in laborious employments, found the burden of maintaining a lazy noblesse increased by the additional exactions of the clergy. The tithes were imposed in 1667, and though this grievous tax upon industry was reduced to a 25th part of the produce of the soil, yet even that was an oppression in an infant colony, and a grievance in a country where the clergy had property allotted them sufficient for their maintenance. There are two kinds of tenure in Lower Canada, viz. the feudal tenure, and the tenure in free and common soccage. By the first all the French Canadians hold their lands, under certain distinctions. By free and common soccage are held those lands which the British settlers have received from the crown, few of them holding lands under the feudal tenure. In order to give some idea of the feudal tenure in this country, it will be necessary to give a sketch of the principal chapters of the "Custom of Paris." The first and most difficult chapter treats of fiefs, the origin of which is uncertain. Before we come to the definition of the nature and different kinds of fiefs, it must be observed, that estates are divided into two kinds in the Custom of Paris: First, those held nobly; and, secondly, those held by villainage. The estates held nobly, are the fiefs and *Franc aleu noble;* and the estates held by villainage, are those held subject to *cens* or *censive*, and *Franc aleu villain. Fief* is an estate held and possessed on condition of fealty and homage, and certain rights, payable generally by the new possessor to the lord of whom the fief is held; these rights are *quint* and *relief.* The *quint* is the fifth part of the purchase money, and must be paid by the purchaser: this is somewhat similar to the fine of alienation, which, by the ancient English tenure, was paid to the lord upon every mutation of the tenant's property. *Relief* is the revenue of one year, due to the lord for certain mutations, as if a fief comes to a vassal by succession in the direct line, there is nothing due to the seignior but fealty and homage; but if in the collateral line, then a fine or composition is paid to the lord upon taking up the estate, which was lapsed or fallen by the death of the last tenant. The feudal lord, within 40 days after the purchase of a fief has been made known to him, can take it to himself by paying to the purchaser the price which he gave for it, with all lawful charges. This privilege, enjoyed by the feudal lord, (and in Canada by the king), is for the purpose of preventing frauds in the disposal of fiefs; for it has sometimes happened, that by an understanding between the buyer and seller, the *quint* or fifth has been paid upon only one half, or even a quarter, of the purchase money, instead of the whole. By the right, therefore, which the lord possesses of purchasing the property himself, whenever the nominal sum is not equal to the value of the fief, he immediately ascertains the actual amount of the purchase money, and either receives the whole of the fifth share, or takes the property into his own hands, at a price considerably below its real value. If the fine is paid immediately, only one-third of the *quint* can be demanded. The succession to fiefs is different from that of property held *en roture*, or by villainage. The eldest son takes by right the chateau or principal manor-house, and the yard adjoining to it; also an acre of the garden joining to the manor-house. If there are any mills, ovens, or presses, within the seigniory, they belong to the eldest son; but the profits arising from the mills, (whether common or not), and from the ovens and press, if common, must be equally divided among the heirs. When there are only two heirs coming to the succession, the eldest son takes, besides the manor-house, &c. two thirds of the fief; and the youngest son takes the other third: but when there are more than two heirs, the elder son takes the one half, and the other heirs take the remain-]

ing half. When there are only daughters coming to the succession, the fief is equally divided among them, the eldest daughter having no birth-right. In successions to fiefs in the collateral line, females do not succeed with males in the same degree. If the eldest son dies, the next does not succeed to his birth-right; but the estate must be equally divided among the heirs. *Franc aleu* is a freehold estate, held subject to no seigniorial rights or duties, acknowledging no lord but the king. *Censive* is an estate held in the feudal manner, charged with a certain annual rent, which is paid by the possessor of it. It consists of money, fowls, or grain. It is thus that most of the Habitans hold their farms. The *lods et ventes*, or fines of alienation, are one twelfth part of the purchase money, and are paid by the purchaser on all mutations of property *en roture* (or soccage) to the seignior, in the same manner as the *quint* is paid upon mutations of fiefs. The seignior has also the same right of purchasing the property within 40 days, in case he suspects that there is any collusion between the parties to defraud him of his dues. The succession to estates held *en roture* is regulated differently from the successions to fiefs, that is to say, that the heirs all succeed equally to estates *en roture*. The seignior, whenever he finds it neccessary, may cut down timber for the purpose of building mills and making roads, which are considered of general benefit to his tenants. He is also allowed one-tenth of all the fish caught on his property, besides an exclusive right to the profits of his grist-mills, to which all his vassals are obliged to carry their corn, and pay a certain portion for the grinding it. Some of the rents paid by the Habitans to their seigniors, amount to 10 or 15 shillings per annum; others pay no more than a sol, a capon, or a bushel of wheat. But from the *lods et ventes*, upon the sale of farms, the seigniors often derive from 50*l*. to 200*l*. or 300*l*. per annum; even the barren seigniory of Grondines brought the seignior in one year upwards of 80*l*. Farms on good land will sell, according to their size, from 100*l*. to 500*l*. The Canadian government paid upwards of 500*l*. for a farm which they purchased for a certain individual, though it only consisted of 60 acres clear, and 20 acres wood land. The same was situated on the seigniory of Becancour, in the district of Three Rivers. Mr. Hart, the seignior, received between 40*l*. and 50*l*. from the government, as his *lods et ventes*. It will be perceived, by the practice of dividing the seigniories, fiefs, and farms, among the children of their proprietors, how much the power of the seigniors must be reduced, and the people involved in litigation and disputes. Hence the noblesse are now nearly reduced to the common mass of the vulgar, and the Habitans make but little progress towards the acquisition of property and power.

With respect to the division of property in general, according to the civil law of Canada, it consists of moveable and immoveable property. Moveable property is any thing that can be moved without fraction. Immoveable property is any thing that cannot be moved, and is divided into two kinds, *propres* and *acquêts* (acquisition.) *Propre* is an estate which is acquired by succession in the direct or collateral line; and *acquêt* is an estate or property that is acquired by any other means. Community of property is the partnership which huband and wife contract on marrying; but they may stipulate in their marriage-contract, that there shall be no community of property between them. The *dot*, or dowry, is all the property which the wife puts into the community, whether moveable or immoveable. But immoveable property falling to her in a direct or collateral line, is a *propre* or real estate to her, and does not fall into the community. The dower is a certain right given to the wife by law, or by particular agreement; it is of two kinds, the customary dower, and the stipulated dower. The former consists of half the property which the husband was possessed of at the time of their marriage, and half of all property which may come to him in a direct line. The stipulated dower is a certain sum of money, or portion of property, which the husband gives instead of the customary dower. The widow has only the use of the customary dower during her lifetime; at her death it falls to the children, who did not accept the the succession of their father; but her heirs succeed to the stipulated dower. Hence, by the community which exists in marriage, no man can dispose of any part of his properiy without the consent of his wife; and some compensation or present is generally made to the lady on those occasions. A gentleman, it is well known, was once nearly prevented from purchasing a house, had not the fortunate interference of a quarter-cask of Madeira, and a piece of fine Russia sheeting, created a considerable change in the sentiments of his lady.

The custom of allowing community of property in mariages has frequently proved injurious to the survivor. If the wife died without a will, the children, when of age, would demand their mother's share; and it has often happened that the father has been obliged to sell off all his property, in order to ascertain its value, and divide it among

[the claimants. The loss of a good business, or an estate, has sometimes been the consequence of this law. The parents now get wiser, and make wills which regulate the disposal of their property agreeable to the wishes of the survivor. The law of dowers has also given rise frequently to fraud. Some of the Canadians have opened a store with goods purchased on credit, and made over, perhaps, one-half to the wife as her dower; they have then failed, and their creditors have lost their money. Some alterations and improvements have, however, been introduced of late, which render collusion, in such cases, less practicable. No property in Lower Canada is secure to the purchaser, unless advertised and sold by the sheriff, which clears it from all incumbrances and after-claims. Sometimes a written agreement is entered into between the buyer and seller, in which the latter exonerates the former from all claims upon the property; but this is far from being safe, and is relying wholly upon the honour of another; for the buildings, lands, &c. may be seized by the creditors of the estate, even though it might have passed through 20 private sales since the debts were contracted. The sale of property advertised by the sheriff, may be delayed by an opposition put in for the wife's dower, or on account of an illegal seizure. The power of arrests in Canada is limited. If an affidavit is made, that a man is about to leave the province in debt, for a sum exceeding 10*l.* sterling, the debtor may be arrested, and detained in prison until the debt is paid. But if he will swear that he is not worth 10*l.* sterling, the court will order the creditor to pay him five shillings currency per week.

From the foregoing sketch of Canadian jurisprudence, it may be easily conceived how puzzling and intricate some parts of the civil law must prove, and how much the Habitans are exposed and laid open to oppression from their seigniors, under the feudal tenures. This subject was formerly canvassed in the provincial assembly by some of the English members, who were for having proper bounds fixed to the power of the seigniors, and having all the fines and services due from their vassals accurately ascertained, and made generally known. But the French members, who had a great majority in the house, strongly opposed it, and the subject was dropped. Instances of oppression on the part of the seigniors are, however, fortunately very rare, and the Habitans enjoy their property quiet and unmolested; yet, in case of violent outrage, they can always come under the protecting power of the British laws, which will afford them that security of which their own are destitute. The Canadians have no reason to complain of the change of government. Before the conquest, they were often unacquainted with that protection which the laws now afford them.

The lawyers who practise in Lower Canada are nearly all French; not more than one-fifth at most are English. They are styled advocates, and in the double capacity of counsellor and attorney: formerly they included the profession of notary public; but that is now separated from the rest, and forms a distinct profession. Law-suits are numerous, and are daily increasing, as may be ascertained by the duties upon them, for the purpose of erecting the new court-house at Quebec. In 1800 this tax produced 500*l.* per annum; and in 1807 it had increased nearly to 1000*l.* per annum. The duty is now discontinued, as the object for which it was levied is accomplished. The building cost about 5000*l.* currency.

11. *List of Governors of Canada, from the conquest, with the date of their appointments.*

James Murray, 21st November 1763.

P. M. Irvine, president, 30th June 1766.

Guy Carleton, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, 24th September 1766.

Ditto, 26th October 1768.

H. T. Cramahé, president, 9th August 1770.

Guy Carleton, 11th October 1774.

F. Haldiman, 1778.

H. Hamilton, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, 1784.

H. Hope, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, 1785.

Lord Dorchester, governor-general, 1786.

A. Clarke, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, 1791.

Lord Dorchester, 24th September 1793.

Robert Prescott, 1796.

Sir Robert Milnes, lieutenant-governor, 1799.

Thomas Dunn, president, and superseded by Sir James Craig, governor and captain-general, 1807.

Sir George Prevost, 1811.

List of the Counties in Lower Canada, the number of Representatives in the Provincial Asssembly, and the number of Parishes.

	Parishes.	Members.
Gaspé	0	1
Cornwallis	11	2
Devon	6	2
Hertford	7	2
Dorchester	4	2
Carried forward		9]

	Parishes.	Members.
Brought forward		9
[Buckinghamshire -	12	2
Richelieu - -	7	2
And for the town of Sorel, in ditto		1
Bedford - -	1	1
Surrey - -	5	2
Kent - -	4	2
Huntingdon - -	7	2
York - -	5	2
Montreal - -	9	for town 4, county 2
Effingham - -	3	2
Leinster - -	8	2
Warwick - -	4	2
St. Maurice - -	9	county 2, Three Rivers 2
Hampshire - -	7	2
Quebec - -	5	county 2, town 4
Northumberland -	1	2
Orleans - - -		1
		50

12. *Roads and Distances in Canada.*

From Quebec to Halifax.

	Miles.
From Quebec to point Levi, cross the river	1
Thence to the portage at riviere du Cap	121½
Thence to Timiskuata - -	36
Thence to the settlement of Maduaska -	45
Thence to the great falls in river St. John	45
Thence to Frederick town - -	180
Thence to St. John's - -	90
Thence to Halifax - - -	189½
	708

From Quebec to Michillimakinak, at the entrance of lake Huron.

To Montreal - - -	184
To Coteau du Lac - -	225
To Cornwall - - -	266
To Matilda - - -	301
To Augusta - - -	335
To Kingston - - -	385
To Niagara - - -	525
To fort Erie - - -	560
To Detroit - - -	790
To Michillimakinak - -	1107
	4698

From Quebec to New York, by way of Montreal.

	Miles.	
To cape Rouge - - -	9	
To St. Augustin - -	9	
To Jacques Cartier -	15	
To St. Anne's - - -	30	
To Three Rivers - -	22	
		85
To riviere du Loup - -	27	
To Berthier - - -	22	
To Repentigné - -	32	
To Montreal - - -	18	
		99
To Laprairie - -	9	
To St. John's - -	14	
To isle au Noix - -	14	
To Windmill point - -	12	
To Savage's point - -	6	
To Sandbar - - -	20	
To Burlington, the first post-town in the States - - -	14	
		89
To Skenesborough - -	78	
To fort Anne - -	12	
To Dumont ferry - -	24	
To Waterford - -	24	
To Albany city - -	12	
		150
To Hudson city - -	34	
To Rhinebeck - -	31	
To Poughkeepsie - -	17	
To Peckskill - - -	34	
To Kingsbridge - -	34	
To New York - -	15	
		165
		588

The expence of travelling post in Lower Canada is 1*s.* currency per league.

The American packets on lake Champlain charge from three to four dollars for the passage from St. John's to Skenesborough, a distance of nearly 160 miles.

From Skenesborough the traveller proceeds to New York, in a waggon or stage, at the rate of 3*d.* sterling per mile.

13. *Expences of the Government.* — The expences of the civil government in Lower Canada, amounted in the year 1807 to 44,410*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* sterling: about three-fourths of this sum are defrayed by the province, out of the king's domains, and duties payable on the importation of certain articles into Lower Canada; the remainder is supplied by Great Britain, who also]

[supports the Protestant clergy, the military, and Indian establishments. In order to afford a clear idea of the expences of the government of Lower Canada, we shall present the reader with the following statement of receipts and expences, upon an average of three years, from the time the new constitution took place in 1791 to 1803, since which the expences have augmented but little.

Table of Receipts and Expences of the province of Lower Canada since the new constitution.

Receipts from the king's domains.	1794	1798	1803.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
King's posts - - - - Let -	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
Forges of St. Maurice, at Three Rivers, do. -	—	20 16 8	850 0 0
King's quay at Quebec - - do. -	—	—	300 0 0
Droit de quint, or fifth on fiefs - - -	—	3828 13 11	263 0 0
Cens et rentes - - - - - -	—	—	—
Lods et ventes - - - - - -	—	—	4667 7 9
Imposts and Duties.			
Duty on sugar, foreign wine, coffee, molasses, and pepper, 6 Geo. II. and 4 and 6 Geo. III.	—	14 3 5⅞	23 5 11
Ditto on brandy, rum, and licences to retailers of strong liquors, 14 Geo. III. - - -	4385 18 10	6608 2 6	8476 3 1
Duties imposed by the provincial parliament.			
On wines, act passed 1793 - - - -	1842 16 6	2084 18 4	1781 18 0
On rum, molasses, sugars, tobacco, coffee, cards, salt, licences to publicans and hawkers -	—	9220 11 5	12,518 5 4
On manufactured tobacco - - - -	—	—	638 8 9
On billiards - - - - - -	—	—	87 10 0
On pilotage, for improving the navigation of the river - - - - - - -	—	260 14 4	580 6 8
On warrants, law, &c. for replacing the 5000*l.* advanced for building the court-house, taken off in 1807 - - - - - - -	—	—	558 14
Fines, penalties, &c. - - - - -	25 12 1	342 8 9	95 12
Total receipts	5854 7 5	22,780 9 4⅞	31,241 4 10¼
Expences of the Government.			
Amount of warrants granted for the payment of the civil expences, salaries, pensions, and incidental expences - - - - - - -	22,206 5 8	26,682 2 11½	41,120 19 5¼
Expences of the legislative council and house of assembly - - - - - - - -	—	1517 15 2½	2099 4 4½
Total expences	22,0 6 5 8	28,199 18 2	43,220 3 10¼

Among the articles upon which duties have been laid, both by the provincial and imperial parliaments, rum is the most productive; and in the course of eight years, the duty has more than doubled itself. It is frequently retailed at 5*s.* per gallon, and might yet bear an additional duty that would make up the deficiency in the revenue, for the support of the civil government, which is at present supplied by Great Britain.

Salaries]

[Salaries of the different officers belonging to the Government of Lower Canada, in sterling money.

	£
Governor-general, if absent, 2000*l.*—resident	4000
Lieutenant-governor, ditto, 2000*l.*—ditto	4000
Lieutenant-governor of Gaspé	400
The members of the executive council, each	100
Chief justice of Quebec and the province	1500
Chief justice of Montreal	1100
Seven puisne judges, including their salaries as counsellors, each	850
Provincial judge of Three Rivers	500
Provincial judge of Gaspé	200
Attorney-general, salary 300*l.*—Government practice	2000
Solicitor-general, salary 200*l.*—Ditto	1500
Judge of the vice-admiralty court	200
Protestant bishop of Canada	3500
Twelve Protestant clergymen, each from 200 to	500
Provincial secretary	400
Secretary to the governor, clerk to the crown in chancery, and clerk to the executive council; which three places are held by one person	800
Assistant secretary	200
Clerk in the chateau-office	120
French translator to the government	200
Provincial aide-de-camp	200
Adjutant-general of the militia	200
Receiver-general	400
Superintendant-general of the Indian department	1000
Storekeeper-general of the Indian department	350
Inspectors and cultivators of hemp, each	200
Inspector-general of accounts	360
Surveyor-general	300
Deputy surveyor-general	150
Grand voyer of the province	500
Grand voyer of Quebec, and superintendant of post-houses	250
Grand voyer of Montreal, 150*l.*—Three Rivers, 90*l.*—Gaspé	50
Inspector-general of forests, and inspector of police at Quebec	300
Inspector of police at Montreal	100
Inspector of chimneys at Quebec, 60*l.*—Montreal, 60*l.*—Three Rivers	15
Naval officer at Quebec	100
Harbour-master of Quebec	100
Interpreters to the Indians, each	100
Sheriffs at Quebec and Montreal, 100*l.* each, perquisites	1500
Sheriff at Three Rivers 50*l.*—perquisites	500
Sheriff at Gaspé 40*l.*—perquisites	200
Coroners at Quebec and Montreal, each	50
Pensions to various persons, about	3000

Exclusive of the expences for the civil establishment of Lower Canada, which are chiefly defrayed by the province, the British government is at considerable expence for the maintenance of the English clergy, the distribution of presents to the Indians, and the military force and fortifications requisite for the security of the colony. The actual sum expended by Great Britain annually, on account of the two provinces, may be estimated at about 500,000*l.* sterling. It must, however, be observed, that the expences of the colony are always in a fluctuating state, in consequence of the increase or diminution of the military force, and the extraordinary repairs of fortifications. The expences of the civil government in Upper Canada are defrayed by direct taxes; by duties upon articles imported from the United States; and a sum granted by the Lower province out of certain duties. In Upper Canada, lands, houses, and mills; horses, cows, pigs, and other property, are valued, and taxed at the rate of 1*d.* in the pound. Wood-lands are valued at 1*s.* per acre, and cultivated lands at 50*s.* per acre. A house with only one chimney pays no tax, but with two it is charged at the rate of 40*l.* per annum, though it may be but a mere hovel. The inhabitants of Lower Canada pay no direct taxes, except for the repair of roads, highways, paving streets, &c. and then they have the choice of working themselves, or sending one of their labourers with a horse and cart, &c. The revenue is raised, as stated in the table of receipts and expences. The French Canadians are very averse to taxation in a direct way, and much opposition is always experienced from the French members of the house of assembly, whenever any proposition, however beneficial, may be offered which involves a direct cess. The utility of turnpikes has often been agitated in the provincial parliament, and though the country would be greatly improved by the opening of new roads and communications with distant settlements, yet the measure has always been violently opposed by the French party. The communication between Canada and the United States, by the way of lake Champlain, is extremely difficult; the roads are execrable, and will never be improved until turnpikes are established upon them. A very considerable trade is carried on between the two countries, and would increase with the facility of communication. The ignorance and obstinacy, how-

[ever, of several of the French members, have hitherto baffled the more enlarged and liberal views of the British merchants, who are ever desirous of affording the utmost facility to trade and commerce.

14. *Commerce.*—The commerce of Canada, previous to the conquest of the country by the English, was trifling and unimportant, and the balance of trade considerably against the colony. It is only within the last 30 years that it has become of sufficient magnitude to claim the attention of enterprising individuals, and to be of political importance to the mother-country. It was, perhaps, an unfortunate circumstance for Canada that it was colonized by the French, who are a people little qualified for agriculture, and less for commerce. Their flighty and volatile imaginations having been checked by the disappointment of not discovering gold or silver mines, by which they had promised themselves the immediate possession of immense riches, they could ill brook a residence in such a dreary country, where the ground was covered one-half the year with snow. Agriculture with them was a matter of necessity rather than of choice, and it is possible that they were very ignorant of that art. The first settlers being composed chiefly of soldiers, and men of a roving and adventurous spirit, very steady or regular habits could not be expected from them. The chase, therefore, offered greater charms than the slow and tedious process of agriculture; and few could be found who did not prefer the gun to the plough. The produce of the chase not only supplied them with provisions, but also with clothing; and in a short time the peltry which they procured in their excursions, came to be estimated at its proper value, and afforded them a very profitable article for exportation to the mother-country. The forests, independent of their animal productions, abounded with inexhaustible quantities of valuable timber; and the seas, rivers, and lakes, were equally abundant in every species and variety of fish. These articles, with a few other natural productions, formed the only source of trade in the colony for nearly a century and a half, and they were far from being equivalent to the demands of the colonists, who imported from France more than double the amount of their exports, by which means their expences greatly exceeded their incomes, and reduced the credit of the colony to a very low ebb. A variety of expedients were proposed and adopted to remedy this defect; among the rest was the issuing of paper-money, which in a few years accumulated so rapidly, that scarcely any coin was to be found in the country. French sols, consisting of brass and a very small mixture of silver, which passed for rather less than 1*d.* were all that was circulated. The paper-currency having no stability in itself, in consequence of its payment being protracted from year to year, fell at length into disrepute, and at the period of the conquest, more than 200,000*l.* were due to the colony by the French nation, on account of bills of exchange and paper currency. This sum was afterwards liquidated by France, through the interference of Great Britain; but the colonists sustained a very considerable loss. An extensive trade is now carried on between Canada and the United States across lake Champlain. The importations into Lower Canada consist of various articles of merchandise, oak and pine timber, staves, &c. and pearl ashes, provisions, &c.; and amounted in 1807 to upwards of 160,000*l.* sterling. The exports from Lower Canada to the United States do not amount to half the value of the imports. They consist chiefly of peltry and salt: the other articles are of a trifling nature. The balance is therefore greatly in favour of the States, which receive the difference in specie. When the first embargo law took place, it did not affect those states bordering on Canada; but in order to put all the states upon a level, the American government passed several supplementary acts, strictly prohibiting all trade and commerce with foreign places. The impolicy of such a measure, and the detriment likely to accrue to the newly-settled states on the confines of Canada, were ably set forth by the inhabitants of the town of Burlington in Vermont, in their memorial to congress, praying a repeal of that part of the law which related to their state.

Several Americans have of late years settled in Montreal, and carry on a lucrative trade throughout the country; nor do the merchants of that place eye the exertions of the new-comers with jealousy: on the contrary, the latter have experienced a very hospitable and kind reception from them. One great cause of the want of spirit and enterprise among the Habitans, or Canadian landholders, who, generally speaking, are possessed of considerable property, is occasioned by the restrictions of their priests, who will not permit them to put their money out to interest. They have no other mode of turning their money to account, but by increasing their landed property, or, if in trade, by increasing their stock. Hence whatever profits and gains they are able to lay up must be put into a strong box, if they wish to secure it.]

[The merchants of Canada are almost wholly British: they derive their resources from England, and in general have established themselves upon small capitals and large credits. This may perhaps, in some measure, account for the numerous failures that have taken place amongst them; and it is positively asserted as a fact, that since the country has been in our possession not more than five in 100 have paid their debts. A variety of causes, no doubt, have contributed to this extraordinary defalcation: a tedious winter of six months, during which no business can be carried on with Europe, while interest upon their European debts is charged after a certain period, and continues winter as well as summer, is certainly a great drawback in mercantile concerns; the long credit also which the Canadian merchants are obliged to give the country storekeepers, tends very considerably to impede their remittances in due season, unless the utmost regularity is maintained. The timber and staves, which are brought into Canada from the states, are cut down in winter or spring, and collected into large rafts on lake Champlain, from whence they are floated down the river Richlieu into the St. Lawrence, and deposited along the shores of Silleri and Wolfe's cove, for an extent of more than five miles. There they are sorted for the merchants, and then taken into the ships which lie off the cove, or at the wharfs at Quebec. Standard-staves of 5½ feet long, 1½ inch thick, and 5 inches broad, sell in Canada usually from 40*l.* to 50*l.* the 1200. The freight is about the same amount. The rafts when coming down the river exhibit a curious scene: they have several little sheds or huts erected with boards for the accommodation of the rowers, whose number on large rafts frequently consists of upwards of 100 or 150. The men employed in this business are chiefly Americans from the state of Vermont: they live upon the rafts until they are separated for sale, when they remove their huts to the shore, where they reside during the remainder of the season; at the end of which they return home. Several rafts of timber, and scows laden with staves, flour, pork, and pot-ash, arrive annually from Upper Canada at Montreal and Quebec. The trade between the Upper and Lower provinces has been important only within a very few years. The rapid increase of population and agriculture in the new settlements of Upper Canada, has produced a large surplus of those articles for exportation, and the demand for them has risen in proportion.

The following is a return of the productions that passed the rapids from Chateauguay to Montreal between the 27th of April, and the 28th of November, 1807, the only period in which the St. Lawrence is navigable during the year.

19,893	Barrels	Flour	in 39 scows.
1,460	Bushels	Wheat	
127	Barrels	Pot-ash	
48	Ditto	Pork	
8	Packs	Furs	
277,010	Feet	Oak timber	in 340 rafts.
4,300	Ditto	Pine ditto	
691,200	- -	Staves	
72,440	- -	Boards and planks	
985	- -	Masts.	
6,300	- -	Cords of fire-wood, in 701 cribs.	

This statement affords an agreeable presage of the future prosperity and opulence of the Upper province. Some persons consider Upper Canada as the garden of America, subjected neither to the tedious freezing winters of Lower Canada, nor the scorching summers of the more southern parts of the continent of N. America. The principal inconveniences to which the Upper province is subject, are the falls and rapids which impede the navigation of the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal, and its distance from any commercial or shipping town from whence its productions may be exported to Europe. These are, however, in some measure removed, and a considerable abundance of the surplus produce of that province is now forwarded to Montreal and Quebec. If good roads were made between the two provinces, regular waggons might be established as in England, and goods conveyed up the country with more security and expedition than they can at present by water: a more regular communication would be then opened between the two seats of government, which would be the means of expediting the public business, and facilitating the commerce of both countries. The manufactures of Lower Canada are carried on chiefly by individuals for their own domestic use. A manufactory of iron was established by the French at Three Rivers, soon after the settlement of the country. That government, however, was never able to make it pay the expences attending the work, and it fell into the hands of individuals, who succeeded very little better. The iron ore was at one time supposed to be nearly exhausted, but fresh veins having been discovered in the vicinity of the forges, the works are now in a flourishing condition. Another manufactory of iron has been established of late in the seigniory of Batiscan, about half-way between Quebec and Three Rivers, on the *n.* shore. Large sums of money have been expended in endeavouring to bring these works to perfection; but very little]

[success has hitherto attended the exertions of the proprietors, several of whom are considerable losers. The articles manufactured here consist of cast-iron stove-plates, pots, kettles, and other domestic utensils. Within the last twenty years, ship-building has been carried on at Quebec and Montreal to a very profitable extent every year. There are four builders at the former place, and one at the latter; from six to eight vessels are launched annually: they range between 200 and 500 tons, and are contracted for upon an average at 10*l.* per ton. The greatest advantage of this business is, that the men can work at it both winter and summer. The cordage and rigging are obtained from England, but the iron-work is mostly of Canadian manufacture; nearly 20,000*l.* is annually circulated in the country for ship-building. Upon a review of the preceding account of the commerce of Canada it appears, that a very sensible improvement has taken place within the last twenty years; and that the balance of trade, upon the whole, is now much in favour of the colony. It may be also worthy of remark, that the imports from Great Britain and her colonies, instead of increasing, have considerably diminished. For several years past, the E. India and British manufactured goods imported into Canada annually from Great Britain, have been estimated at about 330,000*l.* sterling; but during the year 1807, they did not amount to more than 200,000*l.*: this surprising diminution, while the demands of the colony were increasing with its population, must naturally create astonishment, until it is known that the deficiency is supplied by the United States, partly by a regular trade, but much more by contraband. The articles now furnished chiefly by the Americans, and which were formerly procured solely from England, are tea, tobacco, and E. India manufactured goods. By the table of imports received at the custom-house at St. John's, on lake Champlain, it appears that in 1807, 42,000 lbs. of tea, 187,887 lbs. of tobacco, and merchandise consisting of British and E. India goods to the amount of 30,000*l.* were imported from the United States through the regular channel; while the quantity of tea received from England was only 4200 lbs. and tobacco 150,000 lbs: that exclusive of timber, pot-ash, and provisions, the total amount was calculated at 100,000*l.* equal to one half the merchandise received that year from Great Britain. Reckoning even upon this estimate, the deficiency of imports from Great Britain appears to be accounted for; but then no allowance is made for the increasing wants of the people, whose number must have greatly increased within the last twenty years; this, however, is to be found in the great latitude that is given to the introduction of goods from the United States, without passing through the custom-house at St. John's. The means of conveying them into Canada, across the extensive boundary line, which divides the two countries, are so easy, and require so little exertion to avoid the Argus eyes of a custom-house officer, that every temptation is offered to introduce articles which are either prohibited, or pay any considerable duty. The facilities afforded to smuggling between Canada and the United States, have been sufficiently exemplified since the promulgation of the embargo act; for, in spite of the armed militia and custom-house officers stationed along the American side of the line to enforce the laws, the timber, pot-ash, provisions, and almost every other article brought into the province in 1808, has more than doubled the quantity received from thence in 1807. A variety of curious expedients were resorted to by the Americans in smuggling their produce over the line; buildings were erected exactly upon the boundary line, one half in Canada, the other half in the States; the goods were put in at night, and before morning were safe in Canada. Additional laws, however, put a stop to this proceeding, and the officers were empowered to seize all property which they suspected was intended to be run into Canada; but the ingenuity of the Vermontese still evaded even these rigorous mandates. They constructed a great number of timber rafts, fastened them together, and formed immense bodies of floating wood; one of them even covered ten acres, and from its size, and in ridicule of Mr. Jefferson, was called the Mammoth raft. These were manned wholly by French Canadians collected for that purpose, and were rowed within a short distance of the line; when the custom-house officers, aided by a detachment of the militia, immediately took possession, and obliged the people on board to cast anchor; this was accordingly complied with, and for a few days the rafts remained quietly moored. There were immense quantities of provisions, pot-ash, and staves on board; and the people were conveniently lodged in their wooden huts, which, with the great number of men employed to row them, formed a very extraordinary spectacle. It was not long, however, before the whole were soon in action again; for a violent gale of wind coming on one night, blew the unweildly rafts, with all their civil and military heroes on board, completely over the line. The American officers and militia no sooner found themselves in Canada, than they hastily took to their boats and rowed back to the States, sorely chagrined at losing so many valuable prizes. Strong remonstrances were made by the commanding officers on]

these expeditions, and information was sent to Mr. President Jefferson, who at length was pleased to issue a proclamation declaring the inhabitants of Vermont to be in a state of rebellion and insurrection; and ordered out re-inforcements of the militia to quell the disturbances. The Vermontese were much enraged at the idea of being considered and denounced as rebels, in consequence of a few frays between the custom-house officers and smugglers. A great and serious inconvenience was felt at this period by the British settlers in Missisqui bay, the entrance from which into lake Champlain is cut by the boundary line, and several rafts were thus prevented from passing down the Richlieu river into the St. Lawrence; they having no outlet but by way of the States. The lucrative trade, which is carried on between Canada and the adjoining States, has rendered the Americans very averse to a war between the two countries, as the prosperity of their respective States almost entirely depend upon that opening for the disposal of their surplus produce. Greater facility and advantages are afforded by the exportation to Canada than to any of the maritime towns in New England; nothing, therefore, but absolute necessity would drive them into a war with the British settlements. They also lay a duty of nearly 15 per cent. on goods from Canada, while their productions sent into that country pay but a mere trifle. The Canadians are more inclined to encourage the importation of goods from the States than from Great Britain, because they are obtained at a much cheaper rate, though generally of an inferior quality. The intrinsic worth of an article is, however, of less consideration to the inhabitants of Canada than the price; the best kind are seldom or never to be procured in that country: the merchants find their own advantage in the vending of inferior commodities, upon which they obtain much larger profits than they could procure upon the better sort; and the people are now so accustomed to the use of these goods, that they scarcely know how to appreciate those of a superior quality. Much diversity of opinion has existed of late in Canada, upon the propriety of establishing a bank in that country: the British merchants of course are eager for the creation of such an establishment, having before their eyes the example of Great Britain and the United States, where the banking system is carried on with so much success and advantage. The subject was discussed in 1808, in the house of assembly, and Mr. Richardson of Montreal, one of the members, answered the several objections that were urged against the establishment of a bank in Lower Canada. A bill was then brought into the house; the following are its principal features:—The stock is not to exceed 250,000*l.* currency, unless the government of the province see fit to take an interest therein, in which case it may be 50,000*l.* more. This stock is to consist of shares of 25*l.* each. There are to be 24 directors, who are to choose out of their number a president and vice-president, whereof half are to be for Quebec, and half for Montreal, at which cities the two superior branches of the bank are to be held, with a power of erecting offices of deposit and discount in other parts of the Canadas, when found advisable. If government take an interest, they are to appoint two directors. The dividends are to be payable half-yearly. A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid down for each share on subscribing, which will be forefeited if the first instalment thereafter of 10 per cent. be not paid in due season. The shares are put at a low rate, that they may be more generally diffused over the province. Foreigners may hold shares, but cannot be directors; they may, however, vote at general meetings by proxy, if the proxy be one of his Majesty's subjects. The votes are endeavoured to be established on such a scale of proportion as shall exclude an overbearing preponderance in those who shall hold a large interest in the concern, and yet assure to property therein that influence which it ought to possess in every well regulated institution. It is proposed that there shall be no other corporate bank in Canada during the continuance of the contemplated one; but there is a power of revocation thereof, under certain limitations and formalities, if found to be hurtful in practice. The stock of the bank may be increased when requisite, and its notes are proposed to be receivable in payment of duties imposed on, or to be imposed by the provincial legislature. It is doubtful whether the French party in the house of assembly will coincide with the ideas of the British merchants; the old French paper currency is not yet forgotten, and will naturally prejudice a great many of them against the introduction of a similar medium. The numerous gangs of forgers who infest the boundary line, and counterfeit immense quantities of the United States' paper-money, and the innumerable paltry notes for a few cents or half-dollars, which are in circulation all over the Northern States, are certainly no great inducements to create a similar establishment in Canada, which would most likely give rise to the same evils. In short, it involves considerations of a very serious nature; what may suit Great Britain and the United States, may not answer in Canada, and the mischievous effects of a paper medium have already been felt in that province; though it must be allowed that the colony is at pre-]

sent in a better condition for the establishing of a bank than at any former period; the balance of trade upon the aggregate being greatly in its favour. For a secure place of deposit for the people's money, which is now locked up in their chests, it would also be of considerable utility.

15. General view of the *Exports* and *Imports* of Canada from 1754 to 1808, in sterling money.

Yrs.	No. of Vessels	Impts. or Exports.	Where from and to.	Articles.	Separate Amount.	General Amount.
1754	53	Imports	France	Merchandise . . . . £	157,646 5 0	
—	—	—	From W. Indies	Wine, rum, brandy, &c. . .	59,123 7 6	
						216,769 12 6
—	52	Exports.	To France	Furs	64,570 2 6	
—	—	—	Ditto	Oil, ginseng, capillaire, timber, &c.	7,083 6 0	
—	—	—	Louisburgh, &c.	Fish, oil, iron, vegetables, &c. .	3,906 19 2	
						75,560 7 8
				Balance against the colony		141,209 5 4
				1769.		
1769	34	Exports	From Quebec	Furs and sundries . . .	345,000 0 0	
—	—	—	—	Oil, fish, &c. from Labrador .	10,000 0 0	
						355,000 0 0
—	—	Imports	From England	Manud. goods and West India produce		273,400 0 0
				Balance in favour of the colony.		81,600 0 0
				1786.		
1786	93	Exports	From Quebec	Furs and other colonial produce	445,116 0 0	
—	—	—	—	Fish, lumber, and oils, from Labrador and Gaspé . . .	45,000 0 0	
						490,116 0 0
—	—	Imports	From England	Manufactured goods and West India produce		343,263 0 0
				Balance in favour of the colony		146,853 0 0
				1797.		
1797	105	Exports	From Quebec	Furs and other colonial produce	295,063 15 0	
—	—	—	—	Wheat, biscuit, and flour .	45,445 14 0	
—	—	—	—	Oak and pine timber, planks and staves	32,144 6 0	
—	—	—	—	Pot and pearl ashes . . .	29,866 0 0	
—	—	—	—	Fish, lumber, oil, &c. from Labrador and Gaspé . . .	88,900 0 0	
						491,419 15 0
—	—	Imports	From England	Manufactured goods and West India produce		338,214 0 0
				Balance in favour of the colony		153,205 15 0

Yrs.	No. of Vessels	Impts. or Exports.	Where from and to.	Articles.				Separate Amount.			General Amount.		
1807	270	Exports	From Quebec	Furs and other colonial produce	£			240,000	0	0			
—	—	—	—	Wheat, biscuit, and flour				149,558	18	8			
—	—	—	—	Oak and pine timber, planks and staves				134,344	10	0			
—	—	—	—	Pot and pearl ashes				104,329	15	7			
—	—	—	—	Fish, lumber, and oil from Labrador, &c.				115,555	11	1			
—	—	Exports	To Un. States per way of lake Champlain.	Furs and sundries				70,112	0	3			
											813,900	15	4
—	—	Imports	From England	Manuf. goods, &c.	200,000	0	0						
—	—	—		West India produce	106,670	14	0						
								306,670	14	0			
—	—	Imports	From Un. States	Merchandise	29,200	17	9						
—	—	—	—	Oak and pine timber, staves, &c.	39,000	0	0						
—	—	—	—	Pot and pearl ashes	29,099	2	0						
—	—	—	—	Tea, tobacco, leather, &c.	63,324	0	0						
								160,623	19	9			
											467,294	13	9
				Balance in favour of the colony							346,606	1	7
				1808.									
1808	334	Exports	From Quebec	Furs and other colonial produce				350,600	0	0			
—	—	—	—	Wheat, biscuit, and flour				171,200	0	0			
—	—	—	—	Oak and pine timber, staves, masts, &c.				157,360	0	0			
—	—	—	—	Pot and pearl ashes				290,000	0	0			
—	—	—	—	New ships---3750 tons---10*l.* per ton				37,500	0	0			
—	—	Exports	From Labrador and Gaspé	Fish, lumber, oil, &c.				120,000	0	0			
—	—	Exports	To Un. States per way of lake Champlain	Sundries, about				30,000	0	0			
											1,156,060	0	0
—	—	Imports	From England	Manufactured goods	200,000	0	0						
—	—	—	—	West India produce	130,000	0	0						
								330,000	0	0			
—	—	Imports	From Un. States	Merchandise, tea, provisions, tobacco, &c.	100,000	0	0						
—	—	—	—	Oak, pine timber, masts, &c.	70,000	0	0						
—	—	—	—	Pot and pearl ashes	110,000	0	0						
								280,000	0	0			
											610,000	0	0
				Balance in favour of the colony							546,060	0	0

Tonnage of Shipping trading to Canada for three years.

1806	33,996
1807	42,293
1808	70,275]

[In 1769, and for several years subsequent, the principal articles of export consisted of peltry, lumber, oil, and fish, with a small quantity of ginseng and capillaire: these were shipped from Quebec, Labrador, and Gaspé. Within the last twenty years new staples have arisen, which have been exported to very large amounts, and promise to enrich the country equally with the fur trade. These articles are wheat, biscuit, and flour, pot and pearl ashes; which in 1807 amounted to one-half the total exports of 1797. It must be allowed, however, that considerable quantities of pot and pearl ash are brought into Canada by the Americans from the United States; yet the clearing of the lands in Upper Canada, and the back settlements of the Lower Province, produce annually a much greater quantity than what is obtained from the States. The French Canadians, within these two or three years, have begun to make ashes; they have seen the facility with which their brethren of the United States clear their lands and pay their expences; and though late, yet are willing to profit by the example. Their poverty or parsimony had prevented them from paying 20*l.* for a pot-ash kettle, though they might, like the Americans, have made the salts in smaller quantities, and with little trouble or expence. But it requires a series of years to effect a change in the sentiments or actions of the French Habitans. The great demand for wheat which prevailed in Great Britain, and generally throughout Europe, in 1793-4 and 5, gave a sudden stimulus to the exertions of the Canadians, who during those years exported considerable quantities of wheat, as well as flour and biscuit. The increased price given for those articles tempted the inhabitants to continue as large a cultivation of grain in the subsequent years; but the demand declining, they experienced a sensible reduction in their exports, and a consequent curtailment of their incomes. The following statement will exhibit the fluctuating demand for wheat, biscuit, and flour, from 1796 to 1808.

	1796	1799	1802	1807	1808
Wheat—Bushels	3106	128,870	1,010,033	234,543	186,708
Flour—Barrels	4352	14,475	28,301	20 424	42,462
Biscuit—Cwt.	3892	20,535	22,051	28,047	32,587

The unsettled state of the market for the above articles renders it necessary to establish some other, of a more permanent nature, which might also be derived from agriculture, and would be the means of enriching the mother country as well as the colony. The only article which could effectually supply this want is hemp, and that alone, if cultivated to a sufficient extent, would be more than adequate to meet the whole expence of the imports. The quantity of wheat exported in 1802 was unusually great, being 1,010,033 bushels; but in 1807 it had fallen to less than a fourth of that quantity, and in 1808 to less than a fifth: yet the general aggregate of the exports has augmented, as well as the number of ships and seamen. The exportation of almost every other article in 1808 greatly exceeded that of the preceding year, in consequence of the embargo in the United States. The number of shipping that cleared out from Quebec in 1808 amounted to 334, and were laden principally with timber, pot-ash, pitch, tar, and turpentine; wheat, flax-seeds, staves, &c. The tonnage was 70,275, and the number of seamen 3330. The greatest part of these vessels were sent by government, the usual supplies from the Baltic being in a great measure cut off by the war with Russia and Denmark, and the importations from the United States being totally stopped by the embargo. The advantage, therefore, of Great Britain deriving her supplies of *hemp*, as well as every other description of naval stores, from Canada, cannot for a moment be doubted. Even in time of peace, they would encourage and enrich the British colonists, and the competition in the market with the productions of the United States, and the *n.* parts of Europe, would inevitably tend to lessen the expences of our navy and commercial marine. The account of the exports and imports of Canada for the year 1810, will doubtlessly afford the highest gratification to our readers, to see the great increase of the trade of that colony. Amongst a variety of articles too numerous to be here inserted, we have selected the following:

Exports 1810.—170,860 bushels of wheat; 12,519 barrels of flour; 16,467 quintals of biscuit, 112lbs.; 18,928 bushels of pease; 866 ditto of oats; 8584 ditto of flax-seed; 33,798 pieces of oak timber, about 24,000 loads; 69,271 ditto of pine, about 50,000 loads; 137 ditto of walnut, maple, &c.; 6977 masts and hand-masts; 678 bowsprits; 3354 spars, principally red pine; 3,887,306 staves and heading, 3,000,000 standard; 47,515 stave-ends; 312,423 pine boards and planks; 13,623 handspikes; 30,301 oars; 167,398 pieces of lath wood; 130,516 West India hoops; 80,000 shingles; 55 butt, 5197 pipe, 1301 half ditto, and 771 one-quarter ditto, Madeira packs; 228 tierce packs; 28,407 barrels of pot and pearl ashes, weight 106,581 cwt.; 30 bales of cotton, 8181 lbs.; 4628 barrels and 2 tierces of pork; 2979 ditto of beef; 29 puncheons and 1 tierce of hams, 17,000lbs.;]

[1070 boxes of soap; 1181 ditto of candles; 422 firkins and kegs of butter; 147 barrels, &c. of hog's lard; 7 puncheons and 3 casks of genseng, 2344 lbs.

Value of exports from Quebec, (sterling)	£942,324	9	3
Ditto of furs, skins, &c. from ditto, (ditto)	120,503	9	7
Total exports in 1810, (sterling)	£1,062,827	18	10
Disbursements for provisions and ships stores for 661 vessels, at Quebec, in 1810, average about 350*l.* sterling each . . .	231,350	0	0
Freights of these vessels, averaging about 216 tons each, or about 230 load each ship, at 7*l.* sterling per load	1,064,210	0	0
Total, (sterling)	£2,358,387	18	10

In the preceding account, the exports from Canada to the United States, *via* St. John's, and the exports from the departments of Gaspé, and the bay of Chaleurs, are not included.

Imports, 1810.—Among the articles included under this head, we observe the increasing importations *direct* from Spain and Portugal, and other parts of Europe south of cape Finisterre to Canada. We trust this new branch of the British North American trade will soon be put under such judicious regulations as will give the colonies the benefit intended by the legislature in this deviation from the colonial system. We are, however, sorry to observe, that every facility which might be afforded to the export trade of Canada has not yet been granted. We understand a committee has been appointed by congress, to ascertain whether the produce of the countries on the borders of rivers and lakes which have their outlet to the sea by the river St. Lawrence, and which are extremely fertile, can be brought down any of the rivers within the United States to their Atlantic ports, for shipment in American vessels.

Amount of imports into Quebec, in 1810, of articles liable to duty, about (sterling)	£372,837	0	0
Ditto of ditto not liable to duty, estimated at (sterling) . . .	600,000	0	0
Total imports in 1810, (sterling)	£972,837	0	0

Shipping.—The number of ships, principally belonging to the leading out-ports in Great Britain, which have entered into the Quebec trade, exceeds the most sanguine expectations which were formed by persons well and long acquainted with the resources of that province; and the ships which have been engaged in the trade to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their dependencies, have increased in nearly the same proportion. It may be remarked, that in the furtherance of this trade, no specie is sent out of the country, the returns being nearly all made in British produce and manufactures, and the difference either left here with the correspondents of the colonists, or invested in the public funds. The employment which is thus afforded to British ships and British seamen, and the advantages which must result to the traders and manufacturers of the country, and to the various useful classes connected with ship-building, from such employment of our own shipping, cannot fail to excite astonisment in the minds of the most indifferent and inattentive observers, that these colonies should have been so long considered possessions of little value or importance, and that we at last resorted to them from necessity. Indeed, we have to thank the northern powers of Europe, and the government of the United States, for having opened our eyes, and directed our attention to these invaluable appendages of the British empire.

	Ships.	*Tons.*
Vessels cleared out, which entered Quebec in 1810	635	138,057
Ditto, new built there	26	5,836
Average, 216 tons each	Total 661	143,893

The unusual demand for the natural productions of Canada during 1808 enhanced the price of every article in proportion; and in spite of the embargo laws, abundance of timber and staves, pot and pearl ashes, and provisions of every description, found their way across the boundary line into Canada, and were shipped off to Europe, or the West Indies. The Canadian merchants rejoiced at the embargo, which enriched them while it made their neighbours poor indeed. The arrival of Sir James Craig diffused new life and activity through the province: the imbecility and irresolution which before characterised the government, instantly vanished; large sums of money were circulated by the troops, and the construction of new works, with the repairs of the old, gave full employment to the labouring part of the community; the price of provisions became proportionately enhanced, chiefly at Quebec, where an unusual number of seamen and soldiers had taken up their residence: hence the country people were enriched, and encouraged to greater exertions. The price of every thing has been nearly trebled within the last 60 years; but the colony has risen into importance: agriculture and commerce continue to im-]

[prove and augment; many of its inhabitants possess handsome fortunes, and nearly all of them a moderate independence or income from trade.

16. *Fur Trade.*—The fur trade has been the principal source of all the wealth which has for many years been accumulated in the province. This branch of commerce, which fell into the hands of the English after the conquest, was carried on for several years by individuals, on their own separate account; but about 27 years ago, the enterprising and active spirit of a Mr. M'Tavish laid the foundation of that association at present known under the title of the North-west Company, for the purpose of extending that trade to its utmost limits. This was more likely to be accomplished by the joint stock of a company than the small properties of individual merchants, and the result has justified the expectations of its author. Much jealousy and competition was, however, excited by those north-west traders who did not associate with Mr. M'Tavish and his friends, and for several years the greatest animosity subsisted between them. This opposition naturally gave rise to a second company, consisting of the individuals opposed to Mr. M'Tavish. Among the most conspicuous of the second association was Mr. M'Kenzie, now Sir Alexander. The enterprising spirit of this gentleman is well known, since the publication of his Travels across the North-west Continent to the Pacific Ocean. The concerns of his company were, we find, managed with as much ability as the other, which made their opponents seriously wish to combine the two associations in one; but the high spirit of Mr. M'Tavish would not allow it: he resolutely withstood all attempts at an accommodation, and spared neither expence nor trouble to crush the exertions of his rivals. Death, however, which too often annihilates the fairest hopes of sublunary bliss, put an end to the contest; Mr. M'Tavish died, the companies immediately joined their stocks, and commenced partnership, in which state they remain at this day; the business being conducted under the firm of M'Gillivray, Roderick M'Kenzie, and Co. though the number of persons who have shares in the company amount, it is said, to more than forty. The clerks, voyageurs, and Indians, employed by the north-west company, amount to upwards of 3000. The clerks are all adventurous young Scotchmen, who emigrate, from penury, in the islands of the Hebrides, to certain hardships and dubious affluence in the dreary wilds of the north-west. They engage for a term of five or seven years, after which they have a certain yearly allowance, or become partners in the company. The hardships and fatigue which they undergo, frequently tend to the enervation of their frame, and the destruction of their health; so that at the period of fifteen or twenty years, it is not uncommon for them to retire from the company, with a fortune of 20,000*l.* and a broken constitution. Of late years, the profits of the company have been considerably diminished by the restrictions on our commerce on the continent of Europe, where the chief demand for furs exists. Considerable quantities are, however, sent to the United States, from whence they are exported to Europe under their neutral flag; an opening is thus created for the company's peltry, which would otherwise have been very much contracted during the war. The number of skins exported to England in 1807 was 460,000, and to the United States 286,703; but the embargo in 1808 must have much lessened the demand from that quarter. Upwards of 20,000*l.* is annually paid in England for the duties on furs from Canada. The capital employed by the north-west company must be very extensive, as the returns are extremey slow. The trade is now pushed to the very extremity of the continent, from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific ocean, extending to the northward beyond the arctic circle. The goods sent up annually from Montreal, for the barter of furs from the Indians, are upwards of four years before they produce a return. The dangers and difficulties attending the transportation of these articles so many thousand miles across rivers, lakes, and portages, have been well described by Sir Alexander M'Kenzie in his History of the Fur-trade. The same well-informed writer observes, that the articles necessary for this trade "are, coarse woollen cloths of different kinds; milled blankets of different sizes; arms and ammunition; twist and carrot tobacco; Manchester goods; linens and coarse sheetings; thread, lines, and twine; common hardware; cutlery and ironmongery of several descriptions; kettles of brass and copper, and sheet iron; silk and cotton handkerchiefs; hats, shoes, and hose; calicoes and printed cottons, &c. &c. &c. Spirituous liquors and provisions are purchased in Canada. These, and the expence of transport to and from the Indian territory, including wages to clerks, interpreters, guides, and canoe-men, with the expence of making up goods for the market, form about half the annual amount against the adventure." The necessary number of canoes being purchased at about 300 livres each, the goods formed into packages, and the lakes and rivers being free of ice, (which they usually are in the beginning of May), they are then dispatched from]

[La Chine, eight miles above Montreal, with eight or ten men in each canoe, their baggage, and 65 packages of goods, six cwt. of biscuit, two cwt. of pork, three bushels of pease, for the men's provision, two oil-cloths to cover the goods, a sail, &c. an axe, a towing-line, a kettle, and a sponge to bail out the water, with a quantity of gum, bark, and watape, to repair the vessel. The voyagers are frequently obliged to unload their canoes, and carry their goods upon their backs, or rather suspended in slings from their heads; and this they call a *decharge*. In the same case each man's load is two packages, though some carry three, and the canoe is towed by a strong line. There are some places where the ground will not admit of their carrying the whole: they then make two trips; that is, leave half their lading, and go and land it at the distance required, and then return for that which was left. In some places both goods and canoes are transported, and this is denominated a *portage*. But there is another association established within these few years, called the South-west or Michillimakinak Company; some of the partners in this association have also shares in the north-west company, but the general concern is totally separate. The south-west merchants pursue their trade across the lakes Ontario and Erie, and down the rivers Illinois, Ohio, and Mississippi, in the territory of the United States. In consequence of the embargo which has lately taken place in the United States, and which it was apprehended would affect the concerns of this company, one of the partners, Mr. Gillespie, went to Washington, to procure from the government a safe conduct for their people and property employed in the trade. He was assured by Mr. Maddison, that no interruption whatever should take place in the prosecution of their trade with the Indians in the United States territory; and a clause was inserted to that effect in the supplementary embargo act. Upon the return of Mr. Gillespie to Montreal, the people with the boats, laden with the property for trade belonging to the company, were accordingly sent off on their usual voyage. On the 21st of May, the first five boats arrived within the American limits on lake Ontario; they were hailed from the shore by order of the commandant of Niagara; but having no business at that place, the boats continued their route, when they were immediately fired upon by the Americans. Three of the advanced boats pulled up and escaped; the other two were brought to, and taken by the Americans, who, finding there were several more astern, embarked in an armed boat, went in search of them, and captured five more, which they carried to Niagara. They then sailed after the remainder; but information being given by a gentleman, who immediately armed a boat, and went to inform them of their danger, the brigade put about for Kingston, where they arrived in safety, having been chased for two days by the American armed boats.

17. *General History.*—This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1497, and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British arms; and at the treaty of Paris in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to whom it has ever since belonged. One of the most remarkable accidents which history records of this country, is the earthquake in the year 1663, which overwhelmed a chain of mountains of free-stone more than 300 miles long, and changed the immense tract into a plain. See British America, and Britain, New, for further particulars concerning this country.]

Canada, a settlement of the English in the province of Hampshire, one of the four composing New England; situate on the shore, and at the source of the river Sowhegan, in the limits which divide this province from Massachusets.

Canada, Santa Cruz de la, a small settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

Canada, Santa Cruz de la, another settlement of the same kingdom, with the additional title of Conception.

Canada, with the surname of Largo, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate to the *n.* of the lakes of the mountain Estancia.

[Canada, a bay on the *e.* side of Newfoundland island, between White and Hare bays, which last lies *n.* of it.]

[Canada Creeks. There are three creeks which bear this name: one a water of Wood creek, which it meets four or five miles *n. n. w.* of fort Stanwix, or New fort Schuyler. The other two are *n.* branches of Mohawk river; the upper one mingles its waters with the Mohawk in the township of Herkemer, on the German flats, 16 miles below Old fort Schuyler; over the mouth of it is a sightly and ingeniously constructed bridge. The other empties into the Mohawk 13 miles below. Both these are long, rapid, and unnavigable streams, and bring a considerable accession of water to the Mohawk. The lands on these creeks are exceedingly rich and valuable, and fast settling.]

[Canada Saga, or Seneca Lake, a handsome piece of water from 35 to 40 miles long, and about two miles broad, in New York. At the *n. w.* corner of the lake stands the town of Geneva; and

on the *e.* side, between it and Cayuga, are the towns of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses, in Onondago county, New York. Its outlet is Scayace river, which also receives the waters of Cayuga lake, nine miles *n. e.* from the mouth of Canada Saga, 18 miles below Geneva. On the same side of the lake stands the Friends' settlement, founded by Jemima Wilkinson; there are 80 families in it, each has a fine farm, and are quiet, industrious people.]

CANADIENES, islands of the river Mississippi, at the distance of 170 miles from its mouth.

CANAHOGUE, a country of Canada, on the banks of the lake Erie; between this lake and the salt marshes, so famous for having been the theatre of war between the English and the French, and for the fairs for the sale of hides; as likewise for the hunting of beavers, which is practised by the Six Nations of the Ohio.

[CANAJOHARY, a post-town in Montgomery county, New York, situated on the *s.* side of Mohawk river, comprehending a very large district of fine country, 40 miles *w.* of Schenectady, and 56 miles from Albany. In the state census of 1796, 730 of the inhabitants appear to be electors. A creek named Canajohary enters the Mohawk in this town. In this township, on the bank of the Mohawk, about 50 miles from Schenectady, is Indian castle, so called, the seat of old King Hendrick, who was killed in Sept. 1755, at lake George, fighting for the British and Americans against the French. Here are now the remains of a British fort, built during that war, about 60 paces square. A gold coin, of the value of about seven dollars, was found in these ruins in 1793. About a mile and a half *w.* of this fort stands a church, which is called Brandt's church, which the noted chief of that name is said to have left with great reluctance. This was the principal seat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple-trees of their planting, from which is made cider of an excellent quality.]

CANANCA, a settlement and *real* of the mines of the province and government of Sonora in New Spain.

CANANEA, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of San Vincente: it extends in the form of a half-moon in front of the small bay which forms the mouth of the river Ararapiza; on the *s.* shore of which is situate the town of the same name, and which serves as a defence for its entrance. Its population is very small, and its commerce hardly any: it is 37 leagues distant from San Vincente, and is in Lat. 25° *s.* Long. 47° 58′ *w.*

[CANANDAQUA, a post-town, lake, and creek, in Ontario county, New York. It is the shire town of the county, situated on the *n.* end of the lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaqua creek. The lake is about 20 miles long, and three broad, and sends its waters in a *n. e.* and *e.* course 35 miles to Seneca river. This is the site of an ancient Indian town of the same name, and stands on the road from Albany to Niagara, 22 miles *e.* from Hartford in Genessee river; 16 miles *w.* of Geneva, and 235 miles *n. w.* from New York city, measuring in a straight line, and 340 by Albany road. This settlement was begun by Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is now in a flourishing state. There are about 30 or 40 houses, situated on a pleasant slope from the lake; and the adjoining farms are under good cultivation. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 291 electors in this township.]

CANAPOTE, CIENEGA DE, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme: it takes the name of Cienega from being situate near a quagmire: it abounds with fish, with which it provides the capital: in the time of the Indians its population and commerce were very considerable. It was discovered by the Governor Don Pedro de Heredia in the year 1535, and conquered after a very long and severe struggle; it is now reduced to a very miserable village.

[CANAR ATAN, or GREAT CANAR, a village dependent on the city of Cuenca, under the jurisdiction of the province of Quito in Peru. It is remarkable for the riches contained in the adjacent mountains.]

CANARDS, or PATOS, a river of Georgia or Florida: it runs to the *s.* and enters with a very abundant stream into the sea, first joining the river Apalachicola, and then running into the bay of San Marcos. The Spaniards call it De Patos, and by this name it is known to our geographers.

CANARDS, a town of Nova Scotia, situate by the pool of the Mines, in the bay of Fundy.

CANARDS, some islands, also bearing the name of Duck, situate in lake Ontario, Upper Canada, between Wolf island and point Traverse.

CANARDS, another island near the coast of Main, North America. Lat. 44° 9′ *n.* Long. 68° 8′ *w.*

CANARIA, a small settlement of Perú, in the province and *corregimiento* of Guamanga, celebrated for the famous mines of silver which it has on the mountain called Chumbilla, three leagues distant from the town.

CANARIS, a province of the kingdom of Quito, situate to the *s.* of the jurisdiction of Cuenca.

These Indians are the finest of any in the kingdom, being robust, well made, laborious, courteous, and docile. The country is delightful, fertile, and watered by many rivulets: it abounds in mines of gold, silver, copper, mercury, lead, and other metals, but they are scarcely ever worked. It was conquered and united to the empire of Peru by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui. Here are to be seen the ruins of a palace which belonged to the Incas, which some have falsely asserted to have been the temple of the sun. The principal town is Atuncañar. See Cannares.

[CANAS, or Tinta, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America. See Canes and Canches.]

Canas, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Rio Negro.

Canas, a settlement of the province and government of Valparaiso in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the *n.* of the town of Melipilla.

Canas, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of Salta. It runs *e.* and enters the passage between the Yetasco and the Palata.

Canas, a small river of the island of St. Domingo; it rises in the valley of San Juan, runs *n.* afterwards *e.* and joins the Vallejuelo to enter the Artibonito.

[CANASERAGA Creek runs *n. w.* into Genessee river at Williamsburg, in New York state.]

CANATLAN, a settlement belonging to the missionaries of the religious order of San Francisco, in the province of Nueva Vizcaya.

[CANAWISQUE, a *w.* branch of Tioga river, rises in Pennsylvania.]

CANAXE, a river of the province and colony of Berbice; the banks of which are covered with sugar-cane, cultivated by the Dutch, who make here large quantities of sugar.

CANAZAS, a river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme: it rises in the mountains of Darien, and empties itself into the S. sea, in the bay and gulf of Panamá.

[CANCES are a very numerous Indian nation of N. America, consisting of a great many different tribes, occupying different parts of the country from the bay of St. Bernard, in the gulf of Mexico, across the Rio Grande del Norte, and towards La Vera Cruz. They are not friendly to the Spaniards, and generally kill them when they have an opportunity. They are attached to the French, are good hunters, principally using the bow. They are very particular in their dress, which is made of neatly dressed leather; the women wear a long loose robe, resembling that of a Franciscan friar; nothing but their heads and feet are to be seen. The dress of the men consists of straight leather leggings resembling pantaloons, and a leather hunting shirt or frock. No estimate can be made of their number. Thirty or forty years ago, the Spaniards used to make slaves of them when they could take them; a considerable number of them were brought to Nachitoches, and sold to the French inhabitants at 40 or 50 dollars a head, and a number of them are still living here, but are now free. About 20 years ago, an order came from the king of Spain that no more Indians should be made slaves, and those that were enslaved should be emancipated; after which, some of the women who had been servants in good families, and taught spinning, sewing, &c. as well as managing household affairs, married natives of the country, and became respectable, well-behaved women, and have now growing up, decent families of children; have a language peculiar to themselves, and are understood, by signs, by all others. They are in amity with all other Indians except the Hietans.]

[CANCHES. See Canes.]

CANCON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, situate at the mouth of the river of the same name.

CANDELARIA, Capilla de la, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; in the vicinity of which, and to the *w.* lie the territories of Tomenclu, Lostitres, Padineo, Baloas, and Calho; and on the other side of the river Guanutil, those of Jesus and Monte Blanco.

Candelaria, a port of the coast of the straits of Magellan, also called De Cuavilca, at the entrance of the S. sea, discovered by Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, by whom it was taken for the eighth time, and made subject to the crown of Castilla.

[Candelaria, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Paraguay, situate on the Parana, in Lat. 27° 26′ 46″. Long. 55° 47′ 35″ *w.*]

[CANDIA, a township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, *n.* of Chester, about 36 miles *w.* of Portsmouth. The soil is but indifferent. It was incorporated in 1767, and contains 1040 inhabitants.]

[CANDLEMAS Shoals are about two degrees of latitude due *n.* of port Praslin, discovered, named, and passed, by Mendans, in 1569.]

CANE. See Colorado.

Cane, a small river of Louisiana. It runs to the *s. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of *San Ber-*

nardo. On the shore at its mouth the French, under Robert la Sale, made their first establishment in the year 1683.

[CANELON, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, situate on a branch of the river of the same name, about seven leagues *n*. of Monte Video. Lat. 34° 35′ 23″ *s*. Long. 56° 15′ *w*.]

CANELONES, River of the, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs to the *s*. and enters the sea on the coast of the Rio de la Plata, on the side of Monte Video.

CANELOS, a large province of the kingdom of Quito, discovered by Gonzalo Pizarro in the year 1540, who gave it this name on account of the quantity of cinnamon trees found in it, which grow very strong, shedding an odour something like camphor, and very pungent. This cinnamon, which is called *raspado*, is carried to Quito, and sold at six reals a pound, being made use of instead of the fine cinnamon. A small viper is frequently met with in it of the same colour as the cinnamon, and extremely venomous. This province is uncultivated, full of impenetrable forests and rivers, and contains only one settlement of the same name, on the *n*. shore of the river Bobonaza, in which is the port of Canoas, and the residence of a religious Dominican, who is the curate of those few miserable Indians. In lat. 1° 32′ 20″ *s*.

CANES AND CANCHES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *e*. by Carabaya, towards the town of Mauclani, on the *s. e*. by Lampa in the *cordillera* of Villacanota, on the *s*. by Cailloma, *s. e*. by a part of the province of Condesuios of Arequipa, *w*. by Chumbivilca, being divided by the river Apurimac, and *n. w*. by Quispicanchi. It is in length from *n*. to *s*. 30 leagues, and 15 in width: Its climate is, for the greater part, extremely cold, on account of its being nearly covered with mountains of snow; nevertheless they cultivate here barley, maize, potatoes, *cavi*, and *quinoa*; and in the warm parts, which consist of uneven and broken grounds near the rivers, some kinds of fruit, though in no abundance. Here also are great quantities of animals which breed upon the mountains from the luxuriance of the pastures; and of these are the *vigognes*, *huanacos*, and *viscachas*, which latter are a species of hare or rabbit; deer also, and partridges, abound here. In the rivers are found *bagres* a foot in length. The principal rivers which water this province, are the Vilcamayo, which runs from the province of Quispicanchi, into which runs another flowing down from the snowy *sierras* on the *e*. part called Combapata. This river has a stone bridge, and descends from the heights of Cailloma. This province has many lakes, which are filled with water-fowl, such as ducks, widgeons, and others; these birds are found more particularly in lake Lanchug, which is three leagues long and one and a half broad, and in it there is also found the load-stone. Linen cloth is fabricated here. In the district of San Pedro de Cacha, in a place called Rache, there is an ancient and grand edifice with nine gates, half of the walls of which, as high as the first stories, are made of carved stone; the rest of the edifice being of earth upon five galleries of stone, forming as it were so many other walls. This building is said to have served as a temple in Viracocha in the time of the gentilism of the Indians. At a small distance there is an artificial lake with aqueducts which keep it always at a proper height; this lake is situate upon a black mountain, which may be about two leagues in circumference: also in the same vicinity are vestiges of a considerable population, and here is found a mineral earth from which they fabricate jars, large pitchers, and other vessels, which are carried to be sold in the neighbouring provinces. In this province are many mines of silver, but they are not worked, on account of their being some of them filled with water, and some of them broken in, with the exception, however, of those of Condoroma, which, although they have experienced the former calamity, do not fail to render yearly many marks of gold, a pretty good testimony of their riches. Great indeed have been the labour and expence in the attempts to empty them of the water, but in this they have not as yet succeeded. Here are also four good sugar-mills; and in the jurisdiction of the town of Yauri, are two mines of copper, which are worked: Some gold mines also are not wanting, although they be of little note. In the establishment of Condoroma it is not unusual to experience, in the tempests of thunder and lightning, a sort of prickly sensation on the hands and feet and other parts of the body, which they call *moscas*, or flies, without, however, being able to discover any of these insects; and it should seem that the effect is to be attributed to the state of the atmosphere, since the heads of canes, buckles, and silver or gold galloons, though during such times highly affected by the electric matter, cease to be so on the cessation of the tempest. The inhabitants of this province amount to 18,000 souls, dwelling in 24 settlements, which are,

Sicuani,	Tunganuca,
San Pablo,	Yanacoa,
Chacuyupi,	Layo,

Pichihua,	Santuario de la Virgen de Huancani,
Yaura,	San Pedro de Cacha,
Marangani,	Combapata,
Tinta,	Pueblo Nuevo,
Pitumanca,	Santuario de Tangascucal,
Surimana,	Quehue,
Langui,	Coporaque,
Checa,	Candelaria.
Asiento de Condoroma,	

Its *repartimiento* amounted to 112,500 dollars, and it paid 900 dollars yearly for *alcavala*. The capital is Tinta.

CANETE, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru. Its jurisdiction begins six leagues *s.* of Lima, and extends as far as 35, following the coast of the Pacific ocean. It is bounded on the *n. e.* by the province of Huarochiri, on the *e.* by Yauros, on the *s.* by Yca, on the *s. e.* by Castro Vireyna, and on the *w.* by the sea. It is 31 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and from eight to nine in width, from *e.* to *w.* It is watered by some streams, of which the most considerable are the Mala on the *n.* which rises from the lake Huasca-cocha, in the province of Yauyos, and the Cañete. On its coast are many small ports and bays, though very insecure and of unequal bottom. It abounds in wheat, maize, sugar-cane, and all sorts of fruit. The lands of this province belong for the most part to noble families at Lima, with which capital it carries on a considerable trade in fish, (brought from the coast), in fruit and vegetables, salt procured from the salt grounds of Chielca, and in nitre brought from the town of Mala. Its *corregidor* used to have a *repartimiento* of 124,000 dollars, and it paid 992 yearly for *alcavala*. The settlements of this province are,

Cañete,	San Pedro de Mala,
Chilca,	Pacarán,
Calango,	Almagro,
Chincha,	Lunaguana,
Tanqui,	Zuñiga.
Coillo,	

Canete, a river of the same province, which rises from the lake Tiell-cocha in Yauyos. It runs to the *w.* and enters the sea near the Herbae. At its entrance are to be seen the remains of a fort which belonged to the Incas of Peru.

Canete, some islands near the coast of the same province.

Canete, a port in the same province, frequented by small vessels. It is very confined and insecure.

CANGREJILLOS, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, and jurisdiction of Jujuy, situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

CANGREJO, a large settlement of the same province and government as the former, and of the same jurisdiction, situate likewise on the shore of that river.

CANGREJOS, Island of the, lies at the entrance of the river Orinoco, in its principal mouth, called Navios, on the *n.* side. Mr. Bellin calls it Cangray. It is small, and inhabited by Caribee Indians.

CANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

[CANIADERAGO, a lake in Otsego county, New York, nearly as large as Otsego lake, and six miles *w.* of it. A stream called Oaks creek issues from it, and falls into Susquehannah river, about five miles below Otsego. The best cheese in the state is said to be made on this creek.]

CANIBALES, or Caribes, a barbarous nation of Indians, who are, according to their name, cannibals, inhabiting the islands of the Antilles before they were taken and conquered by the Spanish, English, and French. There are few of these Indians at the present day inhabiting those islands; the greater part are to be found in Dominica, which is entirely possessed by them: they adore a man who they affirm was uncreated, and the first of all men, who descended from heaven, and was called Longuo, from whose navel were born other men, and some also from his legs, which he himself cleft open with a hatchet. With the Manicheans, they believe in the two original causes of good and evil, and in the immortality of the soul; and whenever any one dies they bury with him his slaves and servants, thinking they may be of use to him in the other world. They are polygamists, very cruel, but dexterous in the use of the bow and arrow; they are to be found also in other parts of the continent. [See Caribes.]

[CANICODEO Creek, a *s. w.* head water of Tioga river in New York, which interlocks with the head waters of Genessee river, and joins Conesteo creek 26 miles *w. n. w.* from the Painted post.]

CANICUARIS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who live scattered in the woods of *Rio Negro* to the *n.* of Marañon. It is but little known.

CANIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Canchas.

CANIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tillos.

[CANISSEX, a small river of the district of Maine.]

CANIOUIS, a race of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, inhabiting the shores of the river Akansas.

[CANNARES, Indians of the province of Quito in Peru. They are very well made, and very active; they wear their hair long, which they weave and bind about their heads in form of a crown. Their clothes are made of wool or cotton, and they wear fine fashioned boots. Their women are handsome and fond of the Spaniards; they generally till and manure the ground, whilst their husbands at home card, spin, and weave wool and cotton. Their country had many rich gold mines, now drained by the Spaniards. The land bears good wheat and barley, and has fine vineyards. The magnificent palace of Theomabamba was in the country of the Cannares. See CANARIS.]

[CANNAVERAL Cape, the extreme point of rocks on the *e.* side of the peninsula of E. Florida. It has Mosquitos inlet *n.* by *w.* and a large shoal *s.* by *e.* This was the bounds of Carolina by charter from Charles II. Lat. 28° 17′ *n.* Long. 80° 20′ *w.*]

[CANNAYAH, a village on the *n.* side of Washington island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America.]

CANNES, Island of the, on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between the islands La Cruz and La Verde.

CANNESIS, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana, situate at the source of the river Rouge, or Colorado, with a fort built by the French.

CANO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru, annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CANOA, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito.

CANOA, a bay in one of the islands of the Caicos, directly to the *w.* of that of Caico Grande, looking immediately in that direction, and near the point of Mongon.

CANOCOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chibay.

CANOE, Islands of, in the river Mississippi, just opposite to where the river Roche runs into it.

[CANOE Ridge, a rugged mountain about 200 miles *w.* of Philadelphia, forming the *e.* boundary of Bald Eagle valley.]

CANOGANDI, a river of the province and government of Chocó in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *sierras* of Abide, runs to the *w.* and enters the Paganagandi.

CANOMA, or GUARIHUMA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Andirases Indians, and enters a kind of lake formed by different branches of the river Madera.

CANONA, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese, and in one of those numerous islands which form the arms of the river Madera, on the side of the island of Topinambas.

[CANONNICUT Island, in Newport county, Rhode island, lies about three miles *w.* of Newport, the *s.* end of which, (called Beaver Tail, on which stands the light-house), extends about as far *s.* as the *s.* end of Rhode island. It extends *n.* about seven miles, its average breadth being about one mile; the *e.* shore forming the *w.* part of Newport harbour, and the *w.* shore being about three miles from the Narraganset shore. On this point is Jamestown. It was purchased of the Indians in 1657, and in 1678 was incorporated by the name of Jamestown. The soil is luxuriant, producing grain and grass in abundance. Jamestown contains 507 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.]

[CANONSBURGH, a town in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the *n.* side of the *w.* branch of Chartier's creek, which runs *n.* by *e.* into Ohio river, about five miles below Pittsburg. In its environs are several valuable mills. Here are about 50 houses and an academy, seven miles *n. e.* by *e.* of Washington, and 15 *s. w.* of Pittsburg.]

CANOS, BLANCOS, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay, which runs *n.* and enters the Nanduygazu.

CANOT, a small river of Louisiana; it runs *s. w.* between the rivers Ailes and Oviscousin, and enters the Mississippi.

CANOT, another river of N. Carolina. It runs to the *n. w.* and enters the Cherokees.

CANOTS, or CANOAS, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of San Pablo. It rises near the coast opposite the island of Santa Catalina, runs to the *w.* in a serpentine course, and serves as the source of the large river Uruguay.

CANSACOTO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district called De las Cinco Leguas de su Capital.

CANSEAU, an island of Nova Scotia in N.

America, having an excellent port, three leagues in length, and in which there are many other small islands. On the adjoining mainland there is a river called De Salmones, (salmon), on account of its abounding with these fish, of which indeed great quantities are taken, as they are esteemed the finest species of fish of any in that part of the world.

CANSEAU, a small settlement of the same island, which was burnt by the French in the war of 1744.

CANSEAU, a cape of the same island, at the entrance of the straits, and also a sand-bank at the mouth of them.

CANTA, a province and government of Peru, bounded on the *n. e.* and *e.* by Tarma, on the *w.* by Chancay, partly by the *corregimiento* of Cercado, and on the *s.* by Huarochiri. It is 24 leagues in length *n.* to *s.* and 35 in width *e.* to *w.* Its territory is generally uneven, being in the *cordillera.* It has some deep pits or canals, on the sides of which, and in small spots, they sow and cultivate vegetables, fruits, and potatoes. The breed of cattle is by no means inconsiderable here, and there are to be found most of the wild animals which are natives of the *sierra*, namely, *vicuñas*, (wild goats), and sheep peculiar to these countries, and differing from those of Europe. In this province as well as in nearly all those of the *sierra*, there is scarcely any wood for the purposes of cooking, and this want is supplied by the use of turf, which makes a lively fire, but which is very apt to smoke. Those parts which are called *quebradas*, or rugged and uneven, are very sickly, and are subject to two species of maladies common to other cold climates in this country; the one is that of warts, which not budding in due time, often become exceedingly troublesome, and even dangerous; the other of corrosive sores, shewing themselves particularly upon the face, and are difficult to be cured, and which are attributed to the sting of an insect called *uta.* Some mines of silver were formerly worked here, which were so abundant, that they used to render 200 marks each *cajon*, (an excavation of 20 feet square, more or less), but these, from not being regularly worked, are filled with water. Here are also two *hills* of loadstone, as also some minerals of alum, copper, and red lead. The following rivers take their rise in this province: The Carabaya from the lakes Tacaimbaba and Lorococha, which empty themselves into the sea on the *n.* of Lima; and the Pasamayo, which runs to the *s.* of Chancay, first receiving the waters of some hot medicinal springs. Its *corregidor* used to receive a *repartimiento* of 125,000 dollars, and it paid yearly 1000 for *alcavala.*

The capital is a town of the same name, in lat. 11° 10′ *s.* and its jurisdiction comprehends 62 others, which are,

Carhua,	Arahuay,
Obrajillo,	Anaica,
Parsamaria,	Quiby,
Chaqui,	Pirca,
Pamacocha,	Cotoc,
Carhuacayan,	Chaupic,
Yanta,	Pampas,
Pari,	Marco,
Uchayucarpa,	Rauma,
Huaillas,	Huacos,
Huasichao,	Biscas,
Pacaraos,	Yazú,
Uschaicocha,	Yanga,
Santa Cruz,	Baños,
Santa Catarina,	Carae,
Chauca,	San Agustin,
Rivira,	Huamantanga,
Chupas,	Sumbirca,
Culli,	San Buenaventura,
Vircay,	Huaros,
Atabillos Altos,	San Lorenzo,
Pasa,	Mayo,
Chisque,	Alpamarca,
Huanoquin,	Atabillos Baxos,
Cormo,	Huaicoi,
Lampian,	Puruchucu,
Pallas,	Ama,
San Juan,	San Joseph,
Quipan,	Culluay,
Guandaro,	Pampacocha,
San Miguel,	Quizú.

CANTANABALO, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada. It rises between the Caviusari and the Sinaruco, and running nearly parallel with them, enters into the Orinoco.

CANTERBURY, a fort of the province of Hampshire, one of the four composing the colony of New England. It is built on the shore of the river Pennycook, and at the mouth of the watercourse formed by the lake Winnipisiokee.

[CANTERBURY, a township in Windham county, Connecticut, on the *w.* side of Quinnabaug river, which separates it from Plainfield. It is seven miles *e.* by *s.* of Windham, and about 10 or 12 *n.* of Norwich.]

CANTLA, a small settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in *Nueva España*, situate on the *n.* of its capital.

[CANTON, a new township in Norfolk county,

Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797, it being formerly the *n.* part of Stoughton.]

CANUARI, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs to the *n.* and enters the Rio Grande of the Portuguese, between the Mbouqui and the Pobatini.

CANUEIRAS, a point of the *n.* extremity of the island of Santa Catalina, on the coast of Brazil.

CANUERALES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile, situate near the river Diamante.

CANUTO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises in the mountain Tacazuruma, runs nearly *s.* and enters the river of La Portuguesa.

CANXA, a small settlement of the head settlement of Orizavá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Yxmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

[CANY Fork, in the state of Tennessee, is a short navigable river, and runs *n. w.* into Cumberland river, *w.* of the Salt lick, and opposite Salt Lick creek, 50 miles in a straight line from Nashville.]

CANZE, a river of the colony and government of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises between the Berbice and the Corentin, and after a very round-about course, enters the former, close to its mouth, or where it runs into the sea.

CAO, Santa Maria Magdalena de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru, situate in the valley of Chicama. It was the capital in the time of the Indians, and the number of these 200 years ago was 3000; but now it is reduced to a wretched state, and occupies a small spot on the other side of the river, being nine leagues distant from its capital.

Cao, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, to distinguish it from another settlement of the same province and *corregimiento*, although they are both equally poor and reduced. Its inhabitants maintain themselves by the cultivation of maize, wheat, rice, and vegetables, which they carry for sale to the other provinces, so that they are for the most part a race of carriers, and indeed possess no inconsiderable droves of mules. It is six leagues from its capital, just by the sea.

CAOBAS, River of the, in the island of St. Domingo, in that part possessed by the French. It rises in the valley of San Juan, runs to the *w.* and afterwards changing its course to the *n. w.* enters the Artibonito.

CAORA, a river which runs down from the mountains of Guayana to the *s.* of the lake Cassipa, into which it enters; and afterwards running out at the *n.* side of this lake, it finds its way through a subterraneous passage, until it empties itself into the Orinoco, on its *s.* shore. The borders of this river are inhabited by a nation of barbarous Indians, who wander continually through the forests without any fixed abode. They are cannibals as well as the other Indian tribes around them, and with whom they keep up a continual warfare.

CAPACA, a settlement of the province of Culiacan in Nueva España; situate near the head settlement.

CAPACHICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; situate on the *w.* shore of the lake Titicaca.

Capachica, a narrow strip of land formed by the great lake Titicaca. Of these strips there are three, and this appears, for the distance of a league, to be completely divided from any main land.

CAPACHO, a village under the jurisdiction of the town of San Christoval, in the new kingdom of Granada; of a warm temperature; abounding in sugar-cane, from which much sugar is manufactured, and in *cacao;* but it is much infested by the barbarian Indians, called the Motilones (short-haired), who destroy the plantations. It contains 200 house-keepers, and is 24 leagues *n. e.* of Pamplona, in the road which leads to Mérida and La Grita, and eight leagues from the city of San Christoval.

CAPACMARCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

CAPAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Soraica.

Capaia, another settlement in the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumana; situate on the coast, on the banks of a river of the same name.

Capaia, a river of the same province and government, which rises in the *serranía*, and after making many turnings runs into the sea, near the cape Codera towards the *e.*

CAPAIAN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Rioja.

CAPAIRE, a settlement of the province of Venezuela, and government of Maracaibo; situate very near the coast, at the point Colorada, on the shore of the river Guepe.

[CAPALITA, a large town of North America, and in the province of Oaxaca. The country round abounds with sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.]

CAPANA, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the part belonging to the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Yaveis Indians, between the rivers Cuchivara and the Madera; runs to the *s.* and turning to the *s. s. e.* enters into one of the lakes which forms the latter river.

CAPANATOIAQUE, a small settlement of the head settlement of Acantepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. Its temperature is warm, and it contains 90 families of Mexican Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivating and dressing of cotton.

CAPANEMA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of its name, near the bay.

CAPANEMA, a river of the same province, which rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay.

CAPANEREALTE, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Soconusco, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the S. sea between the rivers Colate and Gueguetlan.

CAPARE, an island of the river Orinoco, in the province and government of Guayana; situate at the entrance, and one of those forming the mouths, of that river.

CAPARRAPI, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Palma, and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the new kingdom of Granada. Its temperature is warm; the number of its inhabitants is much reduced; they may, however, still amount to 40 housekeepers: its only productions are some maize, cotton, *yucas*, and plantains.

CAPATARIDA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river so called.

CAPATARIDA, the river which rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea.

[CAPATI. Within a very few years has been discovered in the gold mine of this place, on the mountains of Copiapo, a new immalleable sort of metal, of a kind unknown to the miners; but Molina imagined it to be no other than platina.]

CAPAUILQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru.

[CAPE ST. ANDREW'S, on the coast of Paraguay, or La Plata, S. America. Lat. 38° 18′ *s.* Long. 58° 2′ *w.*]

[CAPE ST. ANTONIO, or ANTHONIO, is the point of land on the *s.* side of La Plata river in S. America, which, with cape St. Mary on the *n.* forms the mouth of that river. Lat. 36° 32′ *s.* Long. 56° 45′ *w.*]

[CAPE ST. AUGUSTINE, on the coast of Brazil, S. America, lies *s.* of Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 39′ *s.* Long. 35° 8′ *w.*]

[CAPE BLOW-ME-DOWN, which is the *s.* side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy into the basin of Minas, is the easternmost termination of a range of mountains, extending about 80 or 90 miles to the gut of Annapolis; bounded *n.* by the shores of the bay of Fundy, and *s.* by the shores of Annapolis river.]

[CAPE COD, anciently called Mallebarre by the French, is the *s. e.* point of the bay of Massachusetts, opposite cape Ann. Lat. 42° 4′ *n.* Long. 70° 14′ *w.* from Greenwich. See BARNSTAPLE County and PROVINCE TOWN.]

[CAPE ELIZABETH, a head-land and township in Cumberland county, district of Maine. The cape lies in *n.* lat. 43° 33′ *e.* by *s.* from the centre of the town nine miles, about 20 *s. w.* of Cape Small point, and 12 *n. e.* from the mouth of Saco river. The town has Portland on the *n. e.* and Scarborough *s. w.* and contains 1355 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1765, and lies 126 miles *n. e.* of Boston.]

[CAPE FEAR is the *s.* point of Smith's island, which forms the mouth of Cape Fear river into two channels, on the coast of N. Carolina, *s. w.* of cape Look-out, and remarkable for a dangerous shoal called the Frying-pan, from its form. Near this cape is Johnson's fort, in Brunswick county, and district of Wilmington. Lat. 33° 57′ *n.* Long. 77° 56′ *w.*]

[CAPE FEAR River, more properly CLARENDON, affords the best navigation in N. Carolina. It opens to the Atlantic ocean by two channels. The *s. w.* and largest channel, between the *s. w.* end of Smith's island, at Bald head, where the light-house stands, and the *e.* end of Oakes island *s. w.* from fort Johnston. The new inlet is between the sea-coast and the *n. e.* end of Smith's island. It will admit vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet, and is about three miles wide at its entrance, having 18 feet water at full tides over the bar. It continues its breadth to the flats, and is navigable for large vessels 21 miles from its mouth, and 14 from Wilmington; to which town vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet can reach without any risk. As you ascend this river you leave Brunswick on the left and Wilmilgton on the right. A little above Wilmington the river divides into *n. e.* and *n. w.* branches. The former is broader than the latter, but is neither so deep nor so long. The *n. w.* branch rises within a few miles of the Virginia line, and is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. Its general course is *s. e.* Sea ves-

sels can go 25 miles above Wilmington, and large boats 90 miles, to Fayetteville. The *n. e.* branch joins the *n. w.* branch a little above Wilmington, and is navigable by sea vessels 20 miles above that town, and by large boats to S. Washington, 40 miles further, and by rafts to Sarecto, which is nearly 70 miles. The whole length of Cape Fear river is about 200 miles.]

Cape Gross or Great, the point or extremity of the *e.* coast of lake Superior in Canada, where this begins to run out, in order to empty itself into lake Huron.

Cape Gross or Great, another point of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, in the *s. e.* extremity, facing the *s. w.* and is one of the two which form the Grand Ance, or Great bay.

[Cape May is the *s.* westernmost point of the state of New Jersey, and of the county to which it gives name. Lat. 38° 59′ *n.* Long. 74° 55′ *w.* It lies 20 miles *n. e.* from cape Henlopen, which forms the *s. w.* point of the mouth of Delaware bay, as cape May does the *n. e.*]

[Cape May County spreads *n.* around the cape of its name, is a healthy sandy tract of country, of sufficient fertility to give support to 2571 industrious and peaceable inhabitants. The county is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower precincts.]

[CAPERIVACA, a large river in Guayana, S. America.]

CAPERU, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which enters the Apure, according to Mr. Bellin.

CAPETI, a river of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains in the interior of this province, runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the large river of Tuira.

CAPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru.

Capi, a small river of the country of the Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the Marañon opposite the city of Pará. Don Juan de la Cruz, in his map of S. America, calls it Cupiu.

CAPIATA, a small settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river of its name, three leagues *e.* of the city of Asuncion. [Lat. 25° 21′ 45″. Long. 57° 31′ 48″ *w.*]

CAPIGUI, a river of the province and *captainship* of St. Vincent in Brazil. It runs to the *s. s. w.* and enters the Mboapiari.

CAPILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of Santiago del Estero, on the bank of the river Choromoros.

Capilla Nueva, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, mentioned only by D. Cosme Bueno. [It is situate on the river Negro. Lat. 33° 12′ 30″ *s.* Long. 67° 57′ 40″ *w.*]

CAPILLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Vireyna in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Huasitara.

CAPILLUCAS, a settlement of the regular order of the Jesuits, now abolished, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shores of the river of the Amazonas.

Capillucas, a lake of the same province and government; formed from an overflow or channel of the river Napo, and at no great distance from the banks of this river.

Capillucas, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Tauripampa.

CAPINANS, a settlement of Louisiana; situate on the banks of the river Panzacola.

CAPINATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cabari.

CAPINOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochambaba in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; in which there is, independent of the parish-church, a convent of the order of San Agustin.

CAPIRA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nata, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the skirts of a mountain, at a little distance from the coast of the S. sea.

CAPIRATO, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate on the sea-coast.

CAPITAINE, Oric du, or Barranco del Capitan, a small river of Virginia. It runs to the *s. e.* and enters the Ohio.

CAPITANA, Point of the, on the coast of the island Guaricura; one of those islands which lie in the river of the Amazonas: it looks to the *n.*

CAPITANEJO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the new kingdom of Granada; situate on the bank of the river Sogamoso, in the territory called Cabuya de Chicamocha, which is the direct road from Tunja to Santa Fe. It is of a very hot temperature, abounding in sugar-cane, and other productions of a warm climate. The natives are very subject to an epidemic disorder of lumps or swellings under the chin. Its population consists of 100 housekeepers.

It is distant 30 leagues to the *n.* of Tunja, and eight from the town of Suata.

CAPITUTU, Banado de, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs to the *w.* and enters the same place.

CAPIUARI, a small river of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil. It rises in the mountains near the coast, runs almost directly from *e.* to *w.* and enters the Harihambu or Tiete, between the Piraciacaba and Jundiaya.

Capiuari, another river of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians, and in the kingdom of Peru; it rises to the *s. e.* of the settlement of San Rafael, runs to the *n.* and enters the Ytenes with a slight inclination to the *n. w.*

Capiuari, another, in the province and government of Paraguay, which enters the Paraná, near the settlement of La Mision de Jesus.

Capiuari, another, in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It rises from a lake near the coast, runs to the *w.* and enters the large river of Los Patos.

CAPLIRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aricá in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tacna.

CAPLITOILGUA, an island of the N. sea, in the straits De Magellan, one of those which form the *s.* coast, at the mouth of the canal of St. Isidro.

Caplitoilgua, a bay in the former island.

CAPOCUI, a large lake of the province of Quito, to the *n.* of the river Napo, emptying itself through a canal into the river Napo. Lat. 57° *s.*

CAPOLITA, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in Nueva España; it runs to the *e.* and enters the S. sea between the Aguatulco and the Simatlan.

CAPON, a river of the province and government of Guayana; one of those which enter the Cuium on the *n.* side.

CAPOT, a small river of the island of Martinique; it runs to the *n. e.* and enters the sea between the Falaise and the Grand Ance.

Capot, a bay on the coast of the same island, on its *n. w.* side, between the town of Carbet and the bay of Giraumont.

CAPOTERA, River of, in the kingdom of Brazil; it rises in the *sierra grande*, runs to the *n. n. e.* and enters the Tocantines, between the Santa Lucía and the Araguaya.

CAPOTILLO, River of, in the island of St. Domingo; it rises near the *n.* coast, runs *w.* and turning to the *n. n. w.* enters the sea at port Delfin.

CAPOTIQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

CAPUCINS, Morne des, or Morro de los Capuchinos, a mountain of the island of Martinique, at the back of the city of Fort Royal.

CAPUCUI, a settlement of the missionaries of the regular order of the Jesuits, now abolished.

CAPUE, Alto, a town belonging to the French, in the part which they possess in the island of St. Domingo; it was taken and burnt by the Spaniards in the year 1691, after a victory gained by them.

Capue, with the addition of Baxo (low), to distinguish it; another settlement of the same island and dominion as the former.

CAPUI, a settlement of the province of Guayana and government of Cumaná; one of those which is formed by the missions there established by the Catalanians.

Capui, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay; it runs to the *w.* and enters the Paraná between the Caruguampú and the Quendi.

CAPUIO, a small settlement of the head settlement of Etuquaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; in which district there are some cultivated lands, and in these, as well as in the settlement, reside some Spanish families, and some of the *Mustees* and Indians, who gain their livelihood in tilling the ground, in making lime, and cutting wood. Four leagues *w.* of its capital.

CAPULA, a village of a small settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España; situate in the cleft or hollow part of a mountain covered with trees; its inhabitants, who consist of 63 Indian families, make charcoal and timber, these being the articles of their commerce.

CAPULALPA, San Simon de, a small settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España, situate on the top of a hill; it has a very good convent of Franciscans, and contains 75 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*, and 196 of Indians: its territory is very fertile, and the most luxuriant of any in the same jurisdiction; notwithstanding there is a lack of moisture, there being no running streams. They are used to gather most abundant crops of wheat, maize, barley, vetches, beans, and French beans; they have large breeds of hogs, both in the village and in the farms and neighbouring fattening stalls, which they carry for sale to Mexico, to La Puebla, and other parts. One league *n.* of its capital.

CAPULUAC, San Bartolome de, a head settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Metepec in Nueva España; it contains 524 Indian families, including those who inhabit the wards of its district, and it is two leagues to the *s. e.* of its capital.

CAPURE, an arm of the river Orinoco, one of

those which form its different mouths: also the island of its name, inhabited by the Guaranos Indians.

CAPUXA, a small settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpán, and of the capital of Orizava, in Nueva España.

CAQUETA, a very large and abundant river rising in the province of Sucumbios in the kingdom of Quito, in the mountains of Mocoa, this name being also given to it: it runs from *w.* to *e.* On the *s.* it gathers the waters of the San Pedro, Santa Cruz, and Arevalo, and on the *n.* those of the Lucia, Pato, Tango, Tabaquero, Cascabeles, Iscanzé, and others of an inferior description. It divides itself into two arms, the one of which takes the name of Yupura, and which, running nearly to the same point as the Marañon, separates itself into other branches, which enter into this latter river in 4° of lat. and immediately become as large and considerable as if they were the main stream: the other arm is also divided into two, the one taking a *n. e.* course, and entering the Orinoco, and the other running *s. e.* and bearing the name of the Rio Negro; by means of which, in the year 1744, some Portuguese came from Marañon to Orinoco, and proved the communication of these rivers, which before was doubted: also by one of the arms of the Yupura, Gonzalo Ximenes de Quesada found his way to the new kingdom of Granada when he undertook its conquest. Some maintain that this river was the Orinoco, and thus has Don Pedro Maldonado represented it in his map published in the year 1750; but that of the Father Bernado Rosella, missionary of the abolished society of the Jesuits in Orinoco, made after the notes and instructions of the Father Manuel Roman, attributes with some confidence another origin to the Orinoco, and speaks of the Caquetá as one of the rivers which enter it on the *w.* side. The Spanish geographer Cruz, in his General Chart of America, makes no distinction between the Yupura and the Caquetá, and only speaks of one stream, which runs continually to the *s. s. e.* through the territory of the Cavauris Indians, before it enters the Marañon. He delineates the same as throwing out four branches to the *w.* and three to the *e.* all which join the latter river; and he further states, that before it becomes thus divided, it forms on its *n.* side two large lakes called Ynabavú and Cumapi; from the whole of which may be easily inferred how great is the abundance of its waters.

CAQUEZA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaque in the new kingdom of Granada, situate in a warm but pleasant and agreeable soil, although much infested by venomous snakes called *tayas:* it abounds in the productions of a warm climate, contains more than 200 housekeepers, and is nine leagues to the *s. w.* of Santa Fe, in the road which leads from San Juan de los Llanos to this capital.

CAQUIAUIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacages in Peru.

CAQUINGORA, a settlement of the province and *corregimieto* of Pacages in Peru.

CARA, an ancient province of the kingdom of Quito towards the *w.* It extends itself along the coast of the Pacific sea from the point of Pajonal to the bay of Quaquez, for the space of 19 or 20 leagues; is watered by the rivers Tasagua and Chonos to the *s.* and by the Jama to the *n.* The whole of the lands lie low, and are uncultivated and full of wood; the climate is hot and moist. It is at present united to the province of Esmeraldas.

Cara, the capital, which is now destroyed, was founded by Francisco de Ribas in the year 1562. It was situate in the bay of Cara, which is formed by the mouths of the two rivers Tasagua and Chones: its ruins are still to be seen, and from these was built the settlement of Canoa, at six leagues distance, which was the residence of the lieutenant governor. This settlement was in 31′ *s.* lat.

Cara, with the addition of Bella, a small settlement of the Portuguese in the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Prieto, and in the territory or country of the Pories Indians.

CARABAIA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *e.* by Larecaja, *w.* by Quispicanchi, *n. w.* and *n.* by the territories of the infidel Indians, called Carangues, Sumachuanes, and others, who are separated by the famous river Inambary; *s. w.* by the province of Canes and Canches or Tinta, and *s.* by Lampa and Asangaro, and in part by Puno or Paucarcolla. According to the nice measurements which were made with regard to this province as well as of the others, it is said to be 40 leagues from *n.* to *s.* and 50 at the most from *e.* to *w.* Its furtherest limits are only 14 leagues distant from Cuzco, although on horseback it is necessary to go a round of 60 leagues. Its climate is various, according to the more or less elevated situation of the country; so that it is in some parts very cold, and in others more temperate. The pastures are good, consequently there is no want of cattle, and in the neighbourhood of the Andes they gather three or four crops of *coca* in the year. In this province is included that called San Gaban, which was united to it; many settlements having been at the same time added to the provinces of Larecaja, Lampa and Asangaro. It has abounded more in gold than any other province

in America, and they reckon the gold it has produced at 33 millions of dollars, without counting that which has been concealed; but at present they scarce procure from it 200 pound weight a year, on account of the increased charges of labour, and the want of energy in the inhabitants. Many lumps of gold have been found here, among which there is still remembered to have been one of the figure of a horse, which weighed 100 weight and some odd pounds, and which was carried to the Emperor Charles V.; and likewise another lump which was sent to Philip II. bearing a resemblance to the head of a man, which, however, was lost together with much other riches in the channel of Bahama. This latter lump was found in the washing place of Ynahuaya. Nearly the whole of the territory of this province is interspered with gold. The most celebrated washing places that it had were called San Juan del Oro, Paulo Coya, Ananea, and that which was superior to all, Aporoma. In the year 1713, a lump of silver also was discovered in the mountain of Ucuntaya, being of a very solid piece of metal, and of prodigious value; in its rivers are found sands of gold, to which at certain times of the year, the Indians have recourse, in order to pay their tributes. There are also other mines of silver and copper in various parts, and springs of hot water. It is very liable to earthquakes, and according to the tradition of the Indians, there was one which took place before the conquest, so large as to overturn mountains, and that, opening the earth, it swallowed up in an abyss many towns with their inhabitants. They likewise assert, that in the year 1747, another earthquake, throwing out of the ground a dirty and muddy water, thereby infected the rivers to such a degree as to cause a dreadful and general mortality. It has some large rivers as well as small; all of which empty themselves into the Ynambari, thus rendering this river extremely abundant: towards the *n.* and *n. e.* which, as we have observed, is bounded by the infidel Indians, there are large tracts of ground covered with *coca* and rice, with an abundance of mountain fruits. In the aforesaid river they are accustomed to take shad and large dories by shooting them with muskets, or by piercing them with arrows or darts. There are also some lakes, which, although without fish, abound in ducks, snipes, and other aquatic fowl. The infidel Indians have made various irruptions into this province: its capital is Sandia, and its natives, who amount to 28,000, are divided into 26 settlements, as follows: The *repartimiento* received by the corregidor used to amount to 82,800 dollars, and it paid 662 yearly for *alcavala.*

Sandia,	Coaza,
Cuiocuio.	Cruzero,
Laqueique,	Ajoiani,
Yñacoreque,	Usicaios,
Queneque,	Esquena,
Patambuco,	Cuntuquita,
S. Juan del Oro,	Ynambari,
Quiaca,	Ayapata,
Sina,	Ytuata,
Para,	Macusani,
Limbani,	Ollachea,
Chejani,	Azaroma,
Aporoma,	Corani.

CARABAILLO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in Peru. It rises in the province of Canta from three lakes to the *n.* of the capital, and continues its course until it join the sea close to the point of Marques.

Carabaillo, a settlement of this province and *corregimiento.*

CARABANA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which runs to the *s.* and enters the Orinoco between the Corquina and the Arrewow. According to Bellin, in his map of the course of part of the Orinoco, it is distant from the other river called Corobana, which also enters the Orinoco on the opposite side.

CARABATANG, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises in the *sierra* of the Tiguares Indians, near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Cong and the Goyana.

CARABELAS, River of the, in the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil. It rises in the cold *sierra* of the Porics Indians, runs *s. e.* and according to Cruz, *e.* and enters the sea opposite the bank of the Escollos (hidden rocks).

Carabelas, Grandes, a port of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* part.

Carabelas, Chicas, a bay in the same island, and on the same coast, between the settlement of Guanajo and the Puerto del Poniente (*w.* port.)

CARABERES. See article Guarayos.

CARABUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; in the vicinity of which are the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and the Indians have a tradition that the above-mentioned saint appeared here and preached the gospel to them: thus, in the principal altar of the church, they reverence a large cross of very strong wood, and which is celebrated for having wrought many miracles; splinters of it being anxiously sought after by the faithful, wherefrom to form small crosses;

and it is, indeed, pretty generally believed that this cross was left here by the above apostle.

CARAC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lampian.

CARACARA, an ancient and small province of Charcas in Peru, to the *s.* of Cuzco, and the last of those conquered by the sixth Emperor or Inca.

CARACARES, a large lake of the province and government of Paraguay. It is 26 leagues in length, and has many fertile islands, inhabited by barbarian Indians, and empties itself through a canal into the river Paraná on the *e.* side. It is in 30° 41′ *s.* lat.

CARACAS, Santiago de Leon de, a capital city of the province of Venezuela, founded by Diego Losada in the year 1566, in a beautiful and extensive valley of more than four leagues in length. It is of a very mild temperature, being neither troubled with excessive heat or cold. It is watered by four rivers, which fertilize its territory, and make it abound as well in delicate waters as in exquisite fruits and flowers: the streets are wide and straight, the buildings elegant and convenient, and it is ornamented by four marts. It is the seat of the bishopric, erected in the city of Coro in 1532, and translated to this spot in 1636. It has a beautiful cathedral church, besides some parish chapels, which are Nuestra Señora de Alta Gracia; San Pablo, which is also an hospital, and Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, out of the walls of the city. There is also an hospital *De la Caridad* (of charity) for women; a convent of the religious order of Santo Domingo, in which is held in high respect the wonderful image of the Virgin of the Rosary, presented by Philip II. There is another convent of San Francisco, in which is preserved a piece of the wood of the cross left by the Governor Don Martin de Robles Villafañate; another of our Lady of *La Merced*; a monastery of religious women of La Concepcion; another of the Carmelites Descalzas (barefooted); a college and seminary for the education of youth, with five cathedrals; four hermitages dedicated to San Mauricio, Santa Rosalia de Palermo, La Divina Pastora, and La Santisima Trinidad. Charles II. granted to this city the privilege of allowing its *alcaldes* to govern the province in the vacancy of a governor; and Philip V. permitted a commercial company of Biscayans to be established, who reaped considerable affluence, especially in the artiles of *cacoa* and sugar, the chief source of its revenues; but this company was abolished in the reign of Charles III. in the year 1778; which circumstance was considered by the city and the province as a most considerable privilege. The number of inhabitants amounts to about 1000, besides an infinity of people of colour by whom it is inhabited. The natives have shown themselves to be of an ingenuous disposition, clever, affable, and courteous. Its arms are a grey lion rampant in a field of silver, having between his arms a scollop-shell of gold, with the cross of Santiago; and the crest is a crown with five points of gold. It was sacked in 1566 by Sir Francis Drake, who came thither in an English cruiser; also by the French in 1679. It is three leagues distant from the port of Guaira. Long. 67° *w.* Lat. 10° 30′ *n.*

The bishops who have presided in this city.

1. Don Rodrigo Bastidas, dean of the holy church of St. Domingo, the chief of the visitation of the bishopric of Puertorico; elected on the 27th October 1535, and who died in 1542.

2. Don Miguel Gerónimo Ballesteros, dean of the church of Cartagena of the Indies; elected in 1543.

3. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Agreda, of the order of St. Domingo, collegiate of San Gregorio of Valladolid; presented to this bishopric in 1558, and taking possession of it 1560. In his time the city was sacked by the English: he died in 1580.

4. Don *Fr.* Juan de Manzanillo, of the order of St. Domingo; presented in the year 1582: he rebuilt the church, and died in 1593.

5. Don *Fr.* Diego Salinas, of the order of St. Domingo, native of Medina del Campo, collegiate of San Gregorio de Valladolid, prior in different convents, procurator-general in the court, and elected bishop in the year 1600: in the following year he died.

6. Don *Fr.* Pedro Martin Palomino, of the order of St. Domingo; elected in 1601: he died the same year.

7. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Oña, native of Burgos, of the order of our Lady of La Merced; he was evening lecturer in the university of Santiago, elected bishop in 1601, canonized in the convent of Valladolid, and before he came to his church, was promoted to the bishopric of Gaeta, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1604.

8. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Alcega, of the order of St. Francis; he was formerly married, and held the office of accountant to the royal estates in Yucatán, when he became a widower, and giving all he possessed as alms to the poor, he took to a religious life, and Philip III. being charmed with his virtues presented him to this bishopric in 1664; he celebrated the synod in Caracas the year following, and died in 1609.

9. Don *Fr.* Juan de Bohorques, native of Mex-

ico, of the religious order of St. Dominic; elected bishop in 1610, and was from thence translated to the bishopric of Oaxaca.

10. Don *Fr.* Gonzalo de Angulo, of the order of St. Francis, native of Valladolid; he was superior of the convent of Segovia, *difinidor* of the province of Castilla, qualificator of the inquisition; elected bishop in 1617, visited his bishopric, where he spent more than three years, confirmed 3000 persons, and founded many grammar-schools: he died in 1633.

11. Don Juan Lopez Agurto de la Mata, native of the island of Tenerife, canon of the church of the Puebla de los Angeles, prebendary of that of Mexico, rector of the college of Los Santos, and lecturer in its university; he was elected bishop of Puertorico in 1630, and promoted to this in 1634; in which time the cathedral was removed for the sake of security: in 1637 he died.

12. Don *Fr.* Mauro de Tobar, of the order of St. Benedict, native of Villacastin, prior and abbot of the monastery of Valladolid, and afterwards of Monforte, preacher to Philip IV.; elected to this bishopric in 1639: immediately upon his taking possession of it a great earthquake happened, and destroyed the cathedral, which he was rebuilding, when he was translated to the bishopric of Chiapa in 1655.

13. Don *Fr.* Alonso Briceño, of the order of La Merced, of the province and kingdom of Chile; he entered Caracas in the year 1659, and died in 1667.

14. Don *Fr.* Antonio Gonzales de Acuña, of the order of St. Dominic, *postulador* in the court of Rome; he was elected bishop in 1676, and died in 1682.

15. The Doctor Don Diego de Baños and Sotomayor, native of Santa Fe of Bogotá, head collegiate of the college of the Rosario in this city, honorary chaplain to Charles II. and canon of Cuenca; he was promoted to the mitre of Santa Marta in 1684; he founded the Tridentine college, having endowed the same with professorships and revenues; and being removed to the archbishopric of Santa Fe, he died in the year 1706.

16. Don *Fr.* Francisco del Rincon, of the religious order of the Minims of St. Francis de Paula, native of Valladolid; he was promoted to the archbishopric of Domingo in 1711, and from thence to that of Santa Fe in 1717.

17. Don Juan Joseph de Escalona y Calatayud, was born at Rioja, became doctor of theology at Salamanca, canon of Calahorra, and first chaplain in the court of Madrid; he was elected bishop of Caracas, for his charity to the poor, in the year 1719, and thence translated to the bishopric of Mechoacan in 1728.

18. Don Joseph Feliz Valverde, native of Granada; he passed his youth at Mexico, where he was collegiate of the college of San Ildefonso, doctor of theology, and of both laws, magistrate and dean of the church of Oaxaca; elected bishop in 1731, and promoted to the church of Mechoácan; which last appointment he declined: he died in 1741.

19. Don Juan Garcia Padiano; who took possession in 1742, and died in 1746.

20. Don Manuel Breton, *doctoral* canon of the church of Badajos; he died in going over to be consecrated at Cordova in 1749.

21. Don Manuel Machado y Luna, honorary chaplain to his Majesty, and administrator of the college of Santa Isabel, native of Estremadura: he studied at Salamanca, obtained the title of primate of canons; reputed for one of the wisest in ecclesiastical discipline; was made bishop of Caracas in 1750, and died in 1752.

22. Don Francisco Julian Antolino, native of Zamora, an eminent theologist, penitentiary canon of Badajoz, and bishop of Caracas in 1753: he died in 1755.

23. Don Miguel Argüelles, principal theologist, and curate in the archbishopric of Toledo; elected bishop in 1756, and immediately after auxiliary bishop of Madrid.

24. Don Diego Antonio Diaz Madroñero, native of Talarrubias in Estremadura, vicar of the city of Alcalá; he entered upon his functions in 1757, and died in 1769.

25. Don Mariano Marti, of the principality of Cataluña, ecclesiastical judge and vicar-general of the archbishopric of Tarragona, doctor in the university of Cervera; he was promoted to the bishopric of Puertorico in 1770.

Governors and Captains-General of the province of Caracas, or Venezuela.

1. Ambrosio de Alfinge; nominated first governor, and elected by the Weltzers: he drew up the articles of stipulation with the Emperor in the conquest of Venezuela; was founder of the city of Coro; took possession of the government in 1528, and retained it till 1531, when he was killed by the Indians in satisfaction of the cruelties he had committed.

2. Juan Aleman, related to the Welzers; he, by way of precaution, assumed the title of governor while the place was vacant, and held it until the arrival of the proper person.

3. George of Spira, a German knight, nominated by the Weltzers in 1533: he died in 1540, leaving the title of provisional governor to,

4. Captain Juan de Villegas, a title which was enjoyed but a few days, inasmuch as the audience of St. Domingo, immediately upon their hearing of the death of Spira, appointed,

5. Don Rodrigo de Bastidas, bishop of that holy church; he governed till the year 1541, and being promoted to the bishopric of Puertorico, the government in the mean time devolved upon,

6. Diego Boica, a Portuguese gentleman, a knight of the order of Christ; he was confirmed in the government by the audience of St. Domingo; but in a very few days after he was superseded by,

7. Enrique Rembolt, a German; who also governed a very short time, inasmuch as the excesses that he committed, and the clamours of the inhabitants of Toro, obliged the above tribunal to send out,

8. The Licentiate Frias, fiscal of that royal audience; he entered upon his functions in 1642, until the royal nomination of,

9. The Licentiate Juan Perez de Tolosa, native of Segovia; a very learned and prudent man: he was chosen by the Emperor to settle the disturbances which had arisen from the administration of the Weltzers; for which reason he deprived them of it: he entered Coro in 1546; and although he had not fulfilled the three years of his appointment, he was, on account of his tried abilities, confirmed in his office for another three years, and died in 1548.

10. Juan de Villegas, nominated as intermediate governor by his antecedent, until the arrival of the proprietor,

11. The Licentiate Villacinda, nominated by the Princess Doña Juana, who, in the absence of her father, the Emperor, held the reins of government in Castilla; this governor took the reins in 1554, and died in 1557, leaving the government in charge of the alcaldes.

12. Gutierrez de la Peña, nominated provisionally by the audience of St. Domingo; he entered upon his functions in 1557, until the year 1559, when arrived,

13. The Licentiate Pablo Collado, who governed until the year 1562, when, on account of the appeals made against him to the audience of St. Domingo, this court sent out an inquisitorial judge, who might call him to account, and order him back to Spain: this was the Licentiate Bernaldes, whom they called "Ojo de Plata," (Eye of Silver), he having the defect of one of his eyes supplied by this artificial means. He having, therefore, displaced the former governor, took the management of affairs upon himself, until the arrival of the proper person, who was nominated by the king in 1563.

14. Don Alonzo de Manzanedo, who governed a very short time since; being of a very advanced age, he soon fell sick, and died in 1564.

15. The Licentiate Bernaldes; who having gained a certain reputation for the strictness, affability, and justice, with which he conducted himself in his provisional government, was nominated a second time by the audience of St. Domingo, with the general acclamation of the province; he governed until the year following, 1565, when arrived,

16. Don Pedro Ponce de Leon, a branch of the illustrious house of the Dukes of Arcos; he had been *alcalde* of Conil, came to the government in the aforesaid year, and died in 1569.

17. Don Juan de Chaves, a native of Truxillo in Estremadura; who was living as a citizen at St. Domingo at the time that he was appointed as provisional governor by the audience, as soon as the death of the former was known to them: he entered upon the government the same year, and held it until the year 1572.

18. Diego Mazariego; who entered Coro in the above year, and governed until 1576, when his successor arrived, who was,

19. Don Juan Pimentel, a branch of the house of the Counts of Benavente, knight of the order of Santiago; also the first governor who established his residence in the city of Santiago. He was called from thence to take the charge of the government, which he exercised until the year 1582, when his successor arrived.

20. Don Luis de Roxas, native of Madrid; he entered Caracas in 1583, reigned until 1587, when he was succeeded by,

21. Don Domingo de Osorio, commander of the galleys, and chief officer of the customs of the island of St. Domingo; at which place he was residing when he received advices relative to his succeeding the former governor: he filled his office with much diligence, and obtained considerable renown, and in the year 1597 was promoted to the presidency of St. Domingo.

22. Gonzalo de Piña Lidueña, who governed until 1600, when he died of an apoplectic fit; and in the interval the audience of St. Domingo appointed,

23. Alonzo Arias Baca, citizen of Coro, and son of the renowned Dr. Bernaldes, who had governed

twice with so much credit; he entered upon the government in the same year.

24. Sancho de Alquiza, a captain of infantry; who began to govern in the year 1601, and continued until the year 1610, when he was succeeded by,

25. Don Martin de Robles Villafañate, who governed the province with great credit and prudence until his death.

26. Don Francisco de la Hoz Berrio, native of Santa Fe. He entered upon the government in 1616, and governed until the year 1622. He was drowned returning to Spain in the fleet which was lost in the falls of Metacumbe, close to the Havannah.

27. Don Francisco Nuñez Melian, who succeeded the former, and governed until the year 1632.

28. Don Rui Fernandez de Fuenmayor, from the last-mentioned year to 1638.

29. Don Marcos Gelder de Calatayud, a knight of the order of Calatrava; he was promoted here from the government of Santa Marta in 1639, and governed until the year 1644, when he died.

30. Don

31. Don

32. Don Pedro de Porras y Toledo, who began to govern in 1660, and remained in office until the year 1665.

33. Don

34. Don

35. Don

36. Don

37. Don Joseph Francisco de Cañas, colonel of infantry, and knight of the order of St. Jago; he came over to Caracas under a particular commission in 1716, and became provisional successor on account of the death of the proper governor.

38. Don Francisco de Portales.

39. Don Lope Carrillo.

40. Don Sebastian Garcia de la Torre, colonel of infantry; from the year 1730 to 1733.

41. Don Martin de Lardizábal, *alcalde del crimen* of the royal audience of Aragon; who was sent out with a commission to consider the grievances of the province preferred against the company of Guipuzcoana.

42. The Brigadier-general Don Gabriel de Zuloaga, Count of Torre-alta, captain of the grenadiers of the regiment of the royal Spanish guards; he governed from 1737 to 1742.

43. The Brigadier-general Don Luis de Castellanos, also captain of the regiment of guards; to 1749.

44. Don *Fray* Julian de Arriaga y Rigera Bailio, of the order of St. Juan; vice-admiral of the royal armada: he governed to 1752, when he was promoted to the office of president of trade.

45. Don Felipe Ricardos, lieutenant-general of the royal armies.

46. Don Felipe Ramirez de Esteñoz, a brigadier-general.

47. Don Joseph Solano y Bote, captain in the royal armada; to the year 1771, when he was promoted to the presidency of St. Domingo.

48. The Brigadier-general the Marquis of La Torre, knight of the order of Santiago; he entered Caracas in the aforesaid year, and governed until the year 1772, when he was promoted to be governor of the Havannah.

49. Don Joseph Carlos de Aquiero, knight of the order of St. Jago; who had served in the war of Italy as captain of the provincial grenadiers, and afterwards in the regiment of Spanish guards: he then held the government of Nueva Vizcaya, and afterwards, on account of his singular disinterestedness, nominated to this in 1777; but he returned to Spain.

50. Don Luis de Unzaga y Amezaga, colonel of infantry: in the aforesaid year he left the government of Louisiana for this, and exercised it till the year 1784, when he was promoted to the Havannah, being succeeded by,

51. Don Manuel Gonzales, knight of the order of St. Jago, brigadier of the royal armies; he was nominated as provisional successor.

52. The Colonel Don Juan Guillelmi, who had served in the corps of artillery; he was promoted to the government in 1785.

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1. *Foundation.*---This city, situate in 10° 31′ *n.* lat. and 69° 3′ *w.* long. from the meridian of Paris, was founded by Diego Losada in 1567, 47]

[years after Cumana, 39 after Coro, 33 after Barcelona, and 15 after Barquisimeto.

2. *Its privileges.*---It is the capital, not only of the province of Venezuela, but likewise of that immense extent of country occupied by the governments of Maracaibo, Barinas, Guayana, Cumana, and the island of Margareta; since it is the seat as well of the captain-generalship, the political and military authority of which extends over all these provinces, as of the royal audience, of the intendancy, and of the consulate, the jurisdiction of which extends as far as the captain-generalship.

3. *Temperature.*---Its temperature does not at all correspond with its latitude; for, instead of insupportable heat, which, it would appear, ought to reign so near the equator, it, on the contrary, enjoys an almost perpetual spring. It owes this advantage to its elevation, which is 460 fathoms above the level of the sea. Thus, although the sun has the power usual in such a latitude, the elevated situation of Caracas counterbalances its influence. The transitions from heat to cold are great and sudden, from whence numerous diseases arise; the most common of which are colds, called by the Spaniards *catarros*.

4. *Meteorology.*---Height of Fahrenheit's thermometer at Caracas.

In the winter.

Generally at	6 A. M.	58°
	2 P. M.	73
	10 P. M.	68
	The maximum	76
	The minimum	52

In the summer.

Generally at	6 A. M.	72°
	2 P. M.	79
	10 P. M.	75
	Maximum	85
	Minimum	69

Humidity, according to the hydrometer of Duluc.

Generally	47
Maximum	58
Minimum	37

The mercury, which rises in the most *s.* parts of Europe, and in the variations of the atmosphere to 11-12ths of the Paris inch, ascends only 2-12ths in the *e.* parts of Tierra Firme. They observe at Caracas, in all the seasons, four small atmospherical variations every 24 hours, two in the day, and two in the night.

5. *Blue of the skies by the cyanometer of Seaussure.*

Generally	18

6. *Oxigen and nitrogen gas.*—Of 100 parts, 28 of oxygen and 72 of nitrogen.

The maximum of the first is	29
The minimum	$27\frac{1}{2}$

7. *Variation of the needle.*

Sept. 27th, 1799 . . 4° 38′ 45″

8. *Inclination of the dipping needle.* Generally $43\frac{52}{100}$. Oscillation of the pendulum: in 15 minutes, 1270 oscillations.

9. *Situation.*—The city of Caracas is built in a valley of four leagues in length, in a direction from *e.* to *w.* and between that great chain of mountains which runs in a line with the sea from Coro to Cumana. It is, as it were, in a basin or hollow formed by this chain; for it has mountains of equal height to the *n.* and to the *s.* The city occupies a space of 2000 square paces; the ground on which it stands remains as nature formed it, art having done nothing towards levelling it, or diminishing its irregularities. The declivity is every where decidedly from the *s.*: the whole of it is 75 fathoms perpendicular from the gate De la Pastora to the *n.* unto the river Guaire, which bounds the city to the *s.*

10. *Its waters.*—It derives its waters from four small rivers. The first, which is called Guaire, bounds it entirely on the *s.* part without penetrating into the city. Although this be scarcely considerable enough to deserve the name of a river, it is too large to pass by the name of a rivulet. The second, which bears the name of Anauco, waters the *e.* side of the town; and the part where it approaches nearest is called Candelaria, where there is built a handsome bridge, facilitating the communication with the valley of Chacao. The third is the Caroata: its course is from *n.* to *s.* through all the *w.* part of the city, and separates it from the quarter called St. John, which parts are united by a stone bridge of a sufficiently solid construction, but the regularity of which does not equal that of the Candelaria. The fourth is named Catucho, to which the city owes the waters of an infinite number of public and private fountains; yet the inhabitants of Caracas, insensible to its benefits, suffer it to run in the same channel that time has made for it, and amidst all the deformities which the rains have occasioned; for the four bridges of communication which are thrown across it are rather to be considered the offsprings of necessity than as objects of ornament. These four rivers, after having served all the domestic uses of the city, run in one single channel across the valley of Chacao, which is covered with fruits, provisions, and merchandize; and, mixing their wa-]

[ters with those of the Tuy, fall under this name into the ocean, at 12 leagues to the *e.* of cape Codera.

11. *Its streets.*—The streets of Caracas, like those of many modern cities, are in parallel lines, about 20 feet broad, paved, and running *n. s. e.* and *w.* The houses are well built, about 300 feet from each other.

12. *Public squares.*—There are but three public squares deserving of the name, and these are not free from deformities. The great square, called *Plaza Mayor*, which ought to be the most regular, is deformed by booths built to the *e.* and *w.* which are let to shopkeepers for the profit of the city; and for the trifling emolument thus derived, is sacrificed a most delightful prospect. This square occupies the same space as one of the gardens of the city, called *Quadras*, the size of which is about 300 square feet. The square is well paved, and in it is held a market, in which you might procure in abundance vegetables, fruits, fresh and salted meat, fish, poultry, game, bread, paroquets, and monkeys. The cathedral, which is situate on the *e.* side of the square, has no symmetrical connection with it. This square has on each side two entrances. The second square is that of the Candelaria, surrounded very regularly by an open palisade of iron upon stone work of an unequal height. This square, although not paved, has a soil of clay mixed with sand, which is as good as the best pavement, and altogether it does not fail to afford an agreeable coup d'œil. It owes nothing to the buildings that compose it, nor is there, indeed, one fit to engage the attention, save the church of Candelaria, which, although not of perfect geometrical proportion, has a front which diverts the eye, and is by no means a disadvantage to the square. The third square is that of St. Paul: its only ornament is a fountain in its centre. The church of St. Paul is, indeed, at the *s. e.* angle, but has no other symmetrical relation with the square than that it forms a part of it. This square is neither paved nor even. The other squares are, 1*st*, That of Trinidad, which has not even the form of a square, and the ground of which is extremely uneven and neglected: 2*d*, That of St. Hyacinth, containing the convent of the Dominicans, and bordered on the *e.* by the pavement of a street, and crossed by another, so as to induce a supposition that it was never intended for a square: 3*d*, That of St. Lazarus, which is a sort of inclosure before the church of that name, situate to the *s. e.* of the city; it has the merit of neatness, but so detached from the town, that it does not appear to form a part of it: 4*th*, The square of Pastora, which is surrounded by ruins: 5*th*, The square of St. John, which is spacious, but irregular, unpaved, and bordered only on the *w.* side by a row of houses of mean construction. It is in this square that the mounted militia are exercised.

13. *Houses.*—The houses of individuals are handsome and well built. There are a great number in the interior of the city, which consist of separate stories, and are of a very handsome appearance. Some are of brick, but the greater part are of masonry, made nearly after the manner of the Romans, and on the plan now adopted when building in marshes or in the sea, &c. according to the method published by Mr. Tardiff in 1757. They make a sort of frame without a bottom, with planks of five feet long and three high, which becomes the model of the front of the wall about to be erected. The ground on which they build serves as a foundation to this frame or support, and the frame is removed as each tier or part is added to complete the walls. They cover the walls with mortar, called in the country *tapia*. There are two sorts of this mortar: the first, to which they give the pompous name of *royal tapia*, is made of the sand of the river mixed with chalk, to which are frequently added flints, stones, and pebbles; the second is composed of common sand with a very small quantity of chalk. A person easily distinguishes, by the mixture of these materials, that which is the most durable; yet both acquire, by means of the pestle, a consistency which braves for a long time the inclemencies of the seasons and the effects of time. The outside of the houses, when made rough and whitened, appears equal to free stone. The timber of the roof is formed, as it were, into a double slope. The wood work is well joined, very elegant, and of an excellent description of wood, which the country furnishes in abundance. The houses of the principal people of the city, in general, are neatly and even richly furnished: they have handsome glasses, elegant curtains of crimson damask at the windows and at the inner doors; chairs and sofas of wood, with the seats covered with leather or damask stuffed with hair, worked in a Gothic style, but overloaded with gilding; beds, with the head-boards raised very high, exposing to the sight nothing but gold, covered with handsome damask counterpanes, and several pillows of feathers covered with muslin cases ornamented with lace; but there is seldom more than one bed of this magnificence in each house, and this is generally the nuptial bed, though being, in fact, merely kept for show. The feet of the tables and the *commodes* are richly gilt: elegant lustres are suspended in the principal apart-]

[ments; the very cornices appear to have been dipped in gold, whilst superb carpets are spread over the part of the floor whereon the seats of honour are placed; the furniture is arranged in the hall in such a manner that the sofa, which forms an essential part of it, stands at one end with chairs on the right and left, and opposite the principal bed in the house, which stands at the other extremity, in a chamber, the door of which is kept open, or is equally exposed to view in an alcove. These apartments, always very elegant and highly ornamented, are in a manner prohibited to those who inhabit the house: they are only opened, with a few exceptions, in honour of guests of superior rank.

14. *Public buildings.*—The city of Caracas possesses no other public buildings than such as are dedicated to religion. The captain-general, the members of the royal audience, the intendant, and all the officers of the tribunal, occupy hired houses; even the hospital for the troops is a private house. The *contaduria*, or treasury, is the only building belonging to the king, and its construction is far from bespeaking the majesty of its owner. It is not so with the barracks; they are new, elegantly built, and situate in a spot where the sight breaks upon the city, and are two stories high, in which they can conveniently lodge 2000 men. They are occupied only by the troops of the line; the militia having barracks of their own, consisting of a house, at the opposite part of the city.

15. *Archbishopric.*—Caracas is the seat of the archbishopric of Venezuela, the diocese of which is very extensive, it being bounded on the *n.* by the sea, from the river Unare to the jurisdiction of Coro; on the *e.* by the province of Cumana, on the *s.* by the Orinoco, and on the *w.* by the bishopric of Merida. Caracas was erected into an archbishopric in 1803. The annual revenue of the archbishopric depends on the abundance of the harvests and the price of commodities, on which they take the tithes: these tithes are equally divided between the archbishopric, the chapter, the king, and the ministers of religion. The fourth part, belonging to the prelate, amounted on an average, before the war terminated by the treaty of Amiens, to 60,000 dollars per annum. The decrease of cultivation will for a long time prevent the episcopal revenues amounting to the above sum. Indeed the archbishop does not even enjoy the whole of this fourth part of the tithes, the king having reserved to himself the application of the third of this quarter, and charging upon it certain pensions. The seat of this archbishopric was established at Coro in 1532, and translated to Caracas in 1636.

16. *Cathedral.*—The cathedral church does not merit a description but from the rank it holds in the hierarchy; not but that the interior is decorated with hangings and gilding, and that the sacerdotal robes and sacred vases are sufficiently splendid, but that its construction, its architecture, its dimensions, and its arrangements, are void of majesty and regularity. It is about 250 feet long and 75 broad; it is low and supported in the interior by 24 pillars in four rows, which run the whole length of the cathedral. The two centre rows form the nave of the church, which is 25 feet broad; the other two rows divide the aisles at equal distances of 12½ feet, so that the nave alone is of the width of the two aisles, which are on its right and left. The chief altar, instead of being, like the Roman altars, in the centre, is placed against the wall. The choir occupies one half of the nave, and the arrangement of the church is such, that not more than 400 persons can see the officiating priest at whatever altar he may be performing the service. The exterior does not evince any taste or skill in the architect; the steeple alone, without having received any embellishment from art, has at least the merit of a boldness to which the cathedral has no pretensions. The only clock in Caracas is in this steeple; it strikes the quarters, and keeps time pretty well. The humble architecture of the first church in Caracas springs from a source highly honourable to the inhabitants, and which we are therefore bound to relate: The episcopal chair having been translated from Coro to Caracas, (as we have before observed), in 1636, there was no necessity until this period for a cathedral in this city; and when they had begun to carry into execution a project of erecting a magnificent church, there happened, on 11th June 1641, a violent earthquake, which did great damage in the city. This was regarded as an admonition of heaven to make the fabric more capable of resisting this sort of catastrophe, than of attracting the admiration of the curious. From this time, therefore, they no longer thought of, or rather they renounced, all ideas of magnificence, to give the building nothing but solidity. But as they have never since experienced any shock of an earthquake, they have resumed the project of building a handsome cathedral.

17. *Religious customs.*—The people of Caracas, like all the Spaniards, are proud of being Christians, and are very attentive to the duties of religion, that is to the mass, days of obligation, to]

[sermons and processions; but it is worthy of remark, that they do not admit vespers in the number of religious exercises, agreeably to the custom of Old Spain and other Catholic countries. It is necessary that the men going to church should wear a cloak or great coat, or that they be dressed in a long coat; one of these habits is indispensable, neither rank nor colour affording an exemption.

18. *Religious costumes of the women.*—The dress of the women, whether rich or poor, especially of the whites, ought to be altogether black. This dress consists of a petticoat and veil both black; the slaves alone are obliged to have a white veil. The object of this attire was, that by imposing on the sex a veil, every kind of gallantry and coquetry might be banished from the place of worship, and that by establishing uniformity in dress and colour, the pious might be reminded of the equality of all in the eyes of God. But this dress, which was intended to be the same for every woman, and of a very common stuff, has become most rare and costly, and the gauze veils which the ladies wear, expose all their features and complexion as far as the eyes. This dress, worn only in sacred duties, is now made of silk or velvet, enriched with handsome lace, which often costs from 400 to 800 dollars. Such as have no means of procuring the customary church dress, are obliged to go to the masses that are said before day-break, and which are called *missas de madrugada*, and are performed at these hours only for the convenience of those who are destitute of clothes sufficiently decent to appear at church during the day.

19. *Festivals.*—The Spaniards have no other festivals but those contained in the Roman calendar. They are so multiplied at Caracas that there are very few days in the year on which they do not celebrate the festival of some saint or virgin in one of the churches of the city. What greatly multiplies the number is, that each festival is preceded by nine days of devotion consecrated entirely to prayers, and followed by eight days, in which the faithful of the neighbourhood, and even of the whole city, join to prayers, public amusements, such as fire-works, music, balls, &c.; but the pleasures of these festivals never extend to the table. Public feasts, so common among all other people, are unknown on such occasions among the Spaniards. These people are sober even in the delirium of pleasure. The most striking part of their festivals is the procession of the saint they celebrate; they perform this always in the afternoon; the saint, represented by an effigy of human stature, is richly dressed; it is borne on a table handsomely decorated, and followed or preceded by some other saint of the same church, dressed less sumptuously; a great number of banners and crosses open the cavalcade; the men walk in two lines; each of the principal persons holds a wax taper, then follow the music, the clergy, the civil officers, and at last the women and a file of bayonets. The followers are always very numerous. All the windows in the streets through which the procession passes, are ornamented with floating streamers, which give the whole neighbourhood an air of festivity and rejoicing. The windows of the French, in particular, are filled with ladies, who repair from all parts of the city to view the agreeable spectacle. But the principal and almost exclusive devotion of the Spaniards is to the holy Virgin; they have her in every church under different denominations, and in every case she has established herself in a manner more or less miraculous.

20. *The Stage.*—The sum of the public amusements at Caracas is the play-house, at which they perform only on festivals, the price of admission being a real, nearly sixpence English, a sum sufficiently indicating the talents of the actors, and the beauty and convenience of the theatre. All the plays, bad enough in themselves, are yet more miserably performed. The performers of Caracas may be compared to strolling players who live by moving pity rather than by affording amusement; every body must suppose from this description, that an exhibition of this sort is altogether deserted, but the reader may be assured that the rich and poor, the young and the old, the nobleman and plebeian, the governor and the governed, all assiduously frequent the theatre. Independently of three tennis-courts, a few billiard-tables in a bad condition, scattered through the city, and which are but rarely frequented, complete the catalogue of amusements at Caracas. Indeed the Spaniards appear averse to all places of amusement; they live in their houses as if they were prisons, they never quit them but to go to church, or to fulfil the offices imposed on them by their stations in society.

21. *Inhabitants.*—The city of Caracas contained, according to the clerical census of 1802, 31,234 souls, and in 1806 they exceeded 40,000. This population is classed into whites, slaves, freed people, and a very few Indians. The first form almost a fourth part of the amount, the slaves a third part, the Indians a twentieth part, and the freed men the remainder. In the white population there are six Castillian titles, three marquisses,]

[and three counts. All the whites pretend to be noble, and nearly one third of them are acknowledged to be so. The whites are all either planters, merchants, soldiers, priests, monks, financiers, or lawyers. A Spanish white person, especially a Creole, however poor he may be, thinks it the greatest disgrace to labour as a mechanic. The Europeans in Caracas form at least two very distinct classes; the first comprises those who come from Spain with appointments; the second those actuated by industry and a spirit of enterprise, and who emigrate to acquire wealth; the greater part of these come from Catalonia and Biscay; their views are purely mercantile. Both Catalonians and Biscayans are distinguished among their fellow-citizens by the good faith they observe in their business, and by their punctuality in their payments. The former class, the European placemen, are most obnoxious to the Creoles, and these are in point of ability and education almost always the superiors. The Spaniards from the Canary islands, who are impelled by want, rather than fired by ambition, to quit their native soil and to establish themselves at Caracas, import with them the united industry of the Catalonians and Biscayans. Their genius assimilates more to that of the latter than to that of the former; but, in fine, both are useful citizens, like all who strive by honest means to gain their livelihood, and who are not ashamed to prove by example, that man is born to labour. The women of Caracas are agreeable, sensible, and engaging; few of them are fair, but they have jet black hair, with complexions as clear as alabaster; their eyes are large, well set, and lovely, whilst the carnation of their lips marks a health and vigour of constitution. There are a very few, however, above the middle size, whilst there are a great many under; and their feet too are rarely handsome. As they pass a great part of their lives at their windows, it may be said that they are solicitous to display that in which nature has most favoured them. There are no female schools here; the women therefore learn nothing but what their parents teach them, which is confined, in many cases, to praying, reading badly, and writing worse; it is difficult for any but an inspired lover to read their scrawl. They have neither dancing, drawing, nor music masters; all they learn of these accomplishments is to play a few airs on the guitar and pianoforte; there are but a very few who understand the rudiments of music. But in spite of this want of education, the ladies of Caracas know very well how to unite social manners with politeness, and the art of coquetry with feminine modesty. This is, however, a picture only of those women whose husbands or fathers possess large fortunes or lucrative places; for that part of the female sex who are doomed to procure their own livelihood, seldom know of any other means of existence than the public prostitution of their virtue: about 200 of these poor creatures pass their days in rags and tatters in the ground-floors of houses, and stroll out only at night to procure the pittance for their next day's fare; their dress is a white petticoat and cloak, with a pasteboard bonnet covered with lustring, to which they attach a bunch of artificial flowers and tinsel. The same dress often serves in one evening for two or three of these unhappy beings. The class of domestic slaves is considerable at Caracas, since a person believes himself rich only in proportion to the number of slaves he has in his house. In general, four times more servants are kept than are necessary, for this is thought an effectual method of concealing poverty. Thus a white woman goes to mass with two Negro or Mulatto women in her train, without having an equal value in any other species of property. Those who are reputedly rich, are followed by four or five servants, whilst as many attend every white person of the same family going to another church. Some houses at Caracas contain 12 or 15 servants, without counting the footmen in attendance on the men.

22. *Freed persons.*—Probably there is not a city throughout all the West Indies that has so great a proportion, with respect to other classes, of enfranchised persons and their descendants, as Caracas; they carry on all the trades which the whites disdain. Every carpenter, joiner, mason, blacksmith, locksmith, tailor, shoemaker, and goldsmith, &c. is or has been an enfranchised slave; they do not excel in any of these trades, because in learning them mechanically they always err in the principle; moreover, indolence, which is so natural to them, extinguishes that emulation to which the arts owe all their progress. However, their masonry and their carpentry are sufficiently correct, but the joiner's art is yet in its infancy. They work very little; and what appears rather contradictory is, that they work much cheaper than the European artists; in general, burdened with families, they live heaped up together in poor houses, and in the midst of privations: In this state of poverty, to employ them, you must afford an immediate advance of money. The blacksmith never has coals nor fire. The carpenter is always without wood even for a table; even the wants of their families must be administered to by the employer. In fine, the predominant passion among this class of people is to consume]

[their lives in the exercises of devotion, and they are fond of forming themselves into religious societies; indeed there are few churches that have not one or two of these fraternities, composed entirely of enfranchised slaves. Every one has its uniform, differing from the other only in colour.

23. *University.*—The education of the youth of Caracas and of the whole archbishopric is entirely in a college and an university united together. The foundation of the college preceded that of the university by more than 60 years. This institution originated in the piety and care of bishop A. Gonzales de Acuña, who died in 1682. At first nothing was taught here but Latin, with the addition of scholastic philosophy and theology. It has now a reading and a writing school; three Latin schools, in one of which they profess rhetoric; two professors of philosophy, one of which is a lay or secular priest, and the other a Dominican; four professors of theology, two for school divinity, one for ethics, and another for positive divinity, the last of which ought always to be a Dominican; a professor of civil law; a professor of canon law; a professor of medicine. The university and college of Caracas have only a capital of 47,748 dollars and 6½ reals, put out at interest, and producing annually 2387 dollars, 3½ reals: this sum pays the 12 professors. All the ranks of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor, are granted at the university. The first is given by the rector, the two others by the chancellor, who is also endowed with the quality of schoolmaster. The oath of each rank is to maintain the immaculate conception, not to teach nor practise regicide or tyrannicide, and to defend the doctrine of St. Thomas. In this college and university there were, in 1802, 64 boarders, and 402 students not boarders, viz.

In the lower classes, comprising rhetoric,	202
Philosophy - - -	140
Theology - - -	36
Canon and civil law - -	55
Physic - - -	11
In the school of sacred music -	22
	466

24. *Police.*—The Spaniards of Caracas, of all people in the world, stand least in need of a police to preserve public tranquillity. Their natural sobriety, and more especially their phlegmatic disposition, render quarrels and tumults very rare among them. Here there is never any noise in the streets; every body in them is silent, dull, and grave; 300 or 400 people coming out of a church make no more noise than a tortoise moving along the sand. But if the magistrate has nothing to fear from open crimes, he has so much the more to apprehend from assassinations, thefts, frauds, and treachery. The Spaniard is far from exempt from that vindictive spirit, which is the more dangerous as it seeks its revenge only in the dark; and from that rancour which veils itself with the mask of friendship to procure an opportunity of gratifying its vengeance. A person who from his station and condition has no chance of revenging himself, save by his own hands, exhibits very little or no passion when he receives the offence; but from that instant he watches the opportunity, which he seldom suffers to escape him, of plunging a poniard in the heart of his enemy. The Spaniards from the province of Andalucía are particularly branded with this criminal habit. We are assured that these unfortunate events were unknown here before the year 1778, at which time the liberty of trading with the province of Venezuela, which was before exclusively granted to the company of Guipuscoa, was extended to all the ports of Spain, and drew a number of Spaniards to Caracas from every province, and particularly from that of Andalucía. It is true that almost all assassinations that happen at Caracas are perpetrated by the Europeans: those that can be laid to the charge of the Creoles are most rare. But all the thefts are committed by the whites or pretended whites of the country, and the enfranchised persons. False measures, false weights, changing of commodities and provisions, are likewise frequent practices; because they are looked upon less as acts of dishonesty than as proofs of an address of which they are proud. However great may be the occupation of the police, it is certain many things call loudly upon their attention. It will hardly be believed that the city of Caracas, the capital of the province, and able to supply horned cattle to all the foreign possessions in America, is many days in the year itself in want of butcher's meat. The residence of a captain-general, the seat of an archbishop, of a royal audience, and of the principal tribunals of appeal, with a population of more than 40,000 souls, and, in short, with a garrison of 1000 men, experience famine in the midst of abundance. If filth does not accumulate in the streets, it is owing to the frequency of the rains, and not to the care of the police; for they are never washed but in honour of some procession. Such streets as processions do not pass through are covered with an herb like the weed on ponds, the *panicum dactylum* of Linnæus. Mendicity, which is in almost every other country the province of the police, appears to be unnoticed by it in Caracas. The streets are]

[crowded with poor of both sexes, who have no other subsistence than what they derive from alms, and who prefer these means of living to that of labour. It is feared that the indiscriminate charity exhibited here is productive of the worst effects; that it affords to vice the means of remaining vicious. The police are indeed acquainted with these abuses, but cannot repress them without the imputation of impiety. To form a correct idea of the number of mendicants that wander in the streets, it is but necessary to know that the archbishop distributes generally alms every Saturday; that each mendicant receives a half-escalin, or 1-16th of a dollar; and that at each of these pious distributions there is given a sum of from 75 or 76 dollars, which should make the number of beggars at least 1200; and in this list are not included those who are ashamed to beg publicly, and to whom the worthy prelate D. Francis d'Ibarra, a Creole of Caracas, distributes certain revenues in secret. The *cabildo*, composed of 22 members, and seconded by the *alcaldes de barrio*, who are magistrates distributed throughout the wards of the city, would be more than sufficient to manage the affairs of the police; but the presence of the higher authorities, who wish to share the prerogatives of command, has made a division of all matters of police between the governor, the lieutenant-governor, and a member of the audience, who, under the title of judge of the province, exercises its functions in conjunction with the authorities just mentioned.

25. *Communications with the interior.*—Caracas, the centre of all the political, judicial, fiscal, military, commercial, and religious concerns of its dependencies, is also naturally that of all the communication in the interior. The roads are almost every where just traced, and nothing more. The mud and overflowing of the rivers, over which there are neither bridges nor passage-boats, render them impracticable in the rainy season; and in no part of the year are they convenient. They count the distance by a day's journey, and not by leagues: but a fair computation of a day's journey is 10 leagues, of 2000 geometrical paces each. The orders transmitted by the governor to the several towns of the interior arrive there by express, and communications of whatever nature are returned by the same means. There are no regular couriers setting out from the capital, excepting for Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Santé Fe, Cumaná, and Guayana. All the towns situate on the roads to these four chief places enjoy the advantages of a post. The courier for Maracaibo sets out from Caracas every Thursday evening at six o'clock; it carries the letters of Victoria, Tulmeco, Maracay, Valencia, St. Philip, Puerto Cabello, and Coro; it is 10 days going from Caracas to Maracaibo, and arrives from Maracaibo at Caracas only every 15th day, but from Puerto Cabello every Tuesday. On the 6th and 22d of each month, a courier sets out from Caracas for Santa Fé; it carries the letters of San Carlos, Guanare, Araux, Tocayo, Barquisimeto, Barinas, Merida, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Peru; and arrives, or ought to arrive, the 4th and 20th of each month; it is generally 42 days in going from Caracas to Santa Fé. The courier of Cumaná and Guayana arrives at Caracas once a month; it proceeds, or stops, according to the state of the roads and rivers. Five days after its arrival at Caracas it sets out again. The letters for Guayana go directly from Barcelona by a courier; and those for Cumaná and Margareta by another. This arrives at its place of destination in 12 days, and that of Guayana in 30 days.

26. *With Spain.*—The official letters from Spain arrive at Caracas every month. A king's packet sails on one of the first three days of each month from Coruña, touches at the Canaries to leave their letters, then sails for the Havanah, and leaves in its way to Puertorico the letters addressed as well for that island as for the government of Caracas. The latter are immediately forwarded by one of the little vessels kept for this service. During war the mail from Spain, instead of touching at Puertorico, leaves the letters for Caracas and its dependencies at Cumaná, and those for the kingdom of Santa Fé at Cartagena, and finally always proceeds to the Havanah, from whence its departure for Spain is regular and periodical. The answers from Caracas, even those that are official, are sent to Spain by the merchant vessels which sail from Guaira to Cadiz.

27. *Geographical and statistical notices of the captainship-general of Caracas, and present history.*—Depons' Voyage to the e. part of Tierra Firme, or the Spanish main, in S. America, comprises an ample description of this region; and is the principal authority for the anterior and subsequent notices. This territory is situate between the 12th degree of *n.* latitude and the equinoctial. It comprehends

Venezuela, containing	500,000 inhabitants
Maracaibo,	100,000
Cumaná,	80,000
Spanish Guayana,	34,000
Isle of Margareta,	14,000
	728,000]

[Of the population two tenths are whites, three slaves, four freedmen and their descendants, and the remainder Indians. There is scarcely any emigration from Spain to Tierra Firme. The government of Caracas, like that of other parts of Spanish America, is so constituted as to keep it dependent on the parent country. The governor or captain-general represents the monarch, and commands the military force. There are delegated governors, who have each an assessor: the royal audience of Caracas consists of a president, who is the captain-general, a regent, three judges, two fiscals, one for criminal affairs, the other for the finances, with a reporter and other necessary officers. It administers justice, regulates the finances, and has other great prerogatives. The naval force of Tierra Firme is trifling, and could not resist a single frigate. Several sea-ports have fortresses. Maracaibo has 25,000 inhabitants, is defended by three forts and four companies of troops of the line, and a proportion of militia. The haven or port of Coro, called La Vela de Coro, sixteen leagues *e.* of Maracaibo, had at the time of General Miranda's expedition in 1806, two batteries with 15 or 18 pieces of cannon of various calibres from six to 18 pounders. Puerto Cabello, 58 leagues to the *e.* of Coro, has a strong fort with a large and numerous artillery. In time of war it is supplied with two companies of regular troops. In case of attack, says Depons, 3000 militia might be collected here in eight days. La Guaira, the haven of Caracas, 25 leagues to the *e.* of Puerto Cabello, is very strongly fortified. Cumaná, 100 leagues *e.* of La Guaira, is of difficult access, has a fort, and might collect a force of 5000 men. The island of Margareta, four leagues *n.* of Cumaná, has trifling batteries, one company of regular troops, one of artillery, and several of militia. Thus it appears the strong places are distant from each other 60 or 100 leagues; hence it is observed, a debarkation on the coast might easily be effected in various places, and the troops proceed into the country, whilst the ships, by attacking the forts, would distract the military operations. The military force, as stated by Depons, is a regiment of regular troops of 918 men, distributed at Caracas, La Guaira, and Puerto Cabello: 400 troops of the line are at Maracaibo, at Cumaná 150, at Guiana 150, and at Barinas 77. The artillery at the respective places is served by separate companies besides militia; the whole armed force of the captainship-general, regular troops and militia, is stated at 13,059. There is no religion but the Roman Catholic. To be suspected of heresy is dangerous; to be convicted, fatal. The tribunals of the inquisition are erected at Mexico, Lima, and Cartagena, and are very powerful. They prohibit bad books to the number of 5420. Spanish America abounds in priests, who are held in great respect; the missionaries are numerous; the churches are decent and often elegant. The tithes are paid, one tenth part to the king, one fourth to the bishop, one fourth to the chapter, and remainder to the parish priests and to other pious uses. The income of the bishop of Caracas is 40,000 dollars. The productions of this region are *cacao*, coffee, sugar, indigo, and tobacco. Besides the present products, there is a great variety of others which the soil offers to the inhabitants, without requiring any advance, or subjecting them to any trouble, but that of collecting and bestowing on them a light and easy preparation. Among these Depons mentions *vaynilla*, wild cochineal, dyeing woods and barks, gums, rosin, and medical oils, herbs, roots and bark for medicine. From this country half Europe might be supplied with wood for its furniture and cabinet-work. Commerce might draw much from the animal kingdom. The neat cattle are calculated at 1,200,000; horses and mares 180,000; and mules at 90,000; sheep are innumerable, and deer abundant: notwithstanding this abundance, agriculture is at a low ebb in this country. La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Cumaná, Barcelona, and Margareta, have a right to trade with the mother country. In 1796 the imports from Spain to Caracas were estimated at 3,118,811$\frac{100}{100}$ dollars, and the exports at 283,316 dollars. There is a limited trade to the other colonies, which brings about 400,000 dollars into the country. It exports to foreign West India islands articles of its own produce, except *cacao*, in neutral bottoms; part of the returns must be in Negroes or in farming or household utensils, and the remainder in specie. But this remainder is principally smuggled in manufactured goods. The contraband trade, divided chiefly between Jamaica, Curaçao, and Trinidad, was estimated at 750,000 dollars annually before the war of 1796. It has increased greatly since that period. The whole regular exports of Caracas from 1793 to 1796 are stated at 12,252,415 dollars; from 1797 to 1800, 6,442,318 dollars. The finances of Caracas are under the direction of an intendant. The revenue arises principally from the customs, a duty of five per cent. on sales from stamps, licences, and tithes, and from the produce of the *cruzada* and of the sale of tobacco. The two last are destined for the treasury at home. There is usually a deficit, even in time of peace; in 1797 the receipt was 1,147,788 dollars; expenditure, 1,886,363. According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Caracas in]

[1803 amounted to 5,500,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 4,000,000 dollars. He also states the population in 1808 at 900,000 souls. The receipts of Caracas, Guatemala, and Chile, are consumed within the country. The population of some of the chief cities is thus stated; Caracas 40,000, La Guaira 6000, Puerto Cabello 7600, Coro 10,000. The harbour, or La Vela de Coro, as it is commonly called, and its environs, are supposed to contain not less than 2000. In 1797 three state prisoners were sent from Spain to Caracas, on account of their revolutionary propensities. Being treated with great indulgence by the officers and soldiers to whose care they were committed, they formed the project of a conspiracy against the government. They engaged a number of persons, some of them of consequence, in their party. After gaining their first converts, the spirit did not spread. The coldness and apathy of the people did not admit of the effervescene they desired. After the plot had been kept a secret for many months it was disclosed to the government. Some of the ringleaders escaped, and others were taken. It was found that seventy-two had entered into the conspiracy; six were executed. The rest either escaped, or were sent to the galleys or banished from the country. For an account of the recent revolution in Caracas, see VENEZUELA.]

CARACAS, some islands of the N. sea near the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cumaná. They are six in number, all small and desert, serving as places of shelter to the Dutch traders, who carry on an illicit commerce on that coast.

CARACAS, a small port of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, between the capital and cape Codera.

CARACHE, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo, situate *n.* of the city of Truxillo, on the shore of a small river which enters the Matazan.

CARACHIS, SAN CARLOS DE, a settlement of the province and country of the Amazonas; a *reduccion* of the missions which belonged to the abolished order of the Jesuits. It is at the mouth of the river Huerari, where this enters the Marañon.

CARACOA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacoche in Peru, where there is a spring of warm medicinal water.

CARACOL, Port, on the coast of the S. sea, and of the province and government of Panamá; it is near the point of Garachine, behind mount Zapo.

CARACOLI, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and of the province and government of Venezuela, to the *w.* of cape Codera.

CARACOLI, a bay formed by the *s.* coast, in the province and government of Darien, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it lies at the back of point Garachine.

CARACOLI, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, situate on the shore of the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, and on the *n.* of the town of Maria.

CARACOLLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Oruro in Peru, eight leagues distant from its capital.

CARACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lampa in Peru.

CARACOTO, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in the same kingdom.

CARAGAIAS, a town of the island of Cuba, situate on the *n.* coast between Cadiz and Nizao.

CARAGUATAI, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; it runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Ayum or Yumeri.

CARAGUET, a small river of Nova Scotia or Acadia; it runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of St. Lawrence, opposite the island of its name.

CARAHUACRA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yauli.

CARAIBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chalvanca.

CARAIMA ALTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast between point Caraimilla and point Peña Blanca.

CARAIMILLA, a settlement on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* aforementioned, between point Caraima Alta, and the isle of Obispo.

CARAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia in the new kingdom of Granada.

CARAMANTA, a city of the province and government of Antioquia in the new kingdom of Granada; founded by Sebastian de Benalcazar in 1543, near the river Cauca. Its temperature is hot and unhealthy, but it is fertile in maize, vegetables, grain, and abounds with herds of swine: near it are many small rivers which enter the Cauca, and some salt pits of the whitest salt. On the mountains within its jurisdiction, are some settlements of barbarian Indians very little known. This city is indifferently peopled, and is 65 leagues distant to the *n. e.* of Popayán, and 50 from Antioquia. Long. 75° 33′ *w.* Lat. 5° 58′ *n.*

CARAMATIBA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Carabatang.

CARAMBABA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate at the mouth of the river Tocantines.

CARAMPANGUE, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; it runs *n. n. w.* near the coast, and enters the sea between the rivers Laraquite and Tibul. At its entrance the Spaniards have the fort of Arauco.

CARAMPOMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru.

CARANDAITI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay; it enters the head of the Uruguay, between the Pirati and Uruguaypita.

CARANGAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded on the *n.* by the province of Pacages, *e.* by Paria, *s.* by Lipes, and *w.* by Arica; it is 36 leagues in length, *n.* to *s.* and 30 in width at the most. Its climate is extremely cold and subject to winds, so that it produces no other fruits than such as are found upon the *sierra*. It has considerable breeds of cattle both of the large and small kind, *huacanos*, sheep peculiar to the country, called *llamas*, and no small quantity of *vicuñas*; also in that part which borders upon the province of Pacages are some herds of swine. Its silver mines are much worked, and of these the most esteemed is that called Turco, in which is found the metal *mazizo*. Towards the *w.* are some unpeopled sandy plains, in which pieces of silver are frequently found, commonly called *papas*; of these, lumps have been picked of such a size as to weigh 150 marks. It is watered by some streams, but by no considerable rivers: the *corregidor* used here to have a *repartimiento* of 540,526 dollars, and it used to pay annually 436 dollars for *alcavala*. The inhabitants, who are almost all Indians, amount to 1100, and they are divided into 25 settlements. The capital is Tarapaca, and the others are,

Turco,	Coro,
Cosapa,	Tunquiri,
Turquiri,	Chipaya,
Chillahua,	Andamarca,
Carahuara,	Orinoca,
Totora,	Belen,
Huaillamarca,	Huachacalla,
Llanquera,	Iscara,
Chuquicota,	Sabaya,
Chuquichambi,	Asiento de Carangas,
Undavi,	Ribera de Todos Santos.
Corquemar,	Negrillo.
San Miguel,	

CARANGAS, ASIENTO DE, belonging to the bishopric of Charcas, and a settlement of the aforesaid province, having formerly been its capital, where were kept the royal coffers, and where the *corregidor* used to reside, until they were removed to Tarapaca, at 30 leagues distance. It thus became reduced to a scanty population of Indians, annexed to the curacy of Huachacalla.

CARANGUES, formerly a barbarous nation of Indians, to the *n.* of the kingdom of Quito; the district of which at present belongs to the *corregimiento* of the town of Ibarra, where, on a large plain, are still to be seen the ruins of a magnificent palace which belonged to the Incas: in its vicinity is a settlement called Carangui, distant 23 leagues *s.* of the town of Ibarra.

CARANGUES, with the dedicatory title of St. Antonio, another settlement of the same province and *corregimiento*, situate in the road which leads down from Popayán.

CARANIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Laraos.

[CARANKOUAS, Indians of N. America, who live on an island or peninsula in the bay of St. Bernard, in length about 10 miles, and five in breadth; the soil here is extremely rich and pleasant; on one side of which there is a high bluff, or mountain of coal, which has been on fire for many years, affording always a light at night, and a strong thick smoke by day, by which vessels are sometimes deceived and lost on the shoally coast, which shoals are said to extend nearly out of sight of land. From this burning coal, there is emitted a gummy substance the Spaniards call *cheta*, which is thrown on the shore by the surf, and collected by them in considerable quantities, which they are fond of chewing; it has the appearance and consistence of pitch, of a strong, aromatic, and not disagreeable smell. These Indians are irreconcileable enemies to the Spaniards, always at war with them, and kill them whenever they can. The Spaniards call them cannibals, but the French give them a different character, who have always been treated kindly by them since Mons. de Salle and his party were in their neighbourhood. They are said to be 500 men strong, but we have not been able to estimate their numbers from any very accurate information. They speak the Attakapo language; are friendly and kind to all other Indians, and, we presume, are much like all others, notwithstanding what the Spaniards say of them.]

CARANQUE, an ancient province of the Indians, in the kingdom of Quito, towards the *n.* From the same race is at the present day composed the town of St. Miguel de Ibarra. The natives rose against the Inca Huaina Capac, but he succeeded in reducing them to obedience by force of arms, causing the authors and accomplices of the insur-

rection to be drowned in the lake Yaguarcocha, which from thence takes its name, and signifies the lake of blood, with which it was quite polluted; the Indians stating, according to their traditions, that no less than 20,000 people were thus sacrificed. Part of this province is at present comprehended in that of Ibarra, and part in that of Otavalo.

CARAP, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It rises between the Acamon and the Agualey, and taking its course between these two, enters the Caroni on the *e.* side.

CARAPAICURA, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serranía* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni on the *n.* side.

CARAPANATUBA, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part belonging to the Portuguese. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the mouth of the Marañon before you come to the town and fort of Macapa.

CARAPATO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica. It is but small, rises to the *w.* of the settlement of Caracoto, runs *n.* and enters the Chuquiavo.

[CARAPEGUAY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay, situate near a small river, 11 leagues *s. e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 25° 45′ 31″ *s.* Long. 57° 16′ 56″ *w.*]

CARAPO, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná, one of those belonging to the missions of the Catalanian Capuchin fathers.

Carapo, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the new kingdom of Granada; it rises in the country of the Chiricoas Indians, runs *n.* and enters the Meta.

CARAPU, a small river of the province and government of Guayana; it rises near the lake Jeupa, runs from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Paragua.

CARAPUCHO, Morro de, a mountain on the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas.

CARAQUES, Bay of, on the S. sea-coast, and in the province and government of Guayaquil. It is close to cape Pasao, and near the equinoctial line. There was a settlement here, bearing the same name, the ruins of which are still visible.

CARAQUET, a small island of the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the coast of Nova Scotia or Arcadia, by the Orphan's bank.

CARARA, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; it runs *n.* and enters the sea between the settlement of Senamboca and the island of San Juan.

CARARE, a large river of the new kingdom of Granada. It rises in the valley of Alferez, to the *n.* of the city of Tunja, runs from *s.* to *n.* and joining the Zarbe, enters the large river of Magdalena. On the *e.* side, near the narrow pass which forms its shores, the French have constructed a fort to guard against invasion from the infidel Indians.

CARARI, a strait of the large river Magdalena, formed by great rocks. There was formerly here a fort, which has been moved to a place at some little distance. The course of the waters in the above strait is so rapid as to render it sometimes impossible for vessels and canoes to pass through it.

CARAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Andajes.

CARASA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

CARASANI, a settlement of the province and *corregmiento* of Larecaja in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Combaya.

CARATE, a small island of the S. sea, near the coast.

CARATES, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises in the mountains of Lonia, runs *s. w.* and after many windings, enters the great lake of Maracaibo.

CARAVELAS, Mouth of the, the entrance of a bay on the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba.

CARAUELE, Point of the, an extremity of the coast looking to the *e.* in the island of Martinique, one of those two which run into the sea in the above direction.

Carauele, a small island of the N. sea, situate near the *n. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, on the *n.* side of Carauele point.

CARAUELI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru.

CARAUELLES, a river of the province and *captainship* of Puerto Seguro in Brazil. It rises at the foot of the *sierra* Fria, and describing a small circle, runs *s. e.* and according to Cruz, *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Pájaros.

CARAZ, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru.

CARBET, a settlement of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles; situate on the *n. w.* coast, with a good port. It was a curacy of the regular order of Jesuits, now abolished.

Carbet, two very high mountains of the above island. They are full of sharp points similar to those on Montserrat in Cateluña. They are near the coast, lying towards the *n. w.* part; and the French call them Pitons de Carbet.

Carbet, a point on the *e.* coast of the island

of Guadalupe, between the Three Rivers and the Agujero del Perro.

CARBET Point, on the *s.* coast of lake Superior, in New France, opposite the island of Philipeaux.

CARBET, a river of the island of Guadalupe, which runs nearly *e.* and enters the sea between the Grande and the Orange.

CARBON, Island of, situate in the middle of a lake on the coast of the province and government of Buenos Ayres.

CARBON, MONTE DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Puchacay in the kingdom of Chile; situate upon the coast and on the shore of the bay of Culumo, near the mouth of the river Biobio.

CARBONIERE, a settlement of the island of Newfoundland, situate on the *e.* coast, on the shore of the bay of Concepcion.

CARCAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Soras. It has a hot spring of water of very medicinal properties, and its heat is so great that an egg may be boiled in it in an instant.

CARCARANAL, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It rises in the province of Tucumán, in the mountains of the city of Cordoba, runs nearly from *e.* to *w.* with the name of Tercero, and changing it into Carcarañal, after it becomes united with the Saladillo, joins the Plata, and enters the Salado and the Tres Hermanas.

CARCAZI, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, situate between two mountains, which cause its temperature to be very moderate. It produces much wheat and maize; in its cold parts such fruits as are peculiar to that climate, and in the milder parts sugar-cane. Its neighbourhood abounds with flocks of goats; and the number of inhabitants may amount to about 200 Spaniards and 30 Indians. It is situate on the confines which divide the jurisdictions of Tunja and Pamplona.

CARCHIPOR, a river of the province and government of Cayenne in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the same province, and runs into the sea on the side of cape Orange.

[CARDIGAN, about 20 miles *e.* of Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. The township of ORANGE once bore this name, which see.]

CARDIN, a settlement of the province of Venezuela and government of Maracaibo, situate on the shore of the coast, in the interior of the gulf formed by the peninsula of cape San Roman.

CARDINALES, SOMBREROS DE. See article PITANGOAS.

CARDOSO, REAL DE, a settlement and *real* of gold mines in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; situate on the shore of the large river of San Francisco, to the *n.* of the village of Tapuyas.

CAREHANEU, a small river of Pennsylvania, which runs *w.* and enters the Ohio.

CAREN, a valley or meadow-land of the kingdom of Chile, renowned for its pleasantness, beauty, and extent, being five leagues in length; also for a fountain of very delicate and salutary water, which, penetrating to the soil in these parts, renders them so exceedingly porous, that a person treading somewhat heavily seems to shake the ground under him. There is an herb found here that keeps green all the year round: it is small, resembling trefoil, and the natives call it *carén:* it is of a very agreeable taste, and gives its name to the valley.

CARENERO, a bay of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme in the province and government of Venezuela. It is extremely convenient for careening and repairing ships, and from this circumstance it takes its name. It lies behind cape Codera towards the *e.*

CARET, ANSE DE, a bay of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles, on the *n. e.* coast, and in the part possessed by the French before they ceded the island to the Englissh. It is between the bays of Fontaine and Morne, or Fuente and Morro.

CARETI, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *n.* mountains, and enters the sea in the bay of Mandinga.

CAREU, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of Christchurch.

CARGONACHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Philpichaca.

CARGUAIRASO, a lofty mountain and volcano of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. It is in the district of the *asiento* of Ambato, covered with snow the whole year round. Its skirts are covered with fine crops of excellent barley. In 1698 this province was visited by a terrible earthquake, which opened the mountain and let in a river of mud, formed by the snows which were melted by the fire of the volcano, and by the ashes it threw up. So dreadful were the effects of this revolution that the whole of the crops were completely spoiled; and it was in vain that the cattle endeavoured to

escape the destruction which followed them wherever they fled. Still are the vestiges of this calamity to be seen, and there are large quantities of this mud or lava, now become hard, scattered on the *s.* side of the settlement.

CARHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CARHUACAIAN, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of Pomacocha.

CARHUACALLANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jauja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chongos.

CARHUACUCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Laramate.

CARHUAMAIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru.

CARHUAPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lorenzo de Quinti.

Carhuapampa, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cajatambo in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Hacas.

CARHUAZ, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru.

CARI, a river of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the Mesa (Table-land) de Guanipa, and runs *s.* being navigable to the centre of the province, and enters the Orinoco near the narrow part.

Cari, a settlement of the same province; one of those under the care of the religious order of S. Francisco, missionaries of Piritú. It is situate on the shore of the former river.

CARIAI, a small river of the country of the Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is by no means a considerable stream, runs *n.* and enters the Xingú.

CARIACO, a large gulf of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Cumaná. It is also called, Of Cumaná, from this capital being built upon its shores. The bay runs 10 or 12 leagues from *w.* to *e.* and is one league broad at its widest part. It is from 80 to 100 fathoms deep, and the waters are so quiet as to resemble rather the waters of a lake than those of the ocean. It is surrounded by the *serranías*, or lofty chains of mountains, which shelter it from all winds excepting that of the *n. e.* which, blowing on it as it were through a straitened and narrow passage, is accustomed to cause a swell, especially from 10 in the morning until five in the evening, after which all becomes calm. Under the above circumstances, the larger vessels ply to windward; and if the wind be very strong, they come to an anchor on the one or other coast, and wait till the evening, when the land breezes spring up from the *s. e.* In this gulf there are some good ports and bays, viz. the lake of Obispo, of Juanantar, of Gurintar, and others.

Cariaco, a river of the same province and government, taking its rise from many streams and rivulets which rise in the *serranía*, and unite before they flow into the valley of the same name. After it has run some distance over the plain, it is cut off to water some *cacao* plantations, and then empties itself into the sea through the former gulf. In the winter great part of the capital, which is situate upon its banks, is inundated, and the river is then navigated by small barks or barges; but in the summer it becomes so dry that there is scarcely water sufficient to navigate a canoe.

Cariaco, a small city of the same province, situate on the shore of the gulf. [This city (according to Depons) bears, in the official papers and in the courts of justice, the name of San Felipe de Austria. The population is only 6500, but every one makes such a good use of his time as to banish misery from the place. The production most natural to the soil is cotton, the beauty of which is superior to that of all Tierra Firme. This place alone furnishes annually more than 3000 quintals; and besides *cacao* they grow a little sugar. Lat. 10° 30′ *n.* Long. 63° 39′ *w.*

[CARIACOU is the chief of the small isles dependent on Granada island in the West Indies; situate four leagues from isle Rhonde, which is a like distance from the *n.* end of Granada. It contains 6913 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, producing about 1,000,000 lbs. of cotton, besides corn, yams, potatoes, and plaintains for the Negroes. It has two singular plantations, and a town called *Hillsborough.*]

CARIAMANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

CARIATAPA, a settlement which belonged to the missions of the regular order of the Jesuits, in the province of Topia and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the middle of the *sierra* of this name, and on the shore of the river Piastla.

CARIBABARE, a small settlement which belonged to the missions of the regular order of the Jesuits, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the new kingdom of Granada.

It was formerly a very rich tract of land, situate on the shore of the river Cazanare, a stream which crosses and stops the pass into the country; and for this reason there was a considerable establishment formed here by persons who belonged to the curacy of Santa Rosa de Chire. Its temperature is hot, but it is very fertile, and abounds in productions, which serve to provide for the other settlements belonging to the same missions: at present it is under the care of the religious order of St. Domingo.

CARIBANA, a large country, at the present day called Guayana Maritania, or Nueva Andalucía Austral. It extends from the mouth of the river Orinoco to the mouth of the Marañon; comprehends the Dutch colonies of Esquibo, Surinam, and Berbice, and the French colony of Cayenne. It takes its name from the Caribes Indians, who inhabit it, and who are very fierce and cruel, although upon amicable terms with the Dutch. Nearly the whole of this province is uncultivated, full of woods and mountains, but watered by many rivers, all of which run for the most part from *s.* to *e.* and empty themselves into the sea; although some flow from *s.* to *n.* and enter the Orinoco. The climate, though warm and humid, is healthy; the productions, and the source of its commerce, are sugar-cane, some *cacao*, wild wax, and incense. The coast, inhabited by Europeans, forms the greater part of this tract of country, of which an account will be found under the respective articles.

CARIBANA, a port on the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Darien, at the entrance of the gulf of Urabá.

CARIBE, a small port of the coast of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, to the *w.* of cape Codera.

CARIBE, CARIBBEE, or CHARAIBES, some islands close upon the shore of the province and government of Cumaná, near the cape of Tres Puntas. [The Caribbee islands in the West Indies extend in a semicircular form from the island of Porto Rico, the easternmost of the Antilles, to the coast of S. America. The sea, thus inclosed by the main land and the isles, is called the Caribbean sea; and its great channel leads *n. w.* to the head of the gulf of Mexico through the sea of Honduras. The chief of these islands are, Santa Cruz, Sombuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, Saba, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadalupe, Deseada, Mariagalante, Dominica, Martinica, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. These are again classed into Windward and Leeward isles by seamen, with regard to the usual courses of ships from Old Spain or the Canaries to Cartagena or New Spain and Porto Bello. The geographical tables and maps class them into Great and Little Antilles; and authors vary much concerning this last distinction. See ANTILLES. The Charaibes or Caribbees were the ancient natives of the Windward islands; hence many geographers confine the term to these isles only. Most of these were anciently possessed by a nation of cannibals, the terror of the mild and inoffensive inhabitants of Hispaniola, who frequently expressed to Columbus their dread of these fierce invaders. Thus, when these islands were afterwards discovered by that great man, they were denominated Charibbean isles. The insular Charaibs are supposed to be immediately descended from the Galibis Indians, or Charaibes of S. America. An ingenious and learned attempt to trace back the origin of the Caribes to some emigrants from the ancient hemisphere may be found in Bryan Edwards; and it is to the valuable work of this author that we are indebted for the following illustrations of the manners and customs of this people.—The Caribes are avowedly of a fierce spirit and warlike disposition. Historians have not failed to notice these among the most distinguishable of their qualities. Dr. Robertson, in Note XCIII. to the first vol. of his History of America, quotes from a MS. History of Ferdinand and Isabella, written by Andrew Bernaldes, the cotemporary and friend of Columbus, the following instance of the bravery of the Caribes: A canoe with four men, two women, and a boy, unexpectedly fell in with Columbus's fleet. A Spanish bark with 25 men was sent to take them; and the fleet, in the mean time, cut off their communication with the shore. Instead of giving way to despair, the Caribes seized their arms with undaunted resolution, and began the attack, wounding several of the Spaniards, although they had targets as well as other defensive armour; and even after the canoe was overset, it was with no little difficulty and danger that some of them were secured, as they continued to defend themselves, and to use their bows with great dexterity while swimming in the sea. Herrera has recorded the same anecdote. Restless, enterprising, and ardent, it would seem they considered war as the chief end of their creation, and the rest of the human race as their natural prey; for they devoured, without remorse, the bodies of such of their enemies (the men at least) as fell into their hands. Indeed, there is no circumstance in the history of mankind better attested than the universal prevalence of these practices among them. Columbus was not]

[only informed of it by the natives of Hispaniola, but having landed himself at Guadalupe on its first discovery, he beheld in several cottages the head and limbs of the human body recently separated, and evidently kept for occasional repasts. He released at the same time several of the natives of Porto Rico, who, having been brought captives from thence, were reserved as victims for the same horrid purpose. But among themselves they were peaceable, and towards each other faithful, friendly, and affectionate. They considered all strangers indeed as enemies, and of the people of Europe they formed a right estimation. The antipathy which they manifested towards the unoffending natives of the larger islands appears extraordinary, but it is said to have descended to them from their ancestors of Guiana: they considered those islanders as a colony of Arrowauks, a nation of South America, with whom the Caribes of that continent are continually at war. We can assign no cause for such hereditary and irreconcilable hostility. With regard to the people of Europe, it is allowed, that whenever any of them had acquired their confidence, it was given without reserve. Their friendship was as warm as their enmity was implacable. The Caribes of Guiana still fondly cherish the tradition of Raleigh's alliance, and to this day preserve the English colours which he left with them at parting. (Bancroft, p. 259.) They painted their faces and bodies with arnotto so extravagantly, that their natural complexion, which was nearly that of a Spanish olive, was not easily to be distinguished under the surface of crimson. However, as this mode of painting themselves was practised by both sexes, perhaps it was at first introduced as a defence against the venomous insects so common in tropical climates, or possibly they considered the brilliancy of the colour as highly ornamental. The men disfigured their cheeks with deep incisions and hideous scars, which they stained with black, and they painted white and black circles round their eyes; some of them perforated the cartilage that divides the nostrils, and inserted the bone of some fish, a parrot's feather, or a fragment of tortoise-shell; a frightful custom, practised also by the natives of New Holland; and they strung together the teeth of such of their enemies as they had slain in battle, and wore them on their legs and arms as trophies of successful cruelty. To draw the bow with unerring skill, to wield the club with dexterity and strength, to swim with agility and boldness, to catch fish, and to build a cottage, were acquirements of indispensable necessity, and the education of their children was well suited to the attainment of them. One method of making their boys skilful, even in infancy, in the exercise of the bow, was to suspend their food on the branch of a tree, compelling the hardy urchins to pierce it with their arrows before they could obtain permission to eat. Their arrows were commonly poisoned, except when they made their military excursions by night: on those occasions they converted them into instruments of still greater mischief; for, by arming the points with pledgets of cotton dipt into oil, and set on flame, they fired whole villages of their enemies at a distance. The poison which they used was a concoction of noxious gums and vegetable juices, and had the property of being perfectly innocent when received into the stomach; but if communicated immediately to the blood through the slightest wound, it was generally mortal. As soon as a male child was brought into the world, he was sprinkled with some drops of his father's blood. The ceremonies used on this occasion were sufficiently painful to the father, but he submitted without emotion or complaint, fondly believing that the same degree of courage which he had himself displayed was by these means transmitted to his son. As the boy grew, he was soon made familiar with scenes of barbarity; he partook of the horrid repasts of his nation, and he was frequently anointed with the fat of a slaughtered Arrowauk: but he was not allowed to participate in the toils of the warrior, and to share the glories of conquest, until his fortitude had been brought to the test. The dawn of manhood ushered in the hour of severe trial. He was now to exchange the name he had received in his infancy for one more sounding and significant; a ceremony of high importance in the life of a Caribe, but always accompanied by a scene of ferocious festivity and unnatural cruelty. In times of peace, the Caribes admitted of no supremacy but that of nature. Having no laws, they needed no magistrates. To their old men, indeed, they allowed some kind of authority, but it was at best ill-defined, and must at all times have been insufficient to protect the weak against the strong. In war, experience had taught them that subordination was as requisite as courage; they thereiore elected their captains in their general assemblies with great solemnity, but they put their pretensions to the proof with circumstances of outrageous barbarity. When success attended the measures of a candidate for command, the feast and the triumph awaited his return. He exchanged his name a second time; assuming in future that of the most formidable Arrowauk that had fallen by his hand. He was permitted to appropriate to himself as many]

[of the captives as he thought fit, and his countrymen presented to his choice the most beautiful of their daughters in reward of his valour. It was probably this last-mentioned testimony of public esteem and gratitude that gave rise in these islands to the institution of polygamy, which, as hath been already observed, prevailed universally among them, and still prevails among the Caribes of S. America; an institution the more excusable, as their women, from religious motives, carefully avoided the nuptial intercourse after pregnancy. Though frequently bestowed as the prize of successful courage, the wife, thus honourably obtained, was soon considered of as little value as the captive. Deficient in those qualities which alone were estimable among the Caribes, the females were treated rather as slaves than companions: they sustained every species of drudgery; they ground the maize, prepared the cassavi, gathered in the cotton, and wove the hammoc; nor were they allowed even the privilege of eating in presence of their husbands. Under these circumstances, it is not wonderful that they were less prolific than the women of Europe. Father Joseph Gumilla, in his account of the nations bordering on the Orinoco, relates (tom. i. p. 207. Fr. translation), that the Caribes of the continent punish their women caught in adultery like the ancient Israelites, "by stoning them to death before an assembly of the people;" a fact not recorded by any other writer. We know but little concerning their domestic economy, their arts, manufactures, and agriculture; their sense of filial and paternal obligations, their religious rights and funeral ceremonies. Such further information, however, in these and other respects, as authorities the least disputable afford, we have abridged in the following detached observations. Besides the ornaments which we have noticed to have been worn by both sexes, the women, on arriving at the age of puberty, were distinguished also by a sort of buskin or half boot made of cotton, which surrounded the small part of the leg. The same sort of brodequin or buskin is worn by the female Hottentots and other nations of Africa; a distinction, however, to which such of their females as had been taken in the chance of war dared not aspire. In other respects, both male and female appeared as naked as our first parents before the fall. Like them, as they knew no guilt, they knew no shame; nor was clothing thought necessary to personal comfort, where the chill blast of winter is never felt. Their hair was uniformly of a shining black, straight, and coarse; but they dressed it with daily care, and adorned it with great art, the men, in particular, decorating their heads with feathers of various colours. As their hair thus constituted their chief pride, it was an unequivocal proof of the sincerity of their sorrow, when, on the death of a relation or friend, they cut it short like their slaves and captives, to whom the privilege of wearing long hair was rigorously denied. Like most other nations of the new hemisphere, they eradicated, with great nicety, the incipient beard, and all superfluous hairs on their bodies; a circumstance which has given rise to the false notion that all the Aborigines of America were naturally beardless. On the birth of a child, its tender and flexible skull was confined between two small pieces of wood, which, applied before and behind, and firmly bound together on each side, elevated the forehead, and occasioned it and the back part of the skull to resemble two sides of a square; a custom still observed by the miserable remnant of Red Caribes in the island of St. Vincent. It has been said by anatomists, that the coronal suture of new born children in the West Indies is commonly more open than that of infants born in colder climates, and the brain more liable to external injury. Perhaps, therefore, the Indian custom of depressing the os frontis and the occiput, was originally meant to assist the operation of nature in closing the skull. They resided in villages which resembled an European encampment, for their cabins were built of poles fixed circularly in the ground, and drawn to a point at the top; they were then covered with leaves of the palm tree. In the centre of each village was a building of superior magnitude to the rest: it was formed with great labour, and served as a public hall or state house, wherein we are assured that the men (excluding the women) had their meals in common. These halls were also the theatres where their youth were animated to emulation, and trained to martial enterprise by the renown of their warriors and the harangues of their orators. Their arts and manufactures, though few, displayed a degreeof ingenuity which one would have scarcely expected to find amongst a people so little removed from a state of mere animal nature as to reject all dress as superfluous. Columbus observed an abundance of substantial cotton cloth in all the islands which he visited; and the natives possessed the art of staining it with various colours, though the Caribes delighted chiefly in red. Of this cloth they made hammocs, or hanging beds, such as are now used at sea; for Europe has not only copied the pattern, but preserved also the original name. All the early Spanish and French writers expressly assert, that the original Indian name for their swing-]

[ing beds was *amack* or *hamack*, but Dr. Johnson derives the English word hammoc from the Saxon. They possessed likewise the art of making vessels of clay for domestic uses, which they baked in kilns like the potters of Europe. The ruins of many of these kilns were visible not long since in Barbadoes, where specimens of the manufacture are still frequently dug up; and Mr. Hughes, the historian of that island, observes, that they far surpassed the earthen ware made by the Negroes, in thinness, smoothness, and beauty. (Nat. Hist. of Barbadoes, p. 8.) Ligon, who visited this island in 1647, declares, that some of these vessels which he saw even surpassed any earthen ware made in England, "both," to use his own words, "in finesse of mettle and curiosity of turninge." Besides those, they invented various other utensils for economical purposes, which are enumerated by Labat. The baskets which they composed of the fibres of the palmeto-leaves were singularly elegant; and we are told that their bows and arrows, and other weapons, displayed a neatness and polish which the most skilful European artist would have found it difficult to have excelled, even with European tools. We are told, on good authority, that among the Caribes of the continent there was no division of land; the harvests were deposited in public granaries, whence each family received its proportion of the public stock. Rochford indeed observes, that all their interests were in common. Their food, both vegetable and animal, excepting in the circumstance of their eating human flesh, seems to have been the same, in most respects, as that of the natives of the larger islands. But although their appetites were voracious, they rejected many of the best bounties of nature. Of some animals they held the flesh in abhorrence: these were the pecary or Mexican hog, the manati or sea cow, and the turtle. Labat observes, that they scrupled likewise to eat the eel, which the rivers in several of the islands supply in great plenty. The striking conformity of these, and some other of their prejudices and customs, to the practices of the Jews, has not escaped the notice of historians. On the birth of his first son, the father retired to his bed, and fasted with a strictness that often endangered life. Lafitau, observing that the same custom was practised by the Tybarenians of Asia, and the Iberians or ancient inhabitants of Spain, and is still in use among the people of Japan, not only urges this circumstance as a proof, among others, that the new world was peopled from the old, but pretends to discover in it also some traces of the doctrine of original sin: he supposes that the severe penance thus voluntarily submitted to by the father was at first instituted in the pious view of protecting his issue from the contagion of hereditary guilt, averting the wrath of offended Omnipotence at the crime of our first parents, and expiating their guilt by his sufferings. The ancient Thracians, as we are informed by Herodotus, when a male child was brought into the world, lamented over him in sad vaticination of his destiny, and they rejoiced when he was released by death from those miseries which they considered as his inevitable portion in life; but whatever might have been the motives that first induced the Caribes to do penance on such occasions, it would seem that grief and dejection had no great share in them; for the ceremony of fasting was immediately succeeded by rejoicing and triumph, by drunkenness and debauchery. Their lamentations for the dead seem to have arisen from the more laudable dictates of genuine nature; for, unlike the Thracians on these solemnities, they not only despoiled their hair, as we have before related, but when the master of the family died, the surviving relations, after burying the corpse in the centre of his own dwelling, with many demonstrations of unaffected grief, quitted the house altogether, and erected another in a distant situation. The dead body they placed in the grave in a sitting posture, with the knees to the chin. It is asserted, and we believe with truth, that the expectation of a future state has prevailed amongst all mankind in all ages and countries of the world. It is certain that the idea of a future state prevailed among the Caribes; they not only believed that death was not the final extinction of their being, but pleased themselves also with the fond conceit, that their departed relations were secret spectators of their conduct; that they still sympathized in their sufferings, and participated in their welfare. To these notions they added others of a dreadful tendency; for, considering the soul as susceptible of the same impressions, and possessing the same passions as when allied to the body, it was thought a religious duty to their deceased heroes, to sacrifice at their funerals some of the captives which had been taken in battle. It was their custom to erect in every cottage a rustic altar, composed of banana leaves and rushes, whereon they occasionally placed the earliest of their fruits and the choicest of their viands, as humble peace-offerings, through the mediation of their inferior deities, to incensed Omnipotence: for it is admitted, that their devotions consisted less in the effusions of thankfulness, than in deprecations of wrath. They not only believed in the existence of demons and evil spirits, but offered to them also, by the hands of their]

[*boyez* or pretended magicians, sacrifices and worship; wounding themselves on such solemnities with an instrument made of the teeth of the agouti, which inflicted horrible gashes; conceiving, perhaps, that the malignant powers delighted in groans and misery, and were to be appeased only by human blood.]

CARIBE, a settlement of the same province and government; situate on the windward coast of the cape of Tres Puntas. In its district are 26 plantations, 15 of *cacao*, and the rest of vines and maize, which yield but indifferently, from a want of water; although they find means of supplying this in some degree by the rain. The community consists of 1070 souls; and is five leagues distant from the settlement of Carupano.

[CARIBEANA, now called PARIA or NEW ANDALUCIA, which see.]

CARIBES, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians, who are cannibals, inhabiting the province which by them is called Caribana. They are divided under the titles of the Marítimos and Mediterráneos: the former live in plains and upon the coast of the Atlantic, are contiguous to the Dutch and French colonies, and follow the laws and customs of the former, with whom they carry on a commerce. They are the most cruel of any that infest the settlements of the missions of the river Orinoco, and are the same as those called Galibis. The Mediterráneos, who inhabit the *s.* side of the source of the river Caroni, are of a more pacific nature, and began to be reduced to the faith by the regular order of the abolished society of the Jesuits in 1738. The name of Caribes is given not only to these and other Indians of the Antilles, but to all such as are cannibals. See CARIBE.

[CARIBOU, an island towards the *e.* end of lake Superior in N. America, *n. w.* of Cross cape, and *s. w.* of Montreal bay.]

CARICARI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

CARICARI, also called LAGUACINA, a point of land on the coast of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha.

CARICHANA, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of the missions of the Rio Meta, which was under the care of the society of Jesuits, of the province of Santa Fé. It is situate on the shore of the Orinoco, by the torrent of its name; and is at present under the care of the religious order of Capuchins.

CARICHANA, Torrent of, a strait of the river Orinoco, formed by different islands, some covered by, and some standing out of, the water, so that the navigation is very difficult and dangerous. It is near the mouth of the river Meta.

CARIJANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Camata.

CARILLON, a fort belonging to the French, in New France.

[CARIMBATAY, a parish of the province and government of Paraguay; situate a little to the *n. w.* of the town of Curuguaty. Lat. 24° 33′ 35″. Long. 55° 57′ *w.*]

CARIMBATAY, a river of the above province and government, which runs *w.* and enters the Xexuy near the town of Curuguato.

CARIMU, a small river of the province and colony of the Dutch, in Surinam; one of those which enter the Cuium on the *s.* side.

CARINIS, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil. It rises in the country of the Aritus Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Guiriri.

CARIOCOS, a lake of the country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese territories, on the shore of the river. It is formed by the Topinambaranas, which, according to Mr. Bellin, makes this sheet of water before it enters the former river.

CARIPE, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate in the middle of a *serranía;* one of the missions in that province belonging to the Aragonese Capuchin fathers.

CARIPORES, a settlement of S. America, to the *n.* of Brazil and of the river of Las Amazonas: although of barbarian Indians, it deserves particular mention, on account of its virtuous and pacific customs, so different from the brutality and sloth of the surrounding nations. These Indians are handsome, lively, bold, valorous, liberal, honest, and affable, and in short the most polished nation of Indians in all America; they esteem honour, justice, and truth; are enemies to deceit, eat bread made of *cazave*, which they have a method of preserving good for three or four years. They do not scruple to eat the flesh of some ugly snakes found in their woods, but are not cannibals; neither do they revenge upon their prisoners taken in war the cruelties they experience from their enemies.

CARIUITOS, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

[CARIY, a parish of the province and govern-

ment of Paraguay; situate on a small river about 15 leagues *e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 25° 30′ 27″. Long. 56° 52′ *w.*]

CARLISLE, a settlement of the island of Jamaica; situate on the *s.*

[Carlisle, the chief town of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the post-road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; is 125 miles *w.* by *n.* from the former, and 178 *e.* from the latter, and 18 *s. w.* from Harrisburgh. Its situation is pleasant and healthy, on a plain near the *s.* bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehannah. The town contains about 400 houses, chiefly of stone and brick, and about 1500 inhabitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the public buildings are a college, court-house, and gaol, and four edifices for public worship. Of these the Presbyterians, Germans, Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics, have each one. Dickinson college, named after the celebrated John Dickinson, esq. author of several valuable tracts, has a principal, three professors, a philosophical apparatus, and a library containing near 3000 volumes. Its revenue arises from 4000*l.* in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land. In 1787 there were 80 students, and its reputation is daily increasing. About 50 years ago this spot was inhabited by Indians and wild beasts.]

[Carlisle, a bay on the *w.* side of the island of Barbadoes in the West Indies; situated between James and Charles forts, on which stands Bridge-town, the capital of the island.]

CARLOS, San, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the shore of a small river which enters the head of that of Curituba.

Carlos, San, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of a small river near the river Parguá, about five leagues *s. w.* of Candelaria. Lat. 27° 44′ 36″ *s.* Long. 55° 57′ 12″ *w.*

Carlos, San, another, of the missions of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Salta; situate on the shore of the river of Guachipas.

Carlos, San, a city of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Aguirre, to the *n.* of the city of Nirua. [It owes its existence to the first missionaries of Venezuela, and its increase and beauty to the activity of its inhabitants. The greatest part of its population is composed of Spaniards from the Canary islands; and as these leave their native country but to meliorate their condition, they arrive with a willingness to work, and a courage to undertake any thing that they think the most proper to answer their views. Their example even inspires a sort of emulation among the Creoles, productive of public prosperity. Cattle forms the great mass of the wealth of the inhabitants. Oxen, horses, and mules, are very numerous. Agriculture, although not much followed, is yet not neglected. Indigo and coffee are almost the only things they grow. The quality of the soil gives the fruits an exquisite flavour, but particularly the oranges, which are famed throughout the province. The city is large, handsome, and well divided: they compute the inhabitants at 9500. The parish church, by its construction and neatness, answers to the industry and piety of the people. The heat at San Carlos is extreme; it would be excessive if the *n.* wind did not moderate the effects of the sun. It lies in 9° 20′ lat. 60 leagues *s. w.* of Caracas, 24 *s. s. e.* of St. Valencia, and 20 from St. Philip's.

[Carlos, San, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a small river about two leagues *n.* of Maldonado. Lat. 34° 44′ 45″ *s.* Long. 55° 44′ *w.*]

[Carlos, San, Real, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river of the same name, about five leagues *n.* of Colonia del Sacramento. Lat. 34° 25′ 8″ *s.* Long. 57° 50′ *w.*]

[Carlos, San, de Monterey, the capital of New California, founded in 1770, at the foot of the *cordillera* of Santa Lucia, which is covered with oaks, pines, *(foliis ternis)*, and rose bushes. The village is two leagues distant from the presidio of the same name. It appears that the bay of Monterey had already been discovered by Cabrillo on the 15th November 1542, and that he gave it the name of Bahia de los Pinos, on account of the beautiful pines with which the neighbouring mountains are covered. It received its present name about 60 years afterwards from Viscaino, in honour of the viceroy of Mexico, Gaspar de Zunega, Count de Monterey, an active man, to whom we are indebted for considerable maritime expeditions, and who engaged Juan de Onate in the conquest of New Mexico. The coasts in the vicinity of San Carlos produce the famous *aurum merum (ormier)* of Monterey, in request by the inhabitants of Nootka, and which is employed in the trade of otter-skins. The population of San Carlos is 700.]

Carlos, San, a fort of the province and government of Guayana, situate on the shore of the

Rio Negro, on a great island formed by this river and that of Pasimoni.

Carlos, San, a bay of the *w.* coast of Florida, 45 leagues from the soundings of Tortuguilla. Lat. 27° 10′. Long. 284° 30′.

Carlos, San, a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, in the interior of the same, and very close upon the coast.

Carlos, San, a river of the island of Guadalupe, which runs nearly due *n. e.* and enters the sea in the bay of the Great Cul de Sac.

Carlos, San, a settlement (with the surname of Real) of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the shore of the river La Plata, near the colony of Sacramento, which belonged to the Portuguese. In its vicinty, on the *n. n. e.* part, there is a lake of very good sweet water.

Carlos, San, an island of the straits of Magellan, between the mountain of the Pan de Azúcar and cape Galand of the *n.* coast.

Carlos, San, a valley in the province and government of Tucumán, which is very fertile in vines, wheat, maize, carob-trees, tar, and in birds and animals of the chase. Its natives are those who most of all infested the Spaniards when they conquered this province.

Carlos, San, a settlement and fort of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles.

Carlos, San, another, of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast, on the point of land called the Pan de Mantanzas.

Carlos, San, another, of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate in the island Paxara, on the shore of the Gran Laguna, or Great lake.

Carlos, San, another, of the province and country of Las Amazonas; a *reduccion* of the missions which were held there by the regulars of the society of Jesuits. It lies between the rivers Araucaso and Shiquita, in the territory of the Cahumaris Indians.

Carlos, San, another, of the province and government of Guatemala; situate on the shore of the river of S. Juan, or Del Desaguadero.

Carlos, San, some *sierras* or mountains, called De Don Carlos, in the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. They run parallel to the *sierra* of Los Difuntos, in the extremity of the coast formed by the mouth of the river La Plata.

CARLOSAMA, a large settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, on the *s.* shore of the river of its name. Its territory is most fertile, but the climate is very cold, and the streets almost always impassable. It is to the *w. n. w.* of the settlement of Ipiales, and *e. n. e.* of that of Cumbal.

CARLTON, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district and parish of St. Thomas.

CARLUTAS, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Genibabú and the Rio Grande.

CARMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Porco.

[CARMEL, a township in Dutchess county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 237 of its inhabitants were electors.]

[CARMELO, a river on the coast of New Albion, *s. e.* of Francisco bay. A little *n.* from it is Sir Francis Drake's harbour, where that navigator lay five weeks.]

Carmelo, Sierras del, a *cordillera* of very lofty mountains of the province of California; they run to the sea-shore from the *sierra* of the Enfado, as far as the cape of San Lucas.

CARMEN, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, in the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the *sierra* of Rinocote, runs from *w.* to *e.* and gathering the waters of many others, enters in a large body into the Mazarroni.

Carmen, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate in the district of the mountains of Marca, between those of San Jacinto and San Francisco de Asis. It is one of those new settlements that were founded by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta in 1776.

Carmen, another settlement, with the addition of Frayeles de el, which is the village of the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos in Brazil; situate between the rivers Rans and Tucumbira.

Carmen, another, in the same kingdom; situate near a stream and on the shore of the river Tocantines, on the *e.* side, and not far from the Arrayal of San Feliz.

Carmen, a large island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, near the coast, between the islands of San Ildefonso and Agua Verde.

Carmen, a town of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate on the shore and at the head of a river which gives it this name.

CARMOT, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca la Grande in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Chicama.

CARNELAND, Islas de, islands near the coast of the province and government of Honduras,

close to those of Perlas and Mosquitos; they are three in number, small and desert.

CARNERO, Punta del, a point on the coast of the S. sea, and of the province and government of Guayaquil; one of the two which form the great bay of Tumbez. It is close to the point of Santa Elena.

Carnero, Punta del, another, on the coast of the kingdom of Chile; it is very low, extending itself with a gentle slope towards the sea. The *e.* winds are prevalent here, rendering it dangerous to be passed.

Carnero, Punta del, another point of land on the coast of the same kingdom.

Carnero, Punta del, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, between the mouth of the river Lebo and the point of Rumena.

[CARNESVILLE, the chief town of Franklin county, Georgia, 100 miles *n. w.* of Augusta. It contains a court-house, and about 20 dwelling-houses.]

CAROLINA, a province of N. America, and part of that extensive country anciently called Florida, bounded *n.* by Virginia, *s.* by the true Florida, *w.* by Louisiana, and *e.* by the Atlantic. It is divided into N. and S. Carolina. Its extent is 135 leagues in length, nearly from *s. w.* to *n. e.* and 75 in width from *e.* to *w.* from 30° to 36° 30′ of lat. It was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512, though it was not settled by the Spaniards then, but abandoned until the reign of Charles IX. king of France, when the French established themselves in it, under the command of admiral Chatilon, protector of the Protestants. He founded a colony and a fort called Charles fort, and gave the name of Carolina to the country, in honour to his monarch. This establishment, however, lasted but a short time, for it was destroyed by the Spaniards, who put to the sword the new colonists, and went away under the impression that they had now left the country in a perfectly abandoned state. But the English, at this time, were maintaining a footing here, under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh, though they were not under any formal establishment until the reign of Charles II. in 1663, when the country was granted as a property to the following nobility, viz. the Count of Clarendon, Duke of Albemarle, Count of Craven, John Berkley, John Ashley, afterwards Count of Shaftsbury, George Carteret, John Colleton, and William Berkley; by these it was divided into as many counties, and by them names were given to the rivers, settlements, &c. Their privilege of proprietorship and jurisdiction extended from lat. 31° to 36° *n.* and they had an absolute authority to form establishments and governments, according to the laws and statutes laid down by that famous and renowned philosopher John Locke; accordingly the government partook largely of the despotic, and the rulers had the power of acknowledging or renouncing laws, of conferring titles, employments, promotions, and dignities, according to their own caprice. They divided the population into three classes: The first was composed of those entitled the Barons, and to these were given 120,000 acres of land; the second were two lordships, with the title of Counts, to whom were given 240,000 acres; and the third, who were called Landgraves, a title corresponding to Dukes, had a portion of 480,000 acres. This last body formed the high council-chamber, and the lower was composed of the representatives of the counties and cities, both of these together forming the parliament, this being the real title, and not assembly, as in the other colonies. The first establishment was the city of Charlestown, between two navigable rivers called Ashley and Cowper; the same offered an asylum to the Europeans, who on account of religious disturbances fled from Europe, and who having suffered great distresses there, had afterwards to encounter a very unfriendly reception from the Indians. Such was the state of affairs until 1728, when this city was taken under the protection of the English crown; a corresponding recompence having been paid to the lords, the proprietors, who yielding it up, thus made a virtue of necessity; the Count Grenville, however, persisted in keeping his eighth share. From that time it was divided into two parts, called North and South. The climate differs but little from that of Virginia, although the heat in the summer is rather more powerful here; the winter, however, is shorter and milder; the temperature is serene and the air healthy; tempests and thunder storms are frequent, and this is the only part of this continent wherein have been experienced hurricanes; although they are but rare here, and never so violent as in the islands. The half of March, the whole of April, May, and the greater part of June, the season is mild and agreable; in July, August, and nearly all September, the heat is intense; but the winter is so mild, especially when the *n. w.* wind prevails, that the water is seldom frozen. It is extremely fertile, and abounds in wheat, barley, rice, and all kinds of pulse, flowers, and fruits of an exquisite flavour; and the soil, which is uncultivated, is covered with all kinds of trees. The principal

emolument which used to be derived to the English from the skins of the castor, is at present greatly abridged from the circumstance of the Indians invariably destroying this animal; but the loss is in a great measure made up from the great gain acquired in the sale of turpentine, fish, and pitch. Here they cultivate quantities of indigo of three sorts, much maize, and in the low lands excellent rice. All this province is a plain 80 miles in length, carrying on a great commerce in the above productions, and formerly that of rice was very considerable; it being computed to have yielded that article to the value of 150,000*l.* sterling per annum. In its woods are many exquisite kinds of timber, and the country abounds with rabbits, hares, *dantas*, deer, pheasants, partridges, cranes, pigeons, and other birds, and with numbers of ravenous and fierce wolves, against the attacks of which it is difficult to preserve the cattle. The European animals have also multiplied here astonishingly, so that it is not unusual for persons, who at first had not more than three or four cows, now to possess as many thousands. These two provinces forming Carolina have 10 navigable rivers, with an infinite number of smaller note, all abounding in fish; but they have few good ports, and the best of these is Cape Fear. N. Carolina is not so rich as is S. Carolina, and Denton was formerly the capital of the former, but it is at present reduced to a miserable village; the capital of both is Charlestown, which since the last war is independent of the English, together with all the country, which now forms one of the 13 provinces composing the United States of America. [See North Carolina and South Carolina.]

[CAROLINE County, in Virginia, is on the *s.* side of Rappahannock river, which separates it from King George's county. It is about 40 miles square, and contains 17,489 inhabitants, including 10,292 slaves.]

[Caroline County, on the *e.* shore in Maryland, borders on Delaware state to the *e.* and contains 9506 inhabitants, including 2057 slaves. Its chief town Danton.]

CARONI, a settlement of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná; one of those of the missions held in that province by the Catalanian Capuchin fathers.

Caroni, another, in the government of Maracaibo, and jurisdiction of Varinas. It is very poor and of a hot temperature, but abounding in fruits of maize, *yucas*, plaintains, and sugar-canes.

Caroni, another, in the government of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on a lofty spot, and one of the most pleasant and delightful of any in the whole province. It abounds in gold mines, and is fertile in all the fruits peculiar to the climate, but it is much reduced.

Caroni, a large and abundant river of the province of Guayana. It rises in the mountains inhabited by the Mediterranean Caribes Indians, runs many leagues, laving the territory of the Capuchin missionaries of Guayana. Its shores are very delightful, from the variety of trees and birds found upon them. It enters the Orinoco on the *s.* side, eight leagues from the garrison of Guayana, and 72 leagues before this river enters the sea, being divided into two arms, which form a small island. It is very abundant and wide, but it is not navigable, on account of the rapidity of its current, and from its being filled with little islands and shoals, as likewise on account of a great waterfall or cataract, which causes a prodigious noise, and is close to the mission and settlement of Aguacagua. Its waters are very clear, although at first sight they appear dark and muddy, which effect is produced from the bed of the river being of a sand of this colour. Its source, though not accurately known, is affirmed by the Caribes Indians to be in the snowy *sierra* to the *n.* of the lake of Parime, that also being the source by which this lake is supplied. At its entrance into the Orinoco, it gushes with such impetuosity as to repel the waters of this river the distance of a gun's shot, [or, as Depons observes, half a league. Its course is directly from *s.* to *n.* and its source is more than 100 leagues from its mouth.]

CAROPI, a river of the island and government of Trinidad. It runs from *e.* to *w.* and enters the sea in the gulf Triste.

CARORA, S. Juan Bautista del Portillo de, a city of the province and government of Venezuela, founded by Captain John Salamanca in 1572, and not in 1566, as is asserted by Father Coleti, in the Siege of Baraquiga. It is situate in the savanas or *llanuras;* is of a hot temperature, but very healthy, although deficient in water, since the river Morere, which passes in its vicinity, affords but a trifling stream in the summer, and is at times entirely dry. In its district are bred all kinds of cattle, but particularly the goat, as the quantities of thorns and thistles found in this country render it peculiarly adapted for the nourishment of this animal. It abounds in very fine grains, also in aromatic balsams and gums, noted for the cure of wounds. At present it is reduced to a miserable population, unworthy of the name of a city, consisting of *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and some Indians; but it still preserves a very good parish church, a convent of monks of St. Francisco, and

an hermitage dedicated to St. Denis the Areopagite. It lies to the *s.* of the city of Barquisimeto, between that of Tucuyo and the lake of Maracaibo. [Carora is 30 leagues to the *s.* of Coro. Its situation owes nothing to nature but a salubrious air. Its soil, dry and covered with thorny plants, gives no other productions but such as owe almost entirely their existence to the principle of heat. They remark there a sort of cochineal *silvestre* as fine as the *misteca*, which they suffer to perish. The land is covered with prolific animals, such as oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c.; and the activity evinced by the inhabitants to make these advantageous to them, supports the opinion that there are but few cities in the Spanish West Indies where there is so much industry as at Carora. The principal inhabitants live by the produce of their flocks, whilst the rest gain their livelihood by tanning and selling the hides and skins. Although their tanning be bad, the consumer cannot reproach the manufacturer, for it is impossible to conceive how they can sell the article, whatever may be its quality, at the moderate price it fetches. The skins and leather prepared at Carora are used in a great degree by the inhabitants themselves for boots, shoes, saddles, bridles, and strops. The surplus of the consumption of the place is used throughout the province, or is sent to Maracaibo, Cartagena, and Cuba. They also manufacture at Carora, from a sort of *aloë disthica*, very excellent hammocs, which form another article of their trade. These employments occupy and support a population of 6200 souls, who, with a sterile soil, have been able to acquire that ease and competency which it appears to have been the intention of nature to deny them. The city is well built; the streets are wide, running in straight parallel lines. The police and the administration of justice are in the hands of a lieutenant of the governor and a *cabildo*. There is no military authority. Carora lies in lat. 9° 50′ *n.* and is 15 leagues *e.* of the lake of Maracaibo, 12 *n.* of Tocuyo, 18 *n. w.* of Barquisimeto, and 90 *w.* of Caracas.]

CARORA, a great *llanura* of the same province, which extends 16 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and six from *n.* to *s.* It was discovered by George Spira in 1534, abounds greatly in every kind of grain and fruit, but is of a very hot temperature. Its population is not larger than that of the former city, to which it gives its name.

CARORÍ, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the Chirimichale, in the point of Hicacos.

[CAROUGE Point, the northernmost extremity of the island of St. Domingo in the W. Indies; 25 miles *n.* from the town of St. Jago.]

CARPE, Island of the, in lake Superior of New France, between the *n.* coast and Cape Breton.

CARPINTO, PUNTA DE, a point on the coast of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha.

CARQUIN, a port of the coast of Peru and S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay.

[CARR, a small plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine.]

[CARRANTASCA Lagoon, or CARTAGO, is a large gulf on the *s.* side of the bay of Honduras, about 70 miles *n. w.* of cape Gracios a Dios, and nearly as far *s. e.* from Brewer's lagoon.]

CARRASCAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuio in the kingdom of Chile; situate *s.* of the city of Mendoza, and on the shore of the river of this name.

CARRETAS, PUERTO DE LAS, a port in the *sierra* of its name, in Nueva España.

CARRETO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the *caño* or dike near the sea-coast.

CARRETO, a river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, and enters the sea behind the bay of Calidonia.

CARRION DE VELAZCO, a small but beautiful and well peopled city of the kingdom of Peru, in the pleasant *llanura* of Guaura; it is of a mild, pleasant, and healthy climate, of a fertile and delightful soil, and inhabited by a no small number of distinguished and rich families.

CARRIZAL, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the coast and point of Coro, to the *n.* of this city.

CARRIZAL, a *sierra* or chain of mountains of the same province and government, which runs from *e.* to *w.* from the shore of the river Guarico to the shore of the Guaya.

CARRIZAL, another settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate near a river, between the settlements of Bategui and San Marcelo.

CARRIZAL, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua in the kingdom of Chile, to the *s.* of the city of Mendoza, and on the shore of the river of this name.

CARRIZAL, another, of the province and government of the Rio del Hacha, situate on the coast of the country of the Guajiros Indians, be-

hind the cape of La Vela, which is at present destroyed.

CARRIZAL, another, of the missions of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, to the *s.* of the garrison of Paso.

CARRIZAL, another, with the additional title of *Rancho*, in the missions of Nuevo Mexico.

CARRIZAL, another, with the dedicatory title of San Fernando, in the kingdom of Nueva Viscaya.

CARTAGENA, a province and government of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the jurisdiction of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, bounded *n.* by the sea, *s.* by the province of Antioquía, *e.* by the province and government of Santa Marta, from which it is divided by the Rio Grande de la Magdalena, and *w.* by the province of Darien, being separated by the river San Juan; it is 100 leagues long, running nearly from *n. e.* to *s. w.* and 80 wide, *e. w.* It was discovered by Rodrigo Bastidas in 1520, and subdued by the *adelantado* or governor Pedro de Heredia, at the expence of many battles, owing to the valour and warlike disposition of the natives. This country is of a very hot and moist temperature, full of mountains and woods, and towards the *n.* part swampy, sandy, and full of pools of sea-water, from the lowness of the territory; but it is at the same time fertile, and abounds in maize, pulse, and fruits, as also in cattle, of the hides and fat of which this province makes a great traffic. Its mountains produce excellent woods, and the famous dyeing wood, equal to that of Campeche, with an abundance of excellent gums, medicinal balsams, and herbs. Here are many kinds of rare birds, animals, and snakes of different species; amongst the former the most remarkable are the *perico*, of the figure of a cat, and so heavy that it takes a full hour to move itself 20 paces; the *mapurito*, of the size of a small lap-dog, whose arms and means of defending himself from other animals and his pursuers consist simply in discharging some wind with such force and noise as to stupify his enemies, whilst he quietly makes his retreat to some neighbouring thicket. This province produces also indigo, tortoise-shell, and cotton, and some *cacao* of an excellent quality in the Rio de la Magdalena. It was well peopled with Indians in the time of its gentilism, but its inhabitants are now reduced to a very trifling number. It is watered by various rivers, but those of the most consideration are El Grande de la Magdalena, and that of San Juan, or Atracto, both of which are navigable and well stocked with alligators, tortoises, and a multitude of fishes. Its district contains 83 setttlements, of which there are two cities, seven towns, and 96 settlements or villages, inhabited by 59,233 whites, 13,993 Indians, and 7770 Negro and Mulatto slaves, according to the numeration of the *fiscal* of the royal audience of Santa Fé, Don Francisco Moreno y Escandon, in the year 1770. The capital has the same name, and the other settlements are,

Towns.
Tenerife,
Mompox,
Tamalameque,
S. Benito Abad,
Zimiti,
Ayapel,
Cázeres.

Settlements.
Tubara,
Boxon,
Usiacuri,
Jalapa,
Barranquilla,
Soledad,
Malambo,
Pueblo Nuevo,
Sábana Grande,
Santo Tomas,
Palmar de la Candelaria,
Santa Catalina,
Santa Rosa,
Sábana Larga,
San Benito,
Guamare,
San Juan de Sahagun,
Turbaco,
Zimiriguaco,
San Estanislao,
Manati,
Carreto,
Cerro de S. Antonio,
Real de la Cruz,
Baru,
Barranca Nueva,
Yucal,
Pasa Caballos,
Rocha,
Majetas,
San Basilio,
San Cayetano,
San Juan Nepomuzano,
Hamenco,
Jolojolo,
San Jacinto,
Nuestra Señora del Carmen,
San Augustin de Playablanca.
Teton,
Zambrano,
San Francisco de Asís,
Coloso,
Tolú Viejo,
Pichelin,
Tacaloa,
Tacamocho,
Yati,
Pinto,
Santa Ana,
San Fernando,
San Cenón,
Talaibua,
Morchiquejo,
Chilloa,
Guamal,
Peñon,
San Pedro,
Norori,
Guayal,
Retiro,
San Sebastian,
Cascajar,
Sto. Tomas Cantuariense,
Tacasaluma,
Sinsé,
Moron,
San Christoval,
Santiago,
Caimitos,
Sinsilejo,
Sampues,
Chinú,
S. Antonio Abad,
S. Andres,
Pinchorroy,
San Emigdio,
Momil,

San Nicolas de la Paz,	Tiquicio de Adentro,
San Juan de las Palmas,	Tiquicio de Afuera,
Pueblo Nuevo,	Majagua,
Santero,	Nechi,
Loricá,	San Márcos,
San Nicolas de Bari,	San Pelayo,
San Bernardo Abad,	Zerete,
Morales,	Zienega del Oro,
Babilla,	San Cárlos de Colosina.
Tablada,	San Geronimo de Buenavista.

The capital is a large city adorned with beautiful buildings, founded by Pedro de Heredia in 1533, on the shore of a great and very convenient bay more than two leagues in length. It was called Calamari in the time of the Indians, which signifies, in their language, the land of craw-fish, from the abundance of these found in it. It is situate on a sandy island, which forming a narrow strait, gives a communication to the part called Tierra Bomba; on the left it is entered by a wooden bridge, having a suburb called Xiximani, which is another island uniting with the continent by means of a bridge in the same manner as itself. It is well fortified, and is the residence of a governor, with the title of captain-general, dependent on the viceroy of Santa Fé, having been independent till the year 1739. Besides the precinct and bastions, it has a half-moon, which defends the entrance or gate; and at a small distance is the castle of San Felipe de Baraxas, situate on an eminence, and on the side of the bay the castles of San Luis, Santa Cruz, San Joseph, San Felipe, and Pastelillo, which were rebuilt in a modern manner, in 1654, by the Lieutenant-general Don Ignacio de Sala, with the names of San Fernando, San Joseph, El Angel, and El Pastelillo. The cathedral church is magnificent, and included in it is the parish of Sagrario, besides two other parishes called La Trinidad and Santo Toribo. It has the convents of monks of St. Francisco, St. Domingo, St. Augustin, St. Diego, La Merced, and San Juan de Dios, which is an hospital, and situate at the top of a high mountain without the walls of the city, at a quarter of a league's distance from the convent of the barefooted Augustins, called Nuestra Señora de la Popa; to this convent vessels are accustomed to offer up a salutation as soon as they discover it at sea. It has also a college which belonged to the society of Jesuits, a convent of Santa Clara, one of the Observers of San Francisco, and another of barefooted Carmelites. At a small distance without the city is the hospital of San Lázaro for lepers, which malady is epidemical in the country. It has also a tribunal of the inquisition, established in 1610, of which there is only three in all America, and putting this city, in this point of view, on a footing with the metropolitan cities Lima and Mexico. It is the head of a bishopric erected in 1534 by his holiness Clement VII. The bay abounds in fish of various kinds, but it is infested by marine wolves. The climate of this city is very hot: from May to November, which are the winter months, thunder, rain, and tempests are very frequent, but from this inconvenience they derive an advantage of filling with water their cisterns, called *aljibes*, and which afford them the only supply of this most necessary article; accordingly every house is furnished with one of these cisterns: from December to April, which is the summer, the heat is excessive, occasioning continual perspiration, which debilitates the frame, and causes the inhabitants to have a pale and unhealthy appearance, although they nevertheless enjoy good health, it being not unusual to find amongst them persons exceeding 80 years of age. The irregularity of this climate produces several very afflicting disorders, as the black vomit, which is most common amongst strangers and sea-faring people, few of whom have the luck to escape it, but no person ever has it twice. The inhabitants are likewise much troubled with the leprosy, or disease of St. Lazarus; the *culebrilla*, which is an insect which breeds under the skin, and causes a swelling which is accustomed to terminate in gangrene and spasms or convulsions: besides these inconveniences, there are multitudes of troublesome insects which infest the houses, such as beetles, *niguas*, scorpions, centipeds, and *morcielagos*. The largest trees are the caob, the cedar, the *maría*, and balsam; of the first are made canoes, out of the solid trunk, for fishing and commerce; the red cedar is better than the white, and the two last, not to mention their utility from the compactness of their timber, for their delicious smell and beautiful colour, are the trees from whence are procured those admirable distillations called the oil of María and balsam of Tolú. Here are also tamarind trees, medlars, *sapotas*, *papayas*, cassias, and Indian apple trees, producing delicate and pleasant fruits; the fruit, however, of the last mentioned is poisonous, and many who, deceived by the beauty of these apples, have the rashness to taste them, soon repent of their folly, for they immediately swell to a distressing degree: so if perchance any one should sleep under its branches, he will be afflicted in the same way.

The antidote, however, is oil taken in abundance internally, and applied outwardly. Neither wheat nor barley are known here, but the place abounds in maize and rice, of which they make cakes, and which are the common bread of the natives, and more particularly so that called *cazave*, being a sort of cake made of the root *yuca*, *ñame*, or *maniato*. There are also a great number of cotton trees. The arms of this city are a green cross upon a gold ground, with a lion rampant on each side. It was sacked in 1593 by Robert Baal, a pirate; in 1683, by Sir Francis Drake, 23 years from the time of its being fortified, and not from its foundation, as according to Mr. La Matiniere; again in 1695, by Mr. Ducase, assisted by the adventurers or flibustiers, who completely pillaged it: but a great sensation having been caused amongst the inhabitants at the loss of a superb sepulchre made of silver, in which it was usual on a good Friday to deposit the eucharist, they had the good fortune to obtain its restitution through the interest and favour of Louis XIV. The English, under the command of Admiral Vernon and Sir Charles Ogle, besieged this city in 1740, when, although its castles were destroyed, and it was completely besieged, it would not surrender, being gloriously defended by the viceroy Don Sebastian de Eslava, and Don Blas de Lezo, who caused the English to abandon the enterprise with precipitancy and with great loss. [For this conduct on the part of the English, several reasons were assigned besides the strength of the place; namely, the mortality among the troops, want of skill in the commanders, and certain differences between the admiral and the general. The fortifications which they demolished have since been repaired.] It is the only part of all America where there is effective coin of a fourth part of a real in silver. Its inhabitants amount to 9160 souls in communion. It has been the native place of many celebrated persons, such are,

Don Augustin Samiento de Sotomayor, of the order of Santiago, viscount of Portillo.

Don Andres de la Vega, professor at Salamanca, a famous lawyer.

Fray Carlos de Melgarejo, a religious Dominican, an excellent preacher, and a man of unblemished life.

Don Gaspar de Cuba and Arce, head collegiate of San Marcos de Lima, *oidor* of Chile.

Don Gonzalo de Herrera, Marquis of Villalta, governor of Antioquía.

Don Gregorio Castellar y Mantilla, governor of Cumaná, and general of the armada of the guard of the coasts of Cartagena.

Don Joseph de Paredes, captain of infantry, knight of the order of Santiago.

Fray Joseph Pacheco, of the order of St. Augustin, master, visitor, and vicar-general in his province of the Nuevo Reyno.

The Father Joseph de Urbina, of the extinguished company, rector of the college of Santa Fé.

Don Juan Fernandez Rosillo, dean of the church of his country, bishop of Verapez and of Mechoacan.

Fray Juan Pereyra, a religious Dominican.

Don Lope Duke Estradá, knight of the order of Santiago.

It is in long. 75° 24′ and lat. 10° 25′ *n*. [For account of the present revolutions, see VENEZUELA.]

Bishops who have presided in Cartagena.

1. Don *Fray* Tomás del Toro, a monk of the order of St. Domingo, elected the first bishop in 1532; but being at Talavera, his country, at the time, he unfortunately died before he was consecrated.

2. Don *Fray* Gerónimo de Loaisa, a Dominican monk, renowned for his virtue and talent, and for his experience in Indian affairs; he was elected in the room of the former, was consecrated at Valladolid, and there he erected the church into a cathedral in 1538, the same year in which he entered Cartagena; from hence he was promoted to the archbishopric of Lima in 1542.

3. Don *Fray* Francisco de Santa María y Benavides, of the order of St. Gerome, of the illustrious family of the Marquises of Fromesta; serving at that time the Emperor in Flanders, he took to a religious life, and was elected bishop of Cartagena in 1543. The city, in his time, was plundered by two pirates, headed by the Spanish pilot Alonso Vexines, who committed this act out of revenge for a flogging he had received; they also ill-treated the venerable prelate, who had the additional grievance, in the year 1551, of witnessing the city in flames. In 1554 he was promoted to the church of Modoñedo in Galicia, and was succeeded in Cartagena by,

4. Don *Fray* Gregorio de Beteta, a Dominican monk, brought up in the convent of Salamanca, and one of the twenty who went to the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, from whence he passed over to Mexico to convert the Indians, and afterwards with the same object to the provinces of Santa Marta, Urabá, and Cartagena; and being teacher and curate in one of his settlements, he received the order of presentation to this bishopric in 1555; although he endeavoured to decline the dignity,

he was at length persuaded to accept it by the acclamations and remonstrances of all parties, and especially of the vicar-general of his order: he began to preside without being consecrated; but being yet full of scruples, he renounced the office, and without permission returned to Spain: he then went to Rome, but being desired by his holiness to return to his diocese, he was said to have been so much affected as not to have been able to prevail upon himself to enter the city: he returned, therefore, immediately to the coast, and embarked for Florida, with a view of converting some of the infidels; and with this object he again set off for Spain, in order to obtain his renunciation; when being at length tired with his wanderings, and worn out with age, he died in his convent of Toledo in 1562.

5. Don Juan de Simancas, native of Cordova, collegian of San Clemente de Bolonia; he entered in 1560, went to be consecrated at Santa Fé, and upon his return, had the mortification to find that the suburbs of Xiximani had been sacked by some French pirates; which disaster was again repeated in the following year, 1561. This bishop, after having governed his church for the space of 10 years, and suffering much from the influence of a hot climate, left the see without a licence, and returned to his country, where he died in 1570.

6. Don *Fr.* Luis Zapata de Cárdenas, of the order of St. Francis, native of Llerena in Estremadura, third commissary-general of the Indies; elected bishop in 1570, promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé before he left Spain, and in his place was chosen,

7. Don *Fr.* Juan de Vivero, a monk of the order of St. Augustin, native of Valladolid; he passed over into America, was prior of the convent of Lima, founder of the convent of Cuzco, elected bishop, which he renounced; nor would he accept the archbishopric of Chacas, to which he was promoted; he died in Toledo.

8. Don *Fr.* Dionisio de los Santos, of the order of Santiago, prior of the convent of Granada, and provincial of the province of Andalucía; elected in 1573: he died in 1578.

9. Don *Fr.* Juan de Montalvo, of the same order of St. Domingo, native of Arévalo; elected bishop, he entered Cartagena in 1579, passed over to Santa Fé to the synod celebrated there by the archbishop; and in 1583 had the mortification of seeing his city sacked, plundered, and destroyed by Sir Francis Drake; which calamity had such a great effect upon him, and well knowing now that he had no means of relieving the necessities of the poor, who were dependent upon him, he fell sick and died the same year.

10. Don *Fr.* Diego Osorio, of the same order of St. Domingo; he went over as a monk to Cartagena, from thence to Lima and Nueva España, received the presentation to this bishopric in 1587, which he would not accept, and died in 1579, in Mexico.

11. Don *Fr.* Antonio de Hervias, also a Dominican monk, collegian of San Gregorio de Valladolid, his native place, where he had studied arts; he passed over to Peru, and was the first morning-lecturer in the university of Lima, manager of the studies, qualificator of the inquisition, vicar-general of the province of Quito, and afterwards presented to the bishopric of Arequipa, then to that of Verapaz, and lastly to that of Cartagena, where he died in 1590.

12. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Arévalo, monk of the order of St. Gerome; he was consecrated in Spain, and renounced the bishopric before he came to take possession of it.

13. Don *Fr.* Juan de Ladrada, a Dominican monk, native of Granada; he was curate and religious instructor in the Indies, in the settlements of Suesca and Bogota, vicar-general of his religion in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, lecturer on the sacred scriptures and on theology in Santa Fé, was consecrated bishop of Cartagena in 1596: he rebuilt the cathedral, established a choir of boys and chaplains, and made a present of a canopy to be carried by the priests over the blessed sacrament when in procession; he assisted at the foundation of the college of the regulars of the society of Jesuits, and of that of the fathers called the barefooted Augustins, on the mountain of La Popa; he had the satisfaction of having for his *provisor* the celebrated Don Bernardino de Almansa, a wise and virtuous man, who was afterwards archbishop of Santa Fé; he frequently visited his bishopric, and after having governed 17 years, died in 1613.

14. Don *Fr.* Pedro de Vega, a monk of the same order of St. Domingo, native of Bubierca in the kingdom of Aragon, professor of theology and of the sacred writings in the universities of Lérida and Zaragoza; he entered Cartagena as bishop in 1614, and his short duration disappointed the hopes he had so universally excited, for he died in 1616.

15. Don Diego Ramirez de Zepeda, *friar* of the order of Santiago, native of Lima, a renowned preacher, and consummate theologist; being at Madrid, he was elected, and died before he could reach the bishopric.

16. Don *Fr.* Diego de Tores Atamairano, a monk of the order of St. Francis, native of Truxillo in Estremadura, commissary-general of the provinces of Peru; he received his consecration at Lima, entered Cartagena in 1620, and died in the following year, 1621.

17. Don *Fr.* Francisco de Sotomayor, of the order of St. Francis, native of San Tomé, in the bishopric of Tuy, guardian of the convents in Montforte and Salamanca, *difinidor* general in the chapter which was celebrated at Rome; elected to the bishopric of Cartagena in 1622, and promoted to that of Quito before he left Madrid, in 1623.

18. Don *Fr.* Luis Ronquillo de Córdova, of the order of the Santissima Trinidad, native of Granada, where he read arts and theology, was minister in the convent of Malaga, and twice in that of Seville, provincial and vicar-general of Andalucía; he was elected bishop in 1630: he governed eight years, and returned to Spain without a licence; he received notice of his promotion to the bishopric of Truxillo in Peru, which honour he declined, and retired to his convent in Granada, where he died in 1642.

19. Don *Fr.* Christoval Perez de Lazarraga, of the order of San Bernardo, native of Madrid, qualificator of the inquisition; he took to an ecclesiastical life when quite a child, was collegian of the college of Meirá, afterwards of those of Salamanca and Alcála, professor of philosophy, moral and theological, abbot of the college of Nuestra Señora de Salamanca, a most learned theologist; elected and consecrated bishop of Chiapa, and before he left the court promoted to the bishopric of Cartagena, of which he took possession in 1640: he thrice visited his bishopric, and after a grievous illness of 90 days duration, died in 1648.

20. Don Francisco Rodriguez de Zepeda Valcarcel, native of Zamora; he studied grammar in the town of Garcia, jurisprudence in Salamanca, was professor of laws in Valladolid, abbot of Cifuentes, and canonical doctor of the church of Sigüenza; elected bishop of Cartagena, of which he took possession in 1650; and having governed only 11 months, he died in the following.

21. Don Diego del Castillo y Arteaga, native of Tudela; he studied in the university of Alcalá, was collegian of Málaga, professor of arts, having substituted this title for that of theology, canonical master of the church of Avila; presented to the bishopric of Cartagena in 1652, which he declined.

22. Don Garcia Martinez Cabezas, native of the town of Don Benito in Estremadura; he was public professor of the institutes, primate of canons in the university of Maese Rodrigo de Sevilla, when he was adopted as *provisor* by the archbishop of Lima, Don Gonzalo de Ocampo, as he passed through that city; he was *doctoral* canon of the church of Charcas, afterwards school-master, treasurer, and archdeacon, from whence he went to Lima as inquisitor, and was elected bishop of Cartagena, but died before he took possession of his office, in 1653.

23. Don Antonio Sanz Lozano, native of Cavanillas, chief collegian in Alcalá, public professor of theology, a man of learning and of acute genius; being rector of his college, he was presented by the king to the bishopric of Cartagena, of which he took possession in 1661, governed with great skill for 20 years, and was promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1681.

24. Don Antonio de Benavides and Piedrola, native of the city of Andújar, canon of Badajoz; elected bishop of Cartagena in 1681: his government being very troublesome, and disturbed by a cessation of religious rites, occasioned by the circumstance of the nuns of Santa Clara, who were under the care of the religious order of St. Francis, having been put under the ordinary jurisdiction, he was called to the court, and arrived there in 1691; and not being willing to accept of any other bishopric in Spain, he died in Cadiz.

25. Don *Fr.* Antonio María Casiani, monk of Basilio, of the university of Alcalá; elected in 1713.

26. Don Francisco Gomez Calleja, *doctoral* canon of the church of Zamora; elected in 1718.

27. Don Manuel Antonio de Silva, dean of Lima, named through promotion of the former, who not having accepted of the same, there became a dispute as to which was rightly entitled to the bishopric of Cartagena, when it was declared by the court in favour of the former, who governed from 1725 till 1736.

28. Don Gregorio de Molleda y Clerque, native of Lima, consecrated at Rome with the title of bishop of Isauria, domestic prelate to his holiness, and made bishop of Cartagena in 1736, afterwards promoted to the see of Truxillo in 1740.

29. Don Diego Martinez Garrido, of the order of Santiago, opponent to the professors in the university of Salamanca; elected in 1740: he died in 1746.

30. Don Bernardo de Arbiza y Ugarte, native of Cuzco, in the university of which he studied and graduated as doctor of both laws; he was chief auditor of the royal audience of Panamá,

when he was promoted to the bishopric of Cartagena in 1746, of which he took possession in the following year, and governed until 1752, when he was promoted to the church of Truxillo.

31. Don Bartolomé Narvaez y Berrio, canon of this holy church of Cartagena, and native of this country; presented to this bishopric in 1752, and governed here until he died in 1754.

32. The Doctor Jacinto Aguado y Chacon, canon *penitenciario* of the holy church of Cadiz; elected in 1754, and promoted to the bishopric of Arequipa before he embarked for this of Cartagena.

33. Don Diego Antonio Valenzuela Faxardo, native of the city of Santa Fé of Bogota; elected in 1754: he died in 1755.

34. The Doctor Don Manuél de Sosa Betancúr, archdeacon of the holy church of Caracas; elected in 1755: he died in 1765.

35. Don Diego Peredo, native of the town of Leon of Mechoacan; elected in 1765, promoted to the bishopric of Yucatán in 1722.

36. Don Augustin de Alvarado y Castillo; promoted to the bishopric of Santa Fé in 1774.

37. The Doctor Don Blas Sobrino y Minayo; elected in 1774, and promoted to the archbishopric of Quito in 1776.

38. Don *Fr.* Joseph Diaz de la Madrid, a monk of the order of St. Francis, native of the city of Quito; elected in 1777.

Governors of Cartagena.

1. Don Pedro de Heredia, founder of the city; and its *adelantado* or governor, a native of Madrid, and a valorous conqueror, in 1532.

2. The Licentiate Badillo, nominated Juez de Residencia; he exercised the government during the commission in 1536.

3. The Licentiate Santa Cruz, judge of another second residence, who became *adelantado* in 1537.

4. The Licentiate Miguel Diez de Armendariz; he entered in 1545, had for judge of his residence the Licentiate Juan de Montaño, *oidor* of Santa Fé, whom he sent to Spain.

5. Don Pedro de Heredia, who for the second time was provisional governor until the year 1556, when he died, being drowned in the fleet which was wrecked in the Gordas sands.

6. The Doctor Juan de Maldonado, *fiscal* of the audience of Santa Fé in 1556.

7. Jorge de Quintanilla, provisionally nominated by the audience of Santa Fé.

8. The Brigadier Don Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada; nominated by the audience as residentiary to the three former, in the same year, 1556.

9. Antonio de Castro; provisionally nominated.

10. Juan de Bustos Villegas, nominated by the king; he entered in 1557, and was promoted to the presidency of Panama in 1563.

11. Anton Davalos de Luna, a field-officer; he entered in 1563, and governed till 1567, when he died.

12. Don Lope de Orozco, as provisional governor in the same year.

13. Francisco Bahamonde y Lugo; he entered in 1572, and died in 1573.

14. Hernan Suarez de Villalobos, nominated provisonally by the audience of Santa Fé in 1574.

15. Pedro Fernandez del Busto, who entered in the above year, and was promoted to the government of Popayán in 1577.

16. Don Pedro de Lodeña, in 1593.

17. Don Pedro de Acuña, knight of the order of San Juan, field-officer, in 1601; he had the title of president of the Philippines, and died the same year.

18. Don Gerónimo Suazo Casasola, of the habit of Santiago; he died in 1605.

19. Don Francisco Sarmiento de Sotomayor, nominated in the interim, in 1606.

20. Don Diego Fernandez de Valazco, in 1608.

21. Don Diego de Acuña, in 1614.

22. Don Garcia Girón de Loaysa, who governed until 1620.

23. Don Diego de Escobar, knight of the order of Santiago, who died whilst exercising the government.

24. Don Francisco de Berrio, nominated in the in the interim, in 1628.

25. Don Francisco de Murga, knight of the order of Santiago, a field-officer, and celebrated engineer; appointed to fortify the Plaza, being at the time governor of Marmora in Africa: he died in 1634.

26. Don Nicolas de Larraspuru, nominated in the interim, in 1636.

27. Don Gonzalo de Herrera, Marquis of Villalta, nominated in the interim, in 1637, on account of the former not having accepted the office.

28. Don Vincente de los Reyes Villalobos, provisional governor in the same year, 1637, being the governor of Moxos.

29. Don Melchor de Aguilera, a field-officer; he entered in 1638, was suspended and called to account by Don Bernardino de Prado, *oidor* of Santa Fé.

30. Don Ortuno de Aldape; being governor of Muzo, he was nominated in the interim, in 1641.

31. Don Luis Fernandez de Córdova, of the or-

der of Santiago, a commander of the galleons; he was deposed and sent to Spain for having married without a licence; and in his place the audience of Santa Fé nominated as provisional governor,

32. Don Francisco Rexe Corbalan, until arrived the right owner in,

33. Don Clemente Soriano, colonel of militia, in 1646; he died in the following year.

34. Don Pedro Zapata, colonel of militia, of the order of Santiago; nominated as governor *pro tempore* in 1648.

35. Don Fernando de la Riva Agüero, of the order of Santiago, a field-officer, being governor of Puertorico; he entered Cartagena in 1649, and was promoted to the presidency of Panama in 1654.

36. Don Pedro Zapata, twice nominated as proprietor in the aforesaid year; but dying, his place was filled *pro tempore* by,

37. Don Francisco Rexe Corbalan.

38. Don Juan Perez de Guzman, of the habit of Santiago, a field-officer, and governor of Antioquiá; nominated provisionally, and afterwards appointed to the government of Puertorico.

39. Don Diego de Portugal, colonel of militia, knight of the order of Alcantara; nominated in 1659, through the circumstance of Don Fernando Agüero being appointed governor of Cartagena in Cadiz.

40. The Licentiate Don Manuel Martin de Palomeque, nominated by the king; he afterwards became *oidor* of St. Domingo.

41. Don Juan Perez de Guzman, the second time nominated as proprietor; he entered in 1661, and was removed to the presidency of Panama in 1664.

42. Don Benito de Figueroa Barrantes, of the habit of Alcantara, a field-officer; he went as governor of Larache in Africa in 1665, and from thence to be president of Panama.

43. Don Joseph Sanchez Ximenez, who was governor of the island of Santa Catalina, nominated to this government, which he did not exercise, having been found poniarded and killed in his bed.

44. Don Antonio de Vergara Azcarate, knight of the order of Santiago, nominated previously in 1668.

45. Don Pedro de Ulloa Ribadeneyra, of the order of Santiago; nominated in 1669.

46. Don Joseph Dazá, general of the artillery.

47. Don Rafael Caspir y Sanz, colonel of militia, native of Tortosa, nominated in 1678; in whose time happened those weighty disputes with the bishop Don Antonio de Benavides; he was succeeded by,

48. Don Juan de Pando y Estrada, a field-officer; who took possession in 1684.

49. Don Martin de Ceballos y la Cerda, in 1686.

50. Don Diego de los Rios, a field-officer; in his time happened the sacking and taking of Cartagena by the French, in 1695.

51. Don Juan Diaz Pimienta, knight of the order of Caltrava, a field-officer, gentleman of the chamber to the Emperor Leopold, of the house of the Marquises of Villareal, noted for his valour and military conduct in the siege of Buda, where he was wounded; nominated as governor to console the afflicted natives of Cartagena, taking with him a certain number of Spansih troops from the kingdom of Galicia; he entered in 1696, died in 1706.

52. Don Joseph de Zuñiga y la Cerda, of no less credit than the former; he was governor of Florida at the time that he was elected to this, in 1712, and which he exercised until 1718, when he returned to Spain in the unlucky fleet of Antonio Ubilla, which was lost in the channel of Bahama, the frigate in which he sailed being the only vessel saved.

53. Don Alberto de Bertodano, a renowned brigadier in Flanders, where he had lost an arm in action; he was nominated in 1720, and exercised the government until his death, in 1722.

54. Don Luis de Aponte, colonel of the regiment of the crown, afterwards brigadier, an officer of the greatest skill and renown of any in the army; he was nominated in 1723, and exercised the government until his death.

55. Don Juan Joseph de Andia, Marquis of Villahermosa, brigadier-general; nominated through the death of the general: he entered Cartagena in 1712, and governed till 1730, when he was promoted to the presidency of Panama.

56. Don Antonio de Salas, who had been colonel of the regiment of infantry of Saboya; he entered in 1731, and died in 1735.

57. Don Pedro Fidalgo, brigadier and captain of the royal Spanish guards; promoted to this government in 1736: he died in 1739.

58. Don Melchor de Navarrete, who was king's lieutenant; he entered as provisional governor through the death of the proprietor: in his time the town was besieged by the English until the arrival of the right owner,

59. Don Basilio de Gante; who had risen to the rank of brigadier, at that time king's lieutenant of the fortified town of Ceuta, when he was promoted to the government of this, in 1742: he exercised it till 1739, when he returned to Spain.

60. Don Ignacio de Sala, lieutenant-general, na-

tive of Barcelona, a celebrated engineeer; also renowned in the constructing of the land-gate or entrance to Cadiz: he was promoted to this government for the purpose of inspecting and repairing the towers which had been destroyed by Admiral Vernon, which commission, after he had executed, he returned to Spain in 1755, and died director-general of the body of engineers.

61. Don Fernando Morillo Velarde, knight of the order of Alcantara, colonel of infantry, at that time king's lieutenant, when he received the government on account of the proprietor having gone to fortify the town of Portobelo.

62. Don Diego Tabares, knight of the order of Santiago, brigadier-general; promoted to this government from that of Camaná in 1755, and governed till 1761, when arrived his successor,

63. Don Joseph de Sobremonte, Marquis of this name, a brigadier, who was captain of the regiment of Spanish guards when he was nominated: he governed till 1770, when he died.

64. Don Gregorio de Sierra, also captain of grenadiers of the express regiment of Spanish guards; he entered Cartagena in 1771, and died in 1774.

65. Don Juan Pimienta, colonel of the regiment of the infantry of Zamora, in rank a brigadier, and knight of the distinguished order of Charles III.; he entered into the possession of the government in 1774, and died in 1781.

66. Don Roque de Quiroga, king's lieutenant of the fortified town, or Plaza; promoted as provincial governor through the death of his antecessor, until arrived, under the king's appointment, the proprietor,

67. Don Joseph de Carrion y Andrade, a brigadier, who before had been governor of the Plaza of Manilla, and had rendered himself renowned when it was besieged by the Emperor of Marruecos, being nominated to this government in 1774: he died in 1785.

Cartagena, a river of the province and government of Chocó: it rises in the mountains of this province near the settlement of Noanama, and enters the sea immediately at the cape of Corrientes.

Cartagena, a plain of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile, close to the port of San Antonio.

CARTAGO, a city of the province and government of Popayán, founded by the Brigadier George Robledo in 1540, who gave it this name, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, his patron; the greater part of the military in it having come from the city of Cartagena in Europe. It did lie between the rivers Otun and Quindio; but the continual invasions it has experienced from the Pijaos and Pimaes Indians, who are a bold and warlike people, determined its inhabitants to remove it at the end of the 17th century to the spot where it now stands; having bought for that purpose some land of Tomasa Izquierdo, on the bank of an arm of the river of La Vieja, which is a large stream, and navigable for canoes and rafts, and which is at the distance of rather better than a quarter of a mile from the large river Cauca, into which the above river enters, forming before the city an island, which abounds in animals of the chase, and in cattle, and having on its banks excellent fishing. This city is of a dry and healthy climate; and although hot, the atmosphere is always clear and serene. It is situate upon a level and somewhat elevated plain, of beautiful appearance; the streets are spacious, wide and straight. It has a very large grand square. Its buildings are solid and of good structure, and universally roofed over with straw, having, however, the walls of solid stone from the top to the bottom; others are built of brick, and others with rafters of wood, the walls being of clay, (which they call *imbutidos*, or inlaid), so solid as to resist the force of the most violent earthquakes, as was experienced in one that happened in 1785. At a small distance from the city are various lakes or pools of water, which they call *cienegas*, formed by nature, assisted by art. It is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the government of Popayán, of two ordinary alcaldes, two of La Hermandad, two members of an inferior court, a recorder, a procurator-general, a *major domo de propios*, and *six regidors*, the *cabildo* enjoying the privilege of electing and confirming these officers yearly. It has also a battalion of city militia, and two disciplined companies; also some royal coffers, which were brought from the city of Anserma. Besides the church of Matriz, in which is venerated, as the patroness, the Holy Virgin, under the image of Nuestra Señora de la Paz, (this being the pious gift of Philip III.) it has five parishes, viz. Santa Ana, Santa Bárbara, Llano de Buga, Naranjo, Micos, and Pueblo de los Cerritos. The territory is extremely fertile and pleasant, abounding as well in fruits and pulse as in birds of various sorts; and in no part whatever are *plantains* so various, or of so fine a quality. The coffee is good, and the *cacao*, which is of two sorts, is excellent, and is called yellow and purple *bayna*. Of no less estimation is the tobacco, with which a great traffic was formerly carried on at Chocó. The district of this city abounds in trees, medicinal herbs and fruits, and in an exquisite variety of *cacao* plants; also

in beautiful singing birds; and in its rivers are many sorts of fish of a fine flavour, particularly the *patalo*. It is not without mines of gold, and *labaderos* or washing places, but these are not worked, save by a few day-labourers. In the church of the monks of San Francisco is venerated an image of the most Holy Mary, with the title of *La Probeza*, painted on a piece of cotton-stuff, adorned with two fine pieces of silver, the natives paying great devotion to this superb work, from the wonderful things that have been said to have been effected through the prayers offered up to her of whom this is the semblance. This city has been the native place of,

Don Melchor de Salazar, governor of Chocó, and founder of the city Toro.

Of the Doctor Don Francisco Martinez Bueno, presbyter and visitor of the bishopric of Popayán; a man of great literature.

Of the Doctor Don Manuel de Castro y Rada; a most exemplary curate.

Of the Father Joseph Vicuña, who, after having been a celebrated Jesuit, became a monk in the college of missions for propagating the faith in Popayán, and died whilst preaching to the Andaquies Indians.

Of the Father Estevan de Rivas, who, after having filled the title of jurist with great credit, became a Franciscan monk, and died an exemplary penitent in his convent at Cartagena.

Of the Doctor Don Francisco Felipe del Campo, *professor de prima* of canons in the university of Santa Fé; a celebrated orator.

Of the Doctor Don Gerónimo de Rivas, treasurer and dignitary of the holy church of Popayán, provisor and ecclesiastical governor of that bishopric.

Of the Doctor Don Joseph de Rentería, assessor of the viceroyalties of Santa Fé and Lima, honorary *oídor* of the audience of Charcas: all of whom have borne testimony to the clearness and acuteness of their understandings and excellence of their dispositions. But for all the information on these subjects, we have to thank Don Manuel del Campo, the son of the last mentioned, who resides in this court, and to whom the merits thus severally applied, unitedly belong.

The arms of this city are three imperial crowns with a sun, and its inhabitants amount to about 5000 or 6000: 25 leagues *n. e.* of Popayán, in 4° 46′ *n.* lat.

CARTAGO, another capital city, of the province of Costa Rica, in the kingdom of Guatemala, situate 10 leagues from the coast of the N. sea, and 17 from that of the S. in each of which it has a good port: it was formerly rich and flourishing, on account of its commerce with Panamá, Cartagena, Portobelo, and the Havanah; but it is at the present day reduced to a miserable village of very few inhabitants, and without any commerce. It has, besides the parish church, a convent of monks of St. Francis, and is in 9° 42′ *s.* lat.

CARTAGO, a river of the same province and government as is the former city: it runs *w.* and enters the S. sea, in the port of La Herradura.

CARTAGO, a bay in the province and government of Honduras, inhabited by the infidel Mosquitos Indians.

CARTAMA, a river of the province and government of Antioquía: it rises in the mountains of Chocó, traverses the valley to which it gives its name, and running *e.* enters the Cauca.

CARTEL, a port of the coast of the province and government of Florida, opposite the castle of St. Augustin.

[CARTER, a new county in the state of Tennessee, formed of a part of the county of Washington.]

[CARTERET, a maritime county of New Bern district, N. Carolina, on Core and Pamlico sounds. It contains 3732 inhabitants, including 713 slaves. Beaufort is the chief town.]

CARTERET, a district and jurisdiction of S. Carolina, on the sea-coast.

CARTERET, a cape or extremity of the coast of the same province, and one of those which form Long bay. See ROMAN.

[CARTERSVILLE, a town in Powhatan county, Virginia, on the *s.* side of James river, 40 miles above Richmond.]

CARUALLEDA, NUESTRA SENORA DE, a city of the province and government of Venezuela, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; founded by Francis Faxardo in 1568, and not in 1560, as according to Coleti: it has a small but insecure port. The town is also a miserable place, having suffered much injury, a short time after its foundation, by the violent disturbances caused in its neighbourhood by the Governor Don Luis de Roxas: 80 leagues *e.* of Coro.

CARUALLO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Paraiba in Brazil, situate near the sea-coast, and on the shore of the river Camaratuba.

CARUGAMPU, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay: it runs *w.* and enters the Paraná between the rivers Capuy and Paranay.

CARUJAL, PUNTA DE, a point on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, called

also De Piedras: at its top is, according to the account of Don Juan de la Cruz, the *Bugio del Gato*, which serves as a watch-tower, which others maintain is situate upon the point Canoa, just by its side.

CARUMAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Mosquehua in Peru.

CARUPANO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, on the sea-shore, at the cape of Tres Puntas: there are in its district 25 small estates of *cacao*, 35 of sugar-cane, a few of *yucas* and other fruits; some of them belonging to its inhabitants, and others to the inhabitants of Margareta and Cumaná.

CARUPARABAS, a nation of Indians but little known, who inhabit the woods and shores of the rivers which run into the Negro.

[CARVEL OF ST. THOMAS, a rock between the Virgin isles *e.* and Porto Rico on the *w.*: at a small distance it appears like a sail, as it is white and has two points. Between it and St. Thomas, passes Sir Francis Drake's channel.]

[CARVER, a township in Plymouth county, Massachussetts. Here is a pond with such plenty of iron ore, that 500 tons have been dragged out of the clear water in a year. They have a furnace upon a stream which runs from the pond; and the iron made of this ore is better than that made out of bog ore, and some is almost as good as refined iron.]

[CARVER'S River, a branch of St. Peter's river, which empties into the Mississippi. See ST. PIERRE or PETER'S River.]

CASA, a settlement of the island of Joanes or Marajo, on the coast of Brazil, near the mouth of the great arm of the river Amazonas, on the *e.* coast.

CASABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chincheros.

CASABLANCA, SAN GABRIEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Teutitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, in Nueva España: it contains 34 families of Indians, who live by the commerce of salt from some *salines* which they have in their district, at about a league's distance from this settlement; here are also some crops of maize: it is of a hot temperature, and lies two leagues from its head settlement.

CASABLANCA, also with the dedicatory title of Santa Barbara, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, situate on the coast: it formerly belonged to the jurisdiction of Valparaiso, from which it was separated.

CASACACHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Condocondo.

[CASACORES, a lakein Paraguay or La Plata in S. America, about 100 miles long.]

CASA-GRANDE, a town of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country of the Apaches Indians, on the shore of the large river of Gila.

CASAGULA, a snowy mountain or *páramo* of the province and *corregimiento* of Amboto in the kingdom of Quito.

CASANARE, a large river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; on the shores of which are various settlements of the missions, which under this name were held at the expence of the regulars of the society of Jesuits, and which are at present under the care of the monks of St. Domingo: it rises in the *páramos* or mountain-deserts of Chita, of the district of the city of Pamplona, and after running many leagues, divides itself into two branches: the one, named the Uruhi, enters the Meta; and the other, named the Sirapuco, enters the Orinoco, first receiving those of Purare and Tacoragua. To the *w.* of this river are the *reducciones* of the Pautos Indians, and to the *n.* those of the Pautes; to the *e.* and upon a plain, is the river San Salvador, affording an handy port for communication with the Meta and the Orinoco: it is afterwards entered by the river Tame, which pours into it in a large stream from the same *sierras*, and has upon its banks the two numerous nations, the *reducciones* of the Giraras and Botoyes Indians.

CASANARE, some very extensive *llanuras* or plains which lie between the rivers Orinoco, Sinaruca, and Meta.

CASANARE, a settlement of Indians, of the *reducciones* which were made by the regulars of the society of Jesuits, in the same province and government as the former river: it consists of the Achaguas Indians, being situate on the shore of that river, with a good and well-frequented port: it is fertile, and abounds in maize, *yucas*, and above all in cattle: its natives, who are very numerous, employ themselves in making little trunks of cane neatly painted of various colours, and mats and sieves, which they call *manares*: here are also some white inhabitants, and the *reduccion* is now under the care of the religion of St. Domingo.

CASANAY, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate near the coast and the city of Cariaco.

CASAPA, a settlement of the missions which

were held by the Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate almost to the *s.* of Villa Rica.

CASA-PIEDRA, Isla de, an island of the coast and kingdom of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro, close to Cape Frio.

Casa-Piedra, a settlement of this province and kingdom; situate near the coast and upon the shore of a river thus called.

Casa-Piedra, a river which runs *s. s. e.* in this province, and joins the sea very near Cape Frio.

CASAPOEIRA, Bahia de, or De Barreras Bermejas, a bay on the coast and in the *captainship* of Marañon, and kingdom of Brazil, between the islands Ygirapa and Sipatuba.

CASARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chincheros.

Casara, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman, also of Peru; annexed to the curacy of Hualla.

CASARANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru.

CASARIDA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the coast, at the mouth of the river of its name.

Casarida. This river rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea.

CASAS-GRANDES, an extensive and beautiful valley of the province of Los Apaches in Nueva España.

CASAUATAI, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas: it rises from the lake of the Gran Cocama, in 6° 48′ *s.* lat. runs to the *s.* of the Marañon, and following its course towards the *n.* for more than 25 leagues, runs *e.* to enter the Ucayale on its *e.* side, and afterwards to receive the waters of the Zapote.

CASCABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Talavera.

CASCABELES, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito: it rises near the ruins of the city of Simancas, and enters the river Caquetá, where are also the ruins of the city of Mocoa.

CASCADE, a small river of country and land of Labrador: it runs *s.* between the rivers Bois and San Francisco, and enters the sea in the strait of Bellisle.

CASCAJAL, a river of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme: it rises in the mountains of Portovelo, and runs into the sea through the bay of this city.

Cascajal, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river Cauca, in the district and jurisdiction of the town of Mompox.

CASCAJO, Isla del, an island of the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, close to the island of Arcuas.

Cascajo, a point of the *s.* coast of the island of Santo Domingo, in the French possessions: it lies between port Nonet and port Salud.

CASCARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lampa.

CASCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Contumaza; in the district of which there is, at three leagues distance, a large piece of hewn stone of 13 yards long and three quarters of a yard wide on every face, particularly rough and unpolished.

Cascas, a large swamp of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, which is formed from different arms of the rivers Sarare and Apure, and communicates itself with the lake of Arechona; both of these lakes being near the last river, and at the skirt of the *páramo* or mountain desert of Chisgas.

CASCAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru.

CASCAYUNCA, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n. e.* of Cuzco, conquered by Tupac Yupanqui, twelfth Emperor.

[CASCO Bay, in the district of Maine, spreads *n. w.* between cape Elizabeth on the *s. w.* and cape Small Point on the *n. e.* Within these points, which are about 40 miles apart, are about 300 small islands, some of which are inhabited, and nearly all more or less cultivated. The land on these islands, and on the opposite coast on the main, is the best for agriculture of any on the sea-coast of this country. Casco includes several bays. Maquoit bay lays about 20 miles *n.* of cape Elizabeth. The waters of Casco extend several arms or creeks of salt water into the country. The waters go up Meadow's river, where vessels of a considerable size are carried by the tide, and where it flows within one mile of the waters of Kennebeck. On the *e.* side of cape Elizabeth is the arm of the sea called Stroudwater. Farther *e.* is Presumpscot river, formerly called Presumpca, or Presumpkeag, which rises in Sebago Pond. This river opens to the waters of Casco bay on the *e.* of Portland; its extent is not great, but it has several valuable mills upon it. Rayal's river, called by the natives Westecustego, falls into the bay six miles from

Presumpscot river. It has a good harbour at its mouth for small vessels, and has several mills upon it; two miles higher a fall obstructs the navigation. Between it and Kennebeck there are no rivers; some creeks and harbours of Casco bay throw themselves into the main land, affording harbours for small vessels, and intersecting the country in various forms.]

CASCONA, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía; situate at the mouth of the river Nare, at its entrance into the Magdalena.

CASCUEMBEC, a small island of Nova Scotia, close to the *n.* point of the island of San Juan.

CASIBANI, a river of the province and country of the Amazonas: it rises in the *cordillera* of the Mochovos and Pichambios Indians, runs in a serpentine course to the *n.* then inclining for many leagues to the *s. e.* enters the Marañon or Amazonas, near the settlement of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe.

CASIDI, a river of the province and government of Guayana: it enters the Orinoco, according to Bellin, but which is afterwards contradicted by his own map, since it is there represented as having its source to the *e.* of the city of Pamplona, and as running into the river Apure.

CASIGUA, a settlement of the province and government of Maracaibo; situate on the coast, and near the entrance or mouth of the great lake.

CASILDA, Ensenada de, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba.

CASIMBUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pocoata.

CASIMENA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago de los Atalayas, in the government of San Juan de los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada: it is of a very hot temperature, and abounds in fruits of a similar climate. Its natives, who are numerous and consist of the Neolitos Indians, are very industrious, docile, and of good dispositions, having been reduced to the faith by the missionaries of the extinguished society of Jesuits. The settlement is at present in the charge of the barefooted order of St. Francis, and lies three leagues from the settlement of Surimena, on the shore of the large river Meta.

CASIPA, a large lake of the province of Nueva Andalucía Austral or South, to the *w.* of the Vacaronis Indians: it is 30 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and 24 in width from *e.* to *w.* Four large rivers flow from it, the principal of which are Arous or Aroi and Caroa, the which enter the Orinoco on its *e.* side. Its woods are inhabited by some barbarous nations of Caribes Indians, such as are the Canuris to the *n.* the Esparagois to the *e.* the Aravis to the *s.* and the Chaguas and Lasipagotes to the *w.* In this lake tortoises and alligators abound; its waters are hurtful, and the climate here is unhealthy: hurricanes are frequent here, from the winds which blow from the neighbouring mountains.

CASIPOURE, a river of the province of Guayana, in the French possessions: it runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the sea, its mouth being half a league wide, near cape Orange, in 5° 27′.

Casipoure, a cape or point of the coast opposite the side of cape Orange.

CASIQUIN, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, which runs many leagues, and enters the Marañon.

CASIRI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacocha in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital: in its vicinity is an elevated mountain, in which great Indian wealth is said to be secreted.

CASIRIAQUI, Cano de, a large and copious arm of the river Negro, by which this communicates with the Orinoco, and through that with the Marañon or Las Amazonas; which communication, however, has been frequently doubted and controverted since the short time of its having been discovered.

CASIROUGE, a small island of the *e.* coast of Newfoundland, between Bellisle and the port Gobos.

CASIRRUENTI, a large and copious river abounding in fine fish, of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos: it passes through the *llanuras* of Cazanare and Meta, and, near the settlement of San Joaquin de Atanari, enters the Meta.

CASIUINDO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Xuxuy; annexed to the curacy of Cochinoca: it has two hermitages, which serve as chapels of ease, with the dedicatory title of Rinconada and Rio de San Juan. The natives fabricate powder of excellent quality, and in its district are gold mines, which are not worked.

CASMA, Alta, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; situate on the coast of the S. sea, with a moderately good port. It was sacked in 1586 by Edward David, an English pirate.

Casma, Alta, another settlement of this province, called, for distinction's sake, Casma Baxa.

CASMAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Olleros.

CASONA, a river of the province of Guayana: it runs *e.* and enters the Esquivo.

CASPANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama, and of the archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chiuchiu.

[CASPEAN, or Beautiful, a small lake in Greensborough, Vermont. It has Hazen blockhouse on its *w.* side. It is a head water of La Moille river.]

CASPIYACU, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito: it runs from *s. s. e.* to *n. n. w.* and enters the Yana at its sources.

[CASQUIPIBIAC, a river on the *n.* side of Chaleur bay, about a league from Black cape, *n. w.* by *n.* in the bottom of Casquipibiac cove, at the distance of about one league from which is the great river of Casquipibiac. It lies about *w.* from the former, and affords a small cod and salmon fishery.]

[CASSITAH, an Indian town in the *w.* part of Georgia; which, as well as the Coweta town, is 60 miles below the Horse ford, on Chattahousee river.]

CASTA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile: it runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Mames near the sea-coast.

[CASTAHANA, Indians of N. America, who resemble the Dotames, except that they trade principally with the Crow Indians, and that they would most probably prefer visiting an establishment on the Yellow Stone river, or at its mouth on the Missouri.]

CASTEENS, a small river of the province of Sagadohook: it runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Penobscot. On its shore and at its mouth is a settlement of Indians, where the English have a fort and an establishment.

CASTELA, a large and navigable river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, being formed from those of the Beni and Paravari; it afterwards unites itself with that of the Ytenes, and changes its name to Madera, which joins the Marañon on the *s.* side, in lat. 3° 13′ 18″ *s.*

CASTELLANOS, Puerto, a port in the large island of San Sebastian, and near the coast of Brazil, and province and *captainship* of San Vincente.

CASTILLA, Santo Tomas de, a settlement of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala. Its port is good, and well frequented with vessels.

CASTILLA del Oro. See Tierra Firme.

CASTILLO, a river of the province and district of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile: it runs *w.* and joins the Perquilabquien to enter the Longamilla.

Castillo, a port of the coast, in the same province and kingdom, between the former river and the port Valparaiso.

Castillo, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Cordova; situate on the shores of the river Tercero, near the mouth where this enters the Saladillo.

CASTILLOS Grandes, an island of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It is very near the coast, between the cape Santa Maria of the river La Plata and the cape of Las Yncas; the Portuguese have a fort in it.

Castillos Grandes, another island, with the addition of Chicos, to distinguish it from the other in the same province and kingdom, and at a little distance from the above island.

Castillos Grandes, a point of land or extremity of the island of Guadalupe, opposite those of Deseada and of Marigalante. It is thus called from two castles which it has in it.

[CASTINE, the shire town of Hancock county, district of Maine, is situate on Penobscot bay. It was taken from the town of Penobscot, and incorporated in Feb. 1796. It is named after a French gentleman who resided here 130 years ago, as also]

[Castine River, which is about 14 miles long, is navigable for six miles, and has several mills at the head of it. It empties into Penobscot bay.]

[CASTLE Island. See Crooked Island.]

[CASTLETOWN, a township in Richmond county, Staten island, New York, which contains 805 inhabitants, including 114 slaves; 114 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[CASTLETON, a township and river in Rutland county, Vermont, 20 miles *s. e.* of mount Independence at Ticonderoga. Lake Bombazon is chiefly in this town, and sends its waters into Castleton river, which, rising in Pittsford, passes through this town in a *s.* westerley course, and falls into Pultney river in the town of Fairhaven, a little below Colonel Lyon's iron works. Fort Warner stands in this town. Inhabitants 805.]

[CASTOR'S River, in Newfoundland island, empties in the harbour of St. John's. Its size is considerable for 15 miles from the sea.]

[Castor, Estanque del, a lake of the province and colony of Virginia, on the shore of the

Ohio, and between the rivers of Great and Little Mance.]

Castors, a port on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between the White isles and the port of Tangier.

CASTRO, a capital city of the province and government of Chiloé in the kingdom of Chile; peopled by the order of Don Lope Garcia de Castro, governor of Peru, who gave it his name in 1560: it lies between two small rivers, and has a good port; is inhabited by some good and opulent families, and enjoys a pleasant and healthy temperature. It is also called Chiloe, and is of a regular and beautiful form; has, besides the parish church, a convent of monks of St. Francis, and a bishop auxiliary to that of Santiago. It was sacked by the Dutch in 1643; is 42 leagues *s.* of the city of Osorno, in lat. 42° 40′ *s.*

Castro, another capital city of the province and government of Esmeraldas or Atacames in the kingdom of Quito; founded in the valley of Fili by Francisco Quintero, in 1586.

Castro, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chillan in the kingdom of Chile; situate in the island of Maule, on the shore of the river Longomilla.

Castro-Vireyna, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n. w.* by the province of Cañete, *n.* by that of Yauyos, *n. e.* by that of Angaraes, and partly by the jurisdiction of Huamanga and Huanta, *w.* by that of Vilcas Huaman, *s. w.* by that of Lucanas, and *s. s. w.* and *w.* by that of Yca. It is uneven and barren, and its inhabitants, on this account, amount scarcely to 6900, although it is 22 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* and 25 in width *n.* to *s.* No mines have been discovered here, nor are there any other roads to it than merely such as are opened through passes in the snow, or where no obstruction is offered by the copious streams which every where precipitate themselves down from the mountains, and which are particularly large in the rainy season, which is from October to March. Its productions are wheat, maize, and potatoes; and in some glens, where the cold is not so great, fruits and cattle are extremely plentiful. Here are also *llamas*, *vicuñas*, and *huanacos*, the wool of which they turn to some profit. This province is watered by rivers, some of which descend from the provinces of the coast of the S. sea, and others from the further side of the *cordillera*, running towards the *e.* and entering the Marañon; it is also watered by the Cañete, which rises from the Chicha, and collects other streams in this province; by the Pisco, which rises from a lake called Oracocha; by the Yca, from the lake Choclococha; and by the Calcamayo, which enters the province of Vilcas Huaman. In all the waters of this province, notwithstanding they are very abundant, there is a great scarcity of fish, and without doubt this arises from the cold which prevails here. This province is but thinly peopled, and its inhabitants are poor: they do not, we have heard, amount to more than 7000 souls. It consists of six curacies, to which there are 29 other settlements annexed. Its yearly *repartimiento* amounted to 86,400 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* equal to 691 dollars. The capital is of the same name: this is a small and poor town, situate on a lofty spot, where the cold is most intense: close to it runs a river, which is made use of for working the mills of the silver mines; which, although they produce this metal of a good quality, they are by no means well stocked with it. The town has a convent of monks of St. Francis, and two large estates called Huallanto and Huallanga, in which there are churches annexed to this curacy: is 14 leagues from Huancablica, 26 from Pisco, and 60 from Lima. Long. 74° 44′. Lat. 13° 49′ *s.* The other settlements of the province are,

Sacsaquero,	Tambillo,
Cinto,	Azavi,
Huacahuaca,	Tambo,
Pilpichaca,	Capillas,
Cargonacho,	Sangaiaico,
Santa Ana,	Andaimarca,
Acostambo,	Santiago,
Córdova,	Huachos,
Ocobamba,	Chiris,
Ayamarca,	Cotas,
Ocozo,	Cocas,
Lamari,	Arma,
Pacomarca,	Huanactambo,
Querco,	Huanac,
Laramanca,	Cadrillo,
Quisahuara,	Yanac,
Huaitara,	Tancara.

CASUHATI, a mountain of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, on the shore of the river Hueque Lenori.

CASURO, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions: it runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Trombetas.

[CASWELL County, in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, borders on Virginia, *n*: it contains 10,096 inhabitants, of whom 2736 are slaves. Leesburg is the chief town.]

[CAT Island, or Guanahani, one of the Bahama islands. See St. Salvador.]

CATA, a settlement of the province and govern-

ment of Venezuela; situate upon the coast near cape Blanco.

[CATABAW River. See WATEREE.]

[CATABAW INDIANS, a small tribe who have one town called Catabaw, situate on the river of that name, lat. 44° 39′ *n.* on the boundary line between N. and S. Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men. They are the only tribe which resides in the state; 144,000 acres of land were granted them by the proprietary government. These are the remains of a formidable nation, the bravest and most generous enemy the Six Nations had, but they have degenerated since they have been surrounded by the whites.]

CATABUHU, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas: it rises near the equinoctial line, runs *s. e.* and enters the Rio Negro.

CATACACHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Cruz, in which there is a stream of water which distils from some crevices, and deposits in its bed a sort of white stone or crystalline substance, which they call *catachi*, and which being dissolved in water, is accounted a specific in the flux.

CATACAOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru.

CATACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

CATACUMBO, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo, which rises to the *e.* of the city of Las Palmas, and runs *e.* increasing its stream by many others which flow into it, until it unites itself with the Sulia, to enter the lake of Maracaibo; where, at its mouth, it extends itself and forms a large pool of water called La Laguneta.

CATAGANE, a settlement of Canada, situate on the side of lake Superior, close to the point of Chagovamigon, [or more properly called Camanistigovan.]

CATAGUAR, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate to the *e.* of the city of Cariaco.

CATALANA, an island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes; situate near the coast, between the islands of Monserrat and Santa Cruz.

CATALINA, SANTA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; annexed to the settlement of Nuestra Señora de la Purificacion. It contains 132 families of Indians.

CATALINA, another settlement in the head settlement and district of Tepaxtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuercavaca, in Nueva España.

CATALINA, SANTA, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca in the same kingdom.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, with the distinguishing title of Martyr, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan in the same kingdom.

CATALINA, SANTA, another settlement of the head settlement of Teutalpan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom.

CATALINA, SANTA, a small settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca in the same kingdom.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of Tantoyuca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico, in the same kingdom: it is of a hot temperature, and contains 80 families of Indians, who apply themselves to the culture of the soil; is 10 leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaicho.

CATALINA, SANTA, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cauta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pari: it has some hot medicinal baths.

CATALINA, SANTA, a small settlement of the district and jurisdiction of Valladolid in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán of Nueva España.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of Mistepeque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nejapa, in Nueva España: it is of a cold temperature, situate at the foot of a mountain, with 60 families of Indians, and is 4 leagues from its head settlement.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, of the head settlement of Quiatoni, and *alcaldía mayor* of Teutitlan, in Nueva España, with 20 families of Indians; and is one league *n.* of its head settlement.

CATALINA, SANTA, another settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana and kingdom of Nueva Viscaya, on the shore of the river Las Nasas; is 30 leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

CATALINA, SANTA, another settlement, with the addition of Sera, of the province and government of Maracaibo, in the district of the city of Pedraza; situate on the shore of the river Pariva; is one of the missions which are held in Barinas by the religion of St. Domingo.

CATALINA, SANTA, another, of the same pro-

vince and government, on the shore of the river Masparro, between the cities of New and Old Barinas.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, on the shore of the river Mosquitos, near where this river enters the Orituco.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country of the Sobaipuris Indians, on the shore of a river which enters the Gila, between the settlements of San Cosme and San Angelo.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Xuxuy, with four chapels of ease.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Catalina, Santa, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the same kingdom.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the parish and district of S. George.

Catalina, Santa, another settlement of the island of Jamaica, which is a parish of the English, situate in the *s.* part.

Catalina, Santa, some *sierras* or mountains of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, opposite the island of Santa Catalina, from which they take their name.

Catalina, Santa, a cape or point of land on the coast of the province and government of Costarica and kingdom of Guatemala, between the port of Las Velas and the town of Nicaragua.

Catalina, Santa, a small island close to the *s.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between La Saona and the bay of Caballo.

Catalina, Santa, another island of the coast of Florida to the *n.* of Georgia.

Catalina, Santa, another island of the coast of Georgia, between the islands Sapola and Assabaw.

Catalina, Santa, a bay on the coast of the straits of Magellan, between point St. Silvestre and point St. Antonio de Padua.

Catalina, Santa, a bay of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the Saint's cape and New cape.

Catalina, Santa, a river of the province and colony of Maryland, in the county of Talbot. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Chesapeak.

Catalina, Santa, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Tierra Firme, opposite the Escudo de Veraguas. It is of a good temperature, fertile, and abounding in cattle and fruits. It had in it a settlement defended by two castles, called Santiago and Santa Teresa; which, together with the town, were destroyed by an English pirate, John Morgan, who took the island in 1665; and although it was recovered in the same year by the president of Panama and Colonel Don Juan Perez de Guzman, it remained abandoned and desert.

Catalina, Santa, another small island near the coast of Brazil. See St. Catherine.

Catalina, Santa, a small island, situate to the *s.* of St. Domingo, and close to it in the front of the settlement of Higuey.

Catalina, Santa, a valley, in which there is also a small settlement, in the Nuevo Reyno de Leon; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies three leagues to the *w.* It contains 20 families in its neighbourhood, and produces only some sorts of pulse and some goats.

Catalina, Santa, another valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru, bounded by a river and by the *cordillera.*

Catalina, Santa, a bay on the *s.* coast of Nova Scotia, between the port Carnero and that of Ours or Oso.

CATAMAIU, a large and rapid river of the province and government of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, also called Chira, at the part where it enters the sea. It rises in the *páramo* or desert mountain of Sabanilla; and collecting the waters of several smaller rivers, runs from *s.* to *n.* until it unites itself with the Gonzanama, which enters it on the *s.* side, in lat. 3° 47′ *s.*; it then turns its course to the *w.* and afterwards to the *s. w.* and receives the tributary streams of the rivers Quiros, Macará, and Pelingara; all of which enter it on the *s.* side. Being swelled with these, it takes the name of Amotape, from the settlement of this name, situate on its shore. Near its mouth this river is called Colan, and it empties itself into the sea in the *corregimiento* and province of Piura. The countries which it laves are fertile and beautiful, and its banks are covered with orchards and plantations of sugar-canes of the territory of Loxa. The climate here is very hot, and in the valleys formed by this river the inhabitants are much afflicted with the tertian fever; its waters are generally very cold and unwholesome.

CATAMARCA, S. Fernando de, a city of the province and government of Tucumán, founded by Juan Gomez Zurita, in 1558, in the fertile and extensive valley of Conando. It has a fort to repress the encroachments of the Indians. The name of Cañete was given it in honour to the viceroy who then commanded in Peru; this was afterwards changed to London, in honour to the queen of England, wife of Philip II. king of Spain. The inquietudes caused amongst the inhabitants by the infidel Indians induced Don Gerónimo Luis de Cabrera, son of a governor of that province, in 1663, to remove it to another not less fertile valley, and to give it the name of San Juan de la Rivero; and lastly, by the permission of the king, in 1683, it was transferred to a spot in the valley of Catamarca; where it still remains, under the same title, at 80 leagues distance from its first station. It has, besides the parish church, a convent of the Recoletos monks of St. Francis, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro de Alcántara; an hospital of Merced; and a house of residence, which formerly belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits. On the *w.* side of the valley is a mountain in which there are gold mines; and on the *w.* also from *n.* to *s.* runs a *serranía*, the skirts of which are for many leagues covered with estates and cultivated grounds, and filled, from the abundance of fine pastures, with lage and small cattle and with mules. A tolerably large river runs through the valley in the rainy season, and terminates in some lakes which are formed by it about 30 leagues *s.* of the city. The commerce of this city is very small, so that there is no coin current; and even the payments of the royal duties are paid in effects, and in the productions of the country, such as cotton, linens, pepper, brandy, and wheat. Lat. 27° *s.*

Catamarca, a settlement of the same province and government; situate in the district of this city.

CATAMBUCU, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito.

CATAN, San Francisco de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chetu.

CATANERA, an ancient province of Peru, in that of Condesuyos, in which dwelt the nation of the Quechuas. It was subjected to the empire by the Inca Capac Yupanqui, fifth Emperor.

CATANIAPU, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises to the *s.* of the settlement of San Joseph de Mapoyes, runs *w.* and enters the Orinoco close to the torrent of Los Atures.

CATAPUIN, San Juan de, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

CATARAQUA, or Catarakui, a copious river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians. It rises from the lake Ontario, runs *n. e.* and continues its course as far as Quebec, from whence it takes the name of St. Lawrence, and then enters the sea.

Cataraqua, a bay on the *n.* coast of lake Ontario, in New France or Canada.

CATARUBEN, a settlement of the missions of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of the seven which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and belonging to the nation of the Salivas Indians. The Caribes burnt and destroyed it in 1684.

CATAROSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aymaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampamarca.

CATAS-ALTAS, a settlement or village of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo, and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Doce or Dulce.

CATAUBA, a river of Virginia, which runs *n. e.* and enters the Thames.

Catauba, another river in S. Carolina, which runs *s. e.* and enters the Watery.

[CATAWESSY, a township in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situate on the *s. e.* bank of the *e.* branch of Susquehannah river, opposite the mouth of Fishing creek, and about 20 miles *n. e.* of Sunbury.]

CATCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru.

CATCH, or Boutin, a port of the coast of Nova Scotia, between the bay of Cheboucto and the island of Samborough.

CATEMU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Quillota.

[CATHANCE, or Cathants, a small river in Lincoln county, Maine, which rises in Topsham, and empties into Merry Meeting bay, and has several mills upon it.]

[CATHERINE'S Isle, St, a small island in the captainship of St. Vincent's in Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese, 47 leagues *s.* of Cananea island. It is about 25 miles from *n.* to *s.* inhabited by Indians, who assist the Portuguese against their enemies, the natives of Brazil. Lat. 27° 10′ *s.* Long. 47° 15′ *w.*]

[Catherine's Isle, a pleasant island on the harbour of Sunbury, in the state of Georgia.]

[Catherine's Isle, a small productive island on the *s.* coast of St. Domingo, 20 leagues *e.* of the town of St. Domingo.]

[Catherine's Town, in Ontario county, New York, lies three miles *s.* of the *s.* end of Seneca lake.]

Catilina, a bay of the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the capes Santos and Nuevo.

[CATO, a military township in New York state, 12 miles *s. e.* of lake Ontario, and about 20 *s.* of Oswego fort.]

CATOA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It rises in the mountains of the Andes, runs *n.* and enters the Marañon on the *s.* side, between the rivers Coari and Coyame.

[CATORCE, or La Purissima Concepcion de Alamos de Catorce, one of the richest mines of New Spain, and in the intendancy of San Luis Potosi. The *real* de Catorce, however, has only been in existence since 1773, when Don Sebastian Coronado and Don Bernarbe Antonio de Zepeda discovered these celebrated seams, which yield annually the value of more than from 18 to 20 millions of francs, or from 730,460*l.* to 833,500*l.* sterling.]

[CATTAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth isles, in the state of Massachusetts. See Buzzard's Bay.]

CATUARO, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near to and *s.* of the city of Cáriaco.

CAUACUAN, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It runs *e.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Ipau and Piricaya.

CAUAIAMA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Guarey and Bracuaenda.

CAUAILLON, a settlement and parish of the French, in their possessions in St. Domingo; situate on the coast and at the *w.* head, near the bay of its name, between the settlements of Torbec and Los Cayos.

CAUAIU, a small river of the same province and government as the former. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, between the rivers Verde and Yocare-mini.

Cauaiu, a bay of the same island, opposite the Isla Vaca or Cow island.

CAUALA, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate *n.* of Villarica.

CAU-ALLERIZAS, a settlement of the province and government of Yaguarsongo in the kingdom of Quito.

CAUANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

CAUASAN, San Francisco Xavier de, a town of the province of Copala, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate in the midst of the *sierra* of Topia, on the coast of the S. sea, on the shore of the river Plastia. It has a small port for lesser vessels, which has oftentimes been invaded by enemies. It is a curacy administered by the clergy, and to which two small settlements of Mexican Indians are annexed.

CAUCA, a large and copious river of the province and government of Popayán, which rises in the mountains of the government of Mariquita, and running 160 leagues from *s.* to *n.* in which course it collects the waters of many other rivers, it passes near the cities of Popayán, Buga, Cali, and Anserma; from whence it is navigable until it enters the large river of the Magdalena. It is very narrow where it passes through the cities of Popayán and Antioquia, and forms the letter S, taking its course through rocks, which render its navigation very dangerous. The Indians, however, are so dexterous in guarding their canoes from running against the rocks by paddles, that it is very seldom indeed that any accident occurs to them. They call this strait Las Mamas de Caramanta, from a city which was here of this name. Many make this navigation for the purpose of avoiding a round-about journey of many days, and in a bad road through the mountains; and it is said that some have had the good fortune to discover a route by water free from all difficulties, and that this was actually made by the pontificate of the bishop of Popayán, Don Diego de Montoy.

Cauca, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela. It runs *n.* and enters the sea at the mouth of the Golfete or Little gulf.

CAUCAQUA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezúela; situate near the river Tuy, opposite the cape of Codera.

CAUCHUPIL, a river of the kingdom of Chile; it runs to the *s. s. e.* and then turning *s.* enters the Lebo.

CAUIAN, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil; situate on the

shore of the river Marañon, near the port of Curupa.

CAUIANA, an island of the N. sea; situate in the middle of the mouth of the large river Marañon.

CAUIJA, a lake of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It is *n.* of that of Ipava, from whence, according to some, the river Orinoco takes its rise.

CAUINAS, an ancient and barbarous nation of the province of Charcas in Peru, which was bounded by the nation of the Canches; here was a superb palace belonging to the Incas, built upon the top of an high mountain, the remains of which are yet to be seen near the settlement of Urcos, and those of Querquesana and Quiquijana, these being about nine miles distant from the aforesaid palace.

CAUIUSARI, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of the country of the Guames Indians, runs *e.* for many leagues, and enters the Apure.

CAUJUL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andajes.

CAUMARES, a barbarous nation inhabiting the woods which lie upon the banks of the river Marañon towards the *n.* Some of them were reduced to the faith by the missionaries of the extinguished company of Jesuits of the province of Mainas, and formed part of the population of the settlement of San Ignacio de Pevas.

CAUN, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, in the province of Cinaloa.

CAUO, or Couvo, a river of the province and government of Guayana. It runs towards the *e.* and enters the sea, at the distance of 2½ leagues from the mouth of the river Aprovaca: its banks on the *e.* side are inhabited by some barbarous Indians of the Yaus nation.

CAUOS, a barbarous nation of Indians who inhabit the woods to the *w.* of the river Putumayo. They are thought to be a branch or tribe of the Abives, and are but little known.

CAUQUE, a settlement of the kingdom and presidency of Guatemala.

CAUQUENES, a river of the kingdom and government of Chile. It rises in the mountains of its *cordillera*, and enters the Maule.

CAUQUICURA, an ancient and large province of the kingdom of Peru, to the *s.* of Cuzco. It was conquered and united to the monarchy by Mayta Capaç, fourth Emperor.

CAUQUIS, a nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, and one of the most warlike and valorous, who resisted and put a check to the conquests of Yupanqui, eleventh Emperor of Peru, obliging him to retreat with his army to Coquimbo.

CAURA, a large and copious river of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná. It rises in some very lofty *sierras*, and its shores are inhabited by many Indians, who retreat hither when pursued by the Caribes, who are accustomed to kill the adults, and to keep as prisoners the women and children, in order to sell them to the Dutch. This river is the largest of the kingdom of Tierra Firme ever discovered since that of the Orinoco. It runs 60 leagues before it enters into this latter river, through chains of rocks, which so impede its navigation as to render it unsafe for any but very small craft. On its shores are two forts, one at the mouth, where it enters the Orinoco; and the other at its mid-course. The Marañon and the Orinoco also communicate with it by an arm which is very considerable, and is called the Rio Negro.

CAURA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

CAURANTA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the coast and at the point of Pariá.

CAURE, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises opposite that city, towards the *s.* and then enters the Ariari.

CAURI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cayna.

CAURIMPO, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa; situate between the forts Rio and Mayo. It is a *reduccion* of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits.

CAUSAN, a river of the province and colony of Georgia, is the same as that of the name of Combahi. It runs till it enters the sea.

CAUTE, a small river of the island of Cuba, which runs *w.* and enters the sea.

CAUTEN, a large river of the kingdom of Chile, in the district and province of Repocura. It rises in the district of Maquegua, runs continually from *e.* to *w.* collecting the waters of many other rivers, in such a gentle and mild course, that it has also acquired the name of Las Damas. It passes before the Ciudad Imperial, and enters the S. sea. It is 300 toises broad at its mouth, and of sufficient depth to admit of a ship of the line; at

certain seasons of the year it is so filled with fish, for seven leagues from its mouth, that the Indians are accustomed to harpoon them from the shores.

CAUTEN, a point of land, or cape, which is one of those which form the entrance of the former river.

CAUTO, a settlement of the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba; situate on the shore of a river which bears the same name.

CAUX, MONTANAS DE, mountains in the province and government of French Guinea, which run along the shore of a river of the same name, between the rivers Orapu and Aprovaque.

[CAVALLO, as some erroneously spell it, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela, in Tierra Firme. Lat. 10° 28′. Long. 68° 8′. See CABELLO PUERTO and CAVELLO PUERTO.]

[CAVAILLON, a town on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, about three leagues *n. e.* of Les Cayes, and five *w.* by *s.* of St. Louis. Lat. 18° 18′ *n.*]

[CAVELLO, PUERTO, BORBURATA. One league *e.* of Puerto Cavello, was originally the only resort of vessels trading to this part of Venezuela. Puerto Cavello was merely frequented by smugglers, fishermen, and the outcasts of the interior. The old town is surrounded by the sea, excepting a space of a few fathoms to the *w.*; through which they have now cut a canal communicating to the sea on the *n.* of the town to that on the *s.*; thus forming an island, the egress being by a bridge with a gate which is shut every evening, and at which is placed the principal guard. This island being too small for the increasing population, houses were built on a tongue of land to the *w.* of the town, which was the only part free from inundation; and this has now become the residence of the merchants, and the principal place. The total population of Puerto Cavello is 7600, of which, excepting the military and the officers of government, none are of the nobility. The whites are generally employed in trade and navigation; the chief correspondence being with the ports of the continent or the neighbouring colonies; for, although the port has been open from 1798 to the trade of the metropolis, there is as yet but little communication with it. Of about 60 vessels trading to this place, 20 at least are from Jamaica, and 20 from Curaçoa, whilst only four or five are from Spain. According to the custom-house books, the cargoes of these veesels are of little value; but the revenue is defrauded, and the vessels discharge their lading on the coast before entering the port. This place supplies all the *w.* part of Venezuela, and the jurisdiction of Valencia, San Carlos, Bariquisimeto, San Felipe, and a part of the valleys of Aragoa. About 20 Europeans engross the whole trade. All vessels trading to the neighbourhood resort here for repairs, and nothing but the unwholsomeness of the air prevents Puerto Cavello becoming the most important port in America. This insalubrity arises from the exhalations from the rain water that accumulates in a clayey marsh to the *s.* of the city. It is particularly fatal to those who are not seasoned to the climate. In 1793 a Spanish squadron anchored at Puerto Cavello; but in six months of its stay, it lost one-third of the crew; and in 1802 a French squadron in 20 days lost 161 officers and men. It has been computed that 20,000 *piastres fortes* would be sufficient to drain this fatal marsh. The inhabitants are supplied by conduits with water from a river that runs into the sea one-fourth of a league *w.* of the town. A military commander is also at the head of the police, and is likewise the administrator of justice, his decisions being subject to an appeal to the royal audience. The people have demanded the establishment of a *cabildo*, but without success. They obtained in 1800 a single *alcalde*, who is appointed annually; but great inconveniences have been found to arise from this arrangement.

There is no convent, and but one church, in Puerto Cavello. The foundation of another church was begun, but for want of funds it has not been completed. There is a military hospital, and another for the poor. The garrison consists of a company of the regiment of Caracas in time of peace; but during war it is reinforced from the militia and troops of the line. There are from 300 to 400 galley-slaves always employed on the public works.

Puerto Cavello is 30 leagues from Caracas, in embarking for La Guaira, and 48 leagues in the direction of Valencia, Maracay, Tulmero, La Victoria, and San Pedro. Reaumur's thermometer is generally in August at 26°, and in January from 18° to 19°. Lat. 10° 20′ *n.* Long. 70° 30′ *w.* of Paris. See PUERTO CABELLO.]

[CAVENDISH, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, *w.* of Weathersfield, on Black river, having 491 inhabitants. Upon this river, and within this township, the channel has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large dimensions have been undermined and thrown down one upon another. Holes are wrought in the rocks of various dimensions and forms; some cylindrical, from one to eight feet in diameter, and from one to 15 feet in depth; others are of a spherical form,

from six to 20 feet diameter, worn almost perfectly smooth, into the solid body of a rock.]

[CAVIANA, an island in S. America, towards the *n. w.* side of Amazon river. Lat. 30′ *n.*]

[CAVOGLIERO, a bay on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, at the mouth of the river Romaine, 24 leagues *e.* of St. Domingo.]

CAXABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

CAXABAMBA, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamachuco in Peru.

CAXACAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

CAXAMARCA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo; bounded *s. e.* by the province of Caxamarquilla, *e.* by that of Chachapoyas, *n. w.* by that of Luya and Chillaos: all these three being situate at that part of the Marañon which serves as a limit to this province of Caxamarca. It is bounded *n.* by the province of Jaen, *n. w.* by that of Piura, *w.* by that of Saña and by a part of Truxillo, and *s.* by that of Huamachuco. It is in length 40 leagues from *s. e.* to *n. w.*; and in breadth, or across, 36 leagues. To enter it through the province of Truxillo, which is the grand road, it is necessary to pass the *cordillera*, which is not here so lofty as in the *s.* provinces. This province, however, abounds with eminences which are branches of the *cordillera*; and on account of the height and situation of these, a great variety of temperature is experienced, some parts being subject to an intense heat, and others to a severe cold. Thus it partakes of the nature of the *sierra*, and its uneven figure no less corresponds with it: but it is for the most part of a good temperature, particularly in the capital. The province abounds greatly in all kinds of fruits and cattle: in it are fabricated cloths, baizes, blankets, canvas for sails of ships, and cotton garments of a very fine and excellent quality. Formerly its principal commerce was in swine; at present it is not, though these animals still abound in some parts. It is watered by many rivers, of which those rising on the *w.* side of the *cordillera*, as the Saña, Lambayeque, and those passing through the province of Truxillo, all enter the S. sea. The others, amongst which that of the Criznejas is the largest, incoporate themselves with the Marañon. On its shores are *lavaderos*, or washing-places of gold; and its rivers in general abound in very good and wholesome fish. Besides the fruits and the productions of every kind found in this province, it has to boast many gold and silver mines, some of which are worked. There are also some of copper, very fine lead, brimstone, and *alcaparrosa*. Towards the *n.* part, where it touches the province of Jaen, are found some bark-trees, the production of which, although not equal to the trees of Loxa, is of the colour of heated copper, and possesses all the virtues of the common bark. Here are also many medicinal herbs, and amongst them the celebrated *calaguala*. In the time of the Indians, and before the conquest, it was so well peopled that its natives formed upwards of 500 settlements. At present they amount to 46,000, being divided into 46 settlements. The capital bears the same title, and the *repartimiento* of the *corregidor* used to amount to 80,000 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 640 dollars per annum.

The settlements are,

Caxamarca, the capital,	S. Juan de Llallán,
Santa Catalina,	Nepos,
San Pedro,	Tinguis,
San Joseph,	San Miguel de Pallaques,
Cherillo,	Celedin,
Jesus,	Sorocucho,
Asuncion,	San Márcos,
Contumaza,	Catacachi,
Cascas,	Amarcucho,
Guzmanga,	Ichocán,
San Benito,	San Juan de Huambos,
Trinidad de Chetú,	Cochabamba,
S. Francisco de Cayán,	Llama,
Santa Cruz,	Cachén,
Pion,	Cutervo,
Santa Catalina de Chugod,	Queracoto,
San Pablo de Chalique,	Chachopin,
S. Luis de Tumbadin,	Tocmocha,
S. Bernardino de Nice,	Zocota,
	Todos Santos de Chota,
	Tacabamba,
	Yauyucan.

The capital is large and handsome; its figure is irregular, and it is situate upon a level plain. The houses are of clay, and the streets are wide and straight. The parish church, which has three naves, is of finely worked stone, and the building expences of it were defrayed by King Charles II. in the time of the viceroy the Duke of La Palata, in 1682. It has a parish of Spaniards, called Santa Catalina; two of Indians, which are San Pedro and San Joseph; two convents of the order of St. Francis, one of the Observers, and another of the Recoletans; an hospital and a convent of Bethlemites, a monastery of nuns of La Concepcion, an house of entertainment of Nuestra Señora de

Las Mercedes, and an hospital for women. It contains more than 2000 inhabitants, and amongst these many illustrious families, descended from the first conquerors. The Indians here are accounted the most industrious of any in the kingdom. The temperature is mild, and it abounds in fruits and pastures: here are also mines of various metals. Here it was that Atahualpa was put to death by the Spanish, being the last Inca and Emperor of Peru; and there is still to be seen a stone, of a yard and an half long and two-thirds wide, which serves as the foundation to the altar of the chapel where he met his fate. Of this palace, which was for the most part built of mud, but which was very large, and was afterwards converted into the prison, the chapel, and house of the *corregidor*, called *De Cabildo*, nothing has been left save a piece of wall of about 12 yards long and eight wide. It has not long been forgotten to what point the Emperor waved his hand, to signify where his pursuers might find the treasure which might secure to him his liberty. At a league's distance, to the *e.* of the city, are seen the *termas*, or baths, as they are called, of the Inca; the waters of which are not so plentiful as they were formerly, although so hot as to boil an egg; but the egg, although it appears completely done, will, if put on a common fire to boil, take just as much time as an egg which is perfectly cold; if kept a day or more it breaks, and the smell and flavour of it, when eaten, is like mud; but if it be not eaten until it be cold, then its flavour is similar to that of any other egg. On the banks of the stream from whence these waters flow, and in the pools formed by them, there is found a multitude of animalcule, which looked at through a microscope appear like shrimps. Lat. 6° 54′ *s.*

CAXAMARQUILLA Y COLLAOS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, called also Patáz; bounded *e.* by the mountains of the infidel Indians, *n. e.* and *n.* by the province of Chachapoyas, *n. w.* by that of Caxamarca, the river Marañon flowing between the two, *w.* by part of the province of Conchucos, and *s.* by that of Huaimalics. It is 26 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and six wide, where it extends itself farthest along the *e.* shore of the river Marañon, which divides this province from those of Conchucos and Huamachuco. Its temperature is various: in the hollows and uneven places it is mild; in the parts lying upon the above river it is hot, and in the very lofty parts it is cold. The territory is rugged and uneven, and a level spot of ground, or *llanura*, is scarcely to be seen throughout the whole. On the *e.* side it is as it were walled in by very lofty and craggy mountains, increasing in height until they gradually reach the loftiest summit: but these are the provident sources of streams which flow down from them into the Marañon, and which, together with the rains, fertilize several spots of land, producing maize, wheat, potatoes, *ocas*, bark, French beans, herbs, and sugar-cane, for the working of which there are mills on the spot. Every kind of cattle is found here in moderation, and the Marañon abounds in fish. Almost all the mountains of this province have in them veins of silver and gold ore: but these are very deceitful, and as well upon this account as from the want of hands, they are for the most part abandoned. The gold mines, however, have always been worked, though the silver mines not more than 20 years back up to now, in which time some riches have been discovered; and even at the present day the gold mines would produce 600 marks, and those of silver 3000. The trade of the mines is certainly the principal commerce of the place, and it is facilitated by four ports in the Marañon, which afford a convenient opening and communication with the other provinces. The inhabitants of this place scarcely amount to 8000, who live in 17 settlements. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 50,000 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 400 dollars per annum.

The settlements are,

Caxamarquilla, the capital,	Buldibuyo,
Bambamarca,	Santa Magdalea de Huayo,
Cundarmarca,	Pataz,
Caleman,	La Soledad,
Asiento de Sarumilla,	Porcos,
Chilia,	Challas,
Santa Isabel de Pias,	Tayabamba,
Quero,	Uchos,
	Uchumarca.

The settlement, the capital of this province, is of the same name. Lat. 7° 36′ *s.*

CAXAMARQUILLA, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

CAXAMARQUILLA, another, with the surname of Gongor, in the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; and thus called to distinguish it, being annexed to the cuacy of Gongor.

CAXAMARQUILLA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

CAXAMARQUILLA, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in the same king-

dom; annexed to the curacy of Pasco; in which is the celebrated mountain and mine of Lauricocha.

Caxamarquilla y Collaos, the territory of the missions which forms part of the former province, and which is a *reduccion* of the infidel mountain Indians, who have been converted by the monks of St. Francis: these Indians are maintained by a portion paid by the king's procurator out of the royal coffers at Lima. They dwell to the *e.* of the province, and are reduced to four settlements; two of the Ibita, and two of the Cholona nation. It is now 90 years since their foundation, and the number of Indians may at present amount to 2000. These settlements are situate upon mountains covered with trees and thick woods; from whence the natives procure incense, *cacao*, resinous gums, oil of María, dragon's blood, the reed called *bejuco*, dried fish, honey, wax, monkeys, parrots, and macaws, which are the branches of its commerce; though not less so is the *coca* plant, which they pack up in measures of four bushels each, and carry in abundance to different parts, for the consumption of the whole province. The missionaries of the above order have made various attempts, and have spared neither pains nor labour in penetrating into the interior parts of the mountains; having repeatedly discovered other barbarous nations, whom they would fain have reduced to the divine knowledge of the gospel.

The aforesaid settlements are,

Jesus de Sion,	San Buenaventura,
Jesus de Ochonache,	Pisano.

CAXATAMBO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by that of Huailas, *n. e.* by that of Conchuios, *e.* by that of Huamalies, *s. e.* by that of Tarma, *s.* by the low part of Chancay, and *n. w.* by that of Santa. It is in length 34 leagues *n. e. s. w.* and 32 in width *n. w. s. e.*; the greater part of it is situate in a *serranía*. Its temperature is consequently cold, except in the broken and uneven spots and in the low lands. Besides the productions peculiar to the *serranía*, this province abounds in all sorts of seeds and fruits; in all species of cattle, especially of the sheep kind, from the fleece of which its inhabitants manufacture much cloth peculiar to the country; this being the principal source of its commerce. It produces some grain and cochineal, used for dyes; and if this latter article were cultivated, it would bring great profit. Amongst the mountains of this province there is one called Huilagirca of fine flint, and two mines of sulphur and *alcaparrosa*, articles employed in the colouring of wools, not only in this province, but in those of Huanuco, Huamalies, and Jauja: It has also mines of good *yéso* or gypsum. The principal rivers by which it is irrigated, are two which rise in the same soil, and both of which enter the S. sea, after having laved the contiguous provinces: in former times there were fine silver mines, which are still worked, but for some reason or other, to very little profit. On the *n. e.* part, on some eminences, is a spot called Las Tres Cruces, (The Three Crosses), there being as many of these fixed up here to determine its boundaries, and that of the province of Santa Huailas. Its population consists of the 69 following settlements: its *repartimiento* used to amount to 130,000 dollars, and the *alcavala* to 1046 dollars per annum.

Caxatambo, the capital,	Cochas,
Astobambas,	Huanchai,
Uicas,	Gorgor,
Mangas,	Huncahon,
Pucquian,	Palpay,
Copa,	Chingos,
Gorgorillo,	Caxamarquilla de Gorgor,
Paellon,	Churin,
Chamas,	Huacho,
Nanis,	Curay,
Chiquian,	Tancúr,
Huasta,	Acaya,
Acquia,	Rapas,
Matara,	Pachangara,
Ticllos,	Palpas, distinct from
Roca,	the other,
Corpanqui,	Naba,
Llaclla,	Oyón,
Canis,	Tinta,
Caxamarquilla,	Mallay,
Rajan,	Andajes,
Hacas,	Chimba,
Carhuapampa,	Carás,
Pimachi,	Larcha,
Machaca,	Mani,
Chilcas,	Calpa,
Ocros,	Caujúl,
Choque,	Nabán,
Congay,	Conchas,
Copa,	Ayndeo,
Caxacay,	Ambar,
Huaillacayan,	Cochamarca,
Yamor,	Yarocalla,
Raclla,	Huaca,
Colquios,	Quintai.

Caxatambo, a settlement and the capital of the former province. Lat. 10° 27′ *s.*

CAXHUACAN, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of Teutalpan, and *al-*

caldía mayor of Zacatlan, in Nueva España, five leagues from its head settlement.

CAXIBARI, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil, situate near the *s.* side of the town of La Concepcion.

CAXICA, or BUSONGOTE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, is of a moderately cold temperature, being agreeable and healthy, and producing much wheat, maize, barley, and other productions incidental to a cold climate. Its population amounts to 150 families, and as many families of Indians, who had in it a capital fortress, in which the Zipa or king of Bogotá shut himself up in order to defend the entrance into his kingdom against the Spaniards: he was, however, routed and taken by Gonzalo Ximenez de Quesada in 1537. Is five leagues to the *n.* of Santa Fé.

CAXITITLAN, the *alcaldia mayor* and district or jurisdiction of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara: in its district is a large, fertile valley, abounding in every kind of seed, as maize, wheat, French beans, and various sorts of pulse: is of a mild temperature, and the district of its jurisdiction consists of six settlements: in it is the great lake or sea of Chapala: it is seven leagues *s. e.* of Guadalaxara. Long. 102° 43′. Lat. 20° 35′.

San Luis,	Istahuacan,
Cuyatán,	Santa Cruz,
Coscomatitlan,	Axixiqui.

CAXITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Almololoyan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colina, in Nueva España: it contains 30 families of Spaniards, 20 of *Mustees*, and five of Mulattoes: in its district are various estates of palms of *Cocos*, *(palmas de Cocos)*, and some herds of large cattle: is seven leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

[CAYAHAGA, or CAYUGA, sometimes called the Great River, empties in at the *s.* bank of lake Erie, 40 miles *e.* of the mouth of Huron; having an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is navigable for boats; and its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake. Near this are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are several miles in length, and rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water. Some parts of them consist of several strata of different colours, lying in a horizontal direction, and so exactly parallel, that they resemble the work of art. The view from the land is grand, but the water presents the most magnificent prospect of this sublime work of nature; it is attended, however, with great danger; for if the least storm arises, the force of the surf is such that no vessel can escape being dashed to pieces against the rocks. Colonel Broadshead suffered shipwreck here in the late war, and lost a number of his men, when a strong wind arose, so that the last canoe narrowly escaped. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. Part of the boundary line between the United States of America and the Indians begins at the mouth of Cayahaga, and runs up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum. The Cayuga nation, consisting of 500 Indians, 40 of whom reside in the United States, the rest in Canada, receive of the state of New York an annuity of 2300 dollars, besides 50 dollars granted to one of their chiefs, as a consideration for lands sold by them to the state, and 500 dollars from the United States, agreeably to the treaty of 1794. See SIX NATIONS.]

CAYENNE, a large island of the province and government of Guayana: it is six leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and three quarters of a league in its broadest part. On the *n.* side it has the sea, on the *w.* the river Cayenne, on the *e.* the Ouya, and on the *s.* an arm which is formed by this and the Orapú. The soil is excellent, fertile, and irrigated by many streams. That part which looks to the *n.* is the most pleasant and healthy; and in it are many mountains well cultivated and covered with country seats. The part facing the *s.* is much lower, and abounds in meadows, called *sabanas*, and which are inundated in the rainy seasons. The point of the island formed by the mouth of the river Cayenne, is called Caperoux, where there is a fortress with a French garrison, and below this a convenient and large port, capable of containing in security 100 ships. The French established themselves in this island in the year 1625, and abandoned it in 1654, when the English entered it, and were routed by Mr. de la Barre, in the year 1664. The Dutch had their revenge in 1676: but the year following it was recovered by the French, under the command of D'Estrees, on whom the celebrated Jesuit Carlos de la Rue made the following inscription:

Joanni
Comiti Estræo
Vice Ameralio
Cayana. Tabaco
VI. Captis
Batavorum
Americana classe
deleta
Colonii. excisis.

[The capitulation of Cayenne to the English arms, in conjunction with the Portuguese, took

place on the 12th of January 1809; the English in this brave contest having been commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Marques, and Captain Yeo.] Besides the capital there are in this island the towns of Armiré, inhabited by Jews, as likewise those of Matuiri, Matahuri, Courrou, and Conanama, inhabited by French, Negroes, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; but few by Indians, these living for the most part retired in the mountains and woods to the *s.* These towns were converted to the faith by the society of the Jesuits, who had here established a mission, which afterwards fell to decay.

[The province of Cayenne is bounded on the *n.* by the Dutch colony of Surinam; *w.* by the woods and mountains inhabited by barbarians, and *s.* by the country of the Portuguese on the borders of the Marañon.] The principal rivers which water it, and which empty themselves into the Atlantic ocean, are the Cabo, Apurvaca, Cayenne, Vuya, and Barca. Its chief commerce is in sugar, which is manufactured in various mills by the Negroes. [In 1752 the exports of the colony were 260,541 lbs. of arnotto, 80,365 lbs. sugar, 17,919 lbs. cotton, 26,881 lbs. coffee, 91,916 lbs. *cacao*, beside timber and planks.]

CAYENNE, the capital of the above island, is small, well built, and populous. It is at the *n.* point of the island, at the foot of the castle of San Luis, and defended by two other redoubts, the one called Courrow, and the other Sinarari, with a handsome, convenient, and large port; the greater part of the houses, which amount to about 200, are built of wood. Besides the parish called San Salvador, there is a fine one which belonged to the Jesuits, as also an excellent house for the governor. The form of the city is an irregular hexagon, well fortified; in Lat. 5° *n.* Long. 52° 16′ *w.*

CAYENNE, a river of the above province, [which rises in the mountains near the lake of Parime, runs through the country of the Galibis, a nation of Caribe Indians, and is 100 leagues long; the island which it environs being 18 leagues in circuit.]

[CAYES, LES, a sea-port town on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 13 leagues *w.* by *s.* of St. Louis. Lat. 18° 12′ *n.*]

CAYETANO, SAN, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the mountain of the division of Maria; six leagues to the *n. n. e.* of the swamp which takes the name of this town. It is one of those new establishments founded in the year 1776 by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta.

CAYETANO SAN, another settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country of the Sobaipuris Indians, on the banks of a river between the settlements of San Louis, and San Francisco Xavier.

CAYETANO SAN, another settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande.

[CAYLOMA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 32 leagues *e.* of that city, in S. America, in Peru, famous for the silver mines in the mountains of the same name, which are very rich, though they have been worked for a long time. The country round it is cold and barren. There is an office here for receiving the king's fifths and vending quicksilver. See CAILLOMA.]

[CAYMANS, three small islands, 55 leagues *n. n. w.* of the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies; the most *s.* of which is called the Great Caymans, which is inhabited by 160 people, who are descendants of the old Buccaniers. It has no harbour for ships of burden, only a tolerable anchoring place on the *s. w.* The climate and soil are singularly salubrious, and the people are vigorous, and commonly live to a great age. They raise all kinds of produce for their own use and to spare. Their chief employment is to pilot vessels to the adjacent islands, and to fish for turtle; with which last they supply Port Royal and other places in great quantities. Great Caymans lies in Lat. 19° 15′ *n.* Long. 81° 33′ *w.*]

[CAYMITE, GRANDE, an island on the *n.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, two leagues long and one broad.]

[CAYUGA, a beautiful lake in Onondaga county, New York, from 35 to 40 miles long, about two miles wide, in some places three, and abounds with salmon, bass, cat-fish, eels, &c. It lies between Seneca and Owasco lake, and at the *n.* end empties into Scayace river, which is the *s. e.* part of Seneca river, whose waters run to lake Ontario. On each side of the lake is a ferry-house, where good attendance is given. The reservation lands of the Cayuga Indians lie on both sides of the lake, at its *n.* end.]

CAZAPE, or CAZAPA, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate to the *s.* of the town of Espiritu Santo.

[CAZARES, a town of Mexico. See ANGELO.]

CAZAUTAS, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía; situate in the *sierra* Morena, on the shore of an arm of the river San Jorge.

[CAZENOVIA, a new and thriving township in Herkemer county, New York, 40 miles *w.* of Whitestown. By the state census of 1796, 274 of its inhabitants are electors.]

CAZERES, SAN AUGUSTIN DE, or SAN MARTIN

DEL PUERTO, a city of the province and government of Antioquia in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Gaspar de Rodas, on the spot of the Matanza of Valdivia, in 1576. It has changed its place several times, on account of the badness of its temperature: and, lastly, in the year 1588, it was removed by Francisco Redondo to the spot where it now stands: is one league from the river Cauca, on a very steep declivity, which is also of an unhealthy temperature, although abounding greatly in gold mines, which are, however, but little worked. It is the native place of,

Fr. Márcos Vetancur, provincial of St. Domingo in Santa Fé:

Fr. Lorenzo de Figueroa, of the province of San Francisco:

Don Andres de Vetancur, elected bishop of La Concepcion in Chile:

Fr. Diego de Figueroa, provincial of San Augustin in Santa Fé: and

Don Luis de Vetancur, *precentor* of Quito, inquisitor of Lima, and bishop-elect of Popayán: all brothers, and men of singular virtue and learning.

CEAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Marques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampacucho.

CEBACO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Matagalpa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CECIL, a county, being one of the ten which compose the colony and province of Maryland.

[CECIL, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.]

CECILIA, DONA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the large river Magdalena, opposite the lake Zapatosa, three leagues from the town of Mompox.

CECONTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[CEDAR Point, a port of entry in Charles county, Maryland, on the *e.* side of Potowmac river, about 12 miles below port Tobacco, and 96 *s.* by *w.* of Baltimore. Its exports are chiefly tobacco and Indian corn, and in 1794 amounted in value to 18,593 dollars.]

[CEDAR Point, a cape on the *w.* side of Delaware bay, in St. Mary's county, Maryland.]

[CEDAR Lick, a salt spring in the state of Tennessee, 19 miles from Nashville, four from Big spring, and six from Little spring.]

CEDAR, a river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, which traverses New Jersey, and enters the sea.

CEDAR, another small river of the province and colony of Delaware, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay of its name.

CEDAR, a small island of South Carolina; situate within the strait of Pampticoe.

CEDAR, another island of the province and colony of Maryland, between that of Chingoteag and that of Little Matompkin.

CEDAZOS, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zapopan in Nueva España, in which dwell some *Mustees*, Mulattoes, and Indians, who live by cultivating seeds.

CEDROS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Challabamba.

CEDROS, another settlement in the province and government of Cinaloa; situate on the shore of the river Mayo, on the confines of the province of Astimuri.

CEDROS, a river of New France or Canada. It runs *s. e.* and enters the lake Erie near the mouth of the strait of Misigagues.

CEGUEHUE, a small river of the province and government of Quijos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It enters, a little way from its source, into the Azuela.

CELAYA, a town of the intendancy of Guanaxuato in the kingdom of Nueva España. Sumptuous edifices have been recently constructed here, as also at Queretaro and Guanaxuato. The church of the Carmelites of Celaya has a fine appearance; it is adorned with Corinthian and Ionic columns. Its height is 1835 metres, or 6018 feet.

CELEDIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

CELLACACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru.

CENDRE, a cape or point of land of the coast of Acadia.

CENEGUANGA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the coast near the river Piedras.

CENEGUETAS, a settlement of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito.

CENGUYO, SAN PEDRO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Yrimbo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán, and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 60 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. w.* of its head settlement.

CENEWINI, a port of the river Pounaron, in the part of the province and government of Guayana in the possession of the Dutch.

CENIS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana, situate in the road which leads to Mexico. It has a fort which was built by the French when they had possession of the province.

CENOMANAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, descended from the Naunas, who live in the woods, and without any fixed abode, along the banks of the great river Magdalena.

CENOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, to the *n.* of the river Marañon, who inhabit the woods near the river Aguarico. They are at continual war with that of the Encabellados.

CENTA, a small river of the province and government of Tucumán. It runs from the *w.* to *e.* and enters the Bermejo. The Fathers Antonio Salinis and Pedro Ortiz de Zarate, of the extinguished company, suffered martyrdom upon its shores whilst preaching to the barbarian Indians.

CENTERVILLE, the chief town of Queen Anne's county, and on the *e.* side of Chesapeak bay, in Maryland. It lies between the forks of Corsica creek, which runs into Chester river, and has been lately laid out; 18 miles *s.* of Chester, 34 *s. e.* by *e.* of Baltimore, and 95 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 6′ *n.*]

CEPEE, a small river of Nova Scotia, which runs *s.* and enters the Miamis.

CEPEROUX, a French fort, called also San Louis, in Cayenne; situate at the mouth of the river, and on a lofty spot commanding the entrance of the same. It was taken by the Dutch in 1676; and in the following year it was recovered by the French; which date has been mistaken by Mons. Martiniere, who mentions it as having been lost the year preceding.

CEPITA, a small settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Charcas in Peru, above the channel of the great lake Titicaca, near the famous bridge that was built by the Emperor Capac Yupanqui over the channel, and which is 160 yards in length. The Indians of this settlement are diligent in keeping this bridge in repair, and assist in helping and directing the cavalcades which are continually passing it.

CEQUER, a small settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito, to the *n.* of this city, and on the shore of the river Telembi. Its temperature is cold, and it is the direct road for such as are going to the province of Barbacoas.

CEQUIN, a mountain of the province of Los Canelos in the kingdom of Quito. Its skirts are washed by the river Puyuc, and on the other side by the Bobonasa: from it rise the rivers Tinguisa and Paba-yacu, which run from *w.* to *e.* until they enter the Bobonasa. It is entirely covered with thick woods, save upon the top, where there is neither tree nor plant.

CERCADO, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by that of Chancay, *n. e.* by that of Canta, *e.* by that of Huarochiri, *s.* by that of Cañete, and *w.* by the S. sea; is 13 leagues long *n. s.* and eight wide at the widest part; is of a very mild and kind temperature, but somewhat sickly; and is neither subject to tempests nor high winds, although it is often visited by earthquakes. It only rains in the winter, and this is a species of small sprinkling shower which they call *garúa;* so that they have no necessity for houses with roofs, and they are covered only with clay or mortar. The whole of its territory is fertile, and abounds in seeds and fruits. The herb *alfalfa*, which is good forage for horses, is particularly cultivated, there being a great demand for it at Lima. Here are many estates of sugar-cane, from which sugar is manufactured, as well as honey, and a kind of drink called *guarape*. *Chica* is also made here; this being the common drink of the Indians throughout the whole kingdom. It is irrigated by the rivers Rinac and Lurin, which run down from the province of Guarochiri, and by the Carrabayllo, which runs from the province of Canta: all three of them are small; but in the months of December, January and February, which is the rainy season in the *sierra*, they swell greatly. Its population consists of seven parochial settlements, and as many others thereunto annexed. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 10,000 dollars, and it paid an *alcavala* of 80 dollars per annum. The capital is of the same name, and the other 14 settlements are,

Lurin,	Huachipa,
Pachacamac,	Late,
Surco,	Rinconada,
Chorrillos,	Carabayllo,
Magdalena,	Laucon,
Miraflores,	San Joseph de Bellavista.
Lurigancho,	

CERCADO, SAN CRISTOVAL DE, a settlement to the *s.* of the city of Lima, to which it is as a suburb. It is inhabited only by Indians, who are governed by a cazique; and until 1776, it was a cure of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, who had in it a college.

CERCELLES, a river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains, runs *e.* and en-

ters the sea between the river Rosa and the settlement and parish of Cul de Sac.

CERICUNCUA, a bay of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, between the port of Tortuga and the settlement of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.

CERINZA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, is of a cold temperature, and abounds in cattle and the productions peculiar to the climate. It contains 300 families, and lies in a valley, from which it takes its name.

CERMEN, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the side of the town of San Felipe, towards the *e.* between this town and the settlement of Agua Culebras, on the shore of the river Iraqui.

CERRALUO, a town and presidency of the Nuevo Reyno de Leon, garrisoned by a squadron of 12 soldiers and a captain, who is governor of this district, for the purpose of restraining the bordering infidel Indians. Between the *e.* and *n.* is the large river of this name; and from this begins a tract of extensive country, inhabited by barbarous nations, who impede the communication and commerce with regard to this part and the provinces of Tejas and Nuevas Felipinas. Is 35 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

Cerraluo, a bay of the coast and gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortes, opposite an island which is also thus called; the one and the other having been named out of compliment to the Marquis of Cerraluo, viceroy of Nueva España. The aforesaid island is large, and lies between the former bay and the coast of Nueva España.

CERRITO, a settlement of the island and government of Trinidad, near the *n.* coast, and to the *e.* of the capital of San Joseph de Oruña.

Cerrito Verde, an open and insecure port in the bay of La Concepcion, of the kingdom of Chile, and Pacific sea.

Cerrito, another, with the surname of Santa Ana. See Guayaquil.

CERRITOS, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of Orizava, and *alcaldia mayor* of Ixmiquilpan, in Nueva España.

Cerritos, another settlement in the province and government of Popayán.

CERRO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru.

Cerro, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in the same kingdom.

Cerro, another, with the surname of Negro, in the province and *correginiento* of Rede, and kingdom of Chile; situate at the source of the river Itan.

Cerro, another, called San Miguel de Cerro Gordo, which is a garrison of the province of Tepeguana in the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Its situation is similar to the road which leads to it, namely, a plain level surface; although, indeed, it is divided by a declivity, in which there is a pool of water, and by which passengers usually pass. This garrison is the residence of a captain, a serjeant, and 28 soldiers, who are appointed to suppress the sallies of the infidel Indians. In its vicinity is a cultivated estate, having a beautiful orchard, abounding in fruit-trees and in *zepas*, which also produce fruit of a delicious flavour. The garrison lies 50 leagues *n. w.* of the capital Guadiana.

Cerros, San Felipe de los, a settlement of the head settlement of Uruapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 26 families of Indians, and lies eight leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement, and 10 from the capital.

Cerros, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Vireyna in Peru.

CESARA, a large and copious river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which was called by the Indians Pompatao, meaning in their idiom, "the lord of all rivers," is formed of several small rivers, which flow down from the snowy *sierras* of Santa Marta. It runs *s.* leaving the extensive *llanuras* of Upár until it reaches the lake Zapatosa, from whence it issues, divided into four arms, which afterwards unite, and so, following a course of 70 leagues to the *w.* enters the Magdalena on the *e.* side, and to the *s.* of the little settlement called Banco.

CESARES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Chile towards the *s.* Of them are told many fabulous accounts, although they are, in fact, but little known. Some believe them to be formed of Spaniards and Indians, being those who were lost in the straits of Magellan, and belonged to the armada which, at the beginning of the conquest of America, was sent by the bishop of Placencia to discover the Malucas. Others pretend that the Arucanos, after they had destroyed the city of Osorno, in 1599, took away with them the Spanish women; and that it was from the production of these women and the Indians that this nation of the Cesares arose. Certain it is, that they are of an agreeable colour, of a pleasing aspect, and of good dispositions. They have some light of Christianity, live without any fixed abode; and some have affirmed that they have heard the sound of bells in their territory. It was attempted in 1658, by the governor of Tucumán, Don Gerónimo

Luis de Cabrera, to make an effectual discovery of this nation, but he did not succeed. In 1662 the innermost part of this country was penetrated by Father Gerónimo Montemayor, of the extinguished company of Jesuits. He discovered a nation of Indians, whose manners corresponded with this; but he did not succeed in establishing missions, for want of labourers, and from other obstacles which arose.

CEUADAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. On its *n.* side is a large estate called Zeogun.

CEUADAS, a very abundant river of the same province and kingdom, from which the above settlement borrowed its title. It rises from the lake of Coraycocha, which is in the desert mountain or *páramo* of Tioloma. It runs *n.* and passing by the former settlement, becomes united with another river, formed by two streams flowing down from the *páramo* of Lalanguso, and from the waste waters of the lake Colta; it then passes through the settlement of Pungala, its course inclining slightly to the *e.* and at a league's distance from the settlement of Puni, is entered by the Riobamba near the Cubigies, another river which flows down from the mountain of Chimborazo, and following its course to the *n.* for some distance, turns to the *e.* as soon as it reaches the *w.* of the mountain of Tungaragua, and at last empties itself into the Marañon: when it passes through the settlement of Penipe, it flows in so large a body that it can be passed only by means of a bridge, which is built there of reeds; and before it reaches the *baños* or baths, it collects the waters of the Tacunga, Ambato, and other rivers, which flowing down from the one and the other *cordillera*, have their rise in the *s.* summit of Elinisa, and in the *s.* part of Ruminambi and Cotopasci.

CEUALLOS, MORRO DE LOS, an island of the river Taquari, formed by this dividing itself into two arms to enter the river Paraguay, in the province and government of this name.

CEUICO, a small river of the island of St. Domingo. It rises in the mountains of the *e.* head, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the grand river Juna, a little before it runs into the sea.

CHABACONDE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Callahuas in Peru.

[CHABAQUIDDICK Isle belongs to Duke's county, Massachusetts. It lies near to, and extends across the *e.* end of Martha's Vineyard island.]

CHABIN, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile. It runs from *w.* to *e.* being navigable by small vessels till it enters the S. sea.

CHABUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile.

CHACAIAM, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru.

CHACAICO, a settlement of Indians of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile; situate at the source and on the shore of the river Renayco.

CHACALTANGUIS, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan in Nueva España, is of a moist temperature, and situate on the shore of the large river Alvarado. It contains seven families of Spaniards, 18 of Mulattoes and Negroes, and 75 of Popolucos Indians. Within its district are 19 engines or mills for making refined sugar; and its territory produces maize and cotton in abundance; is three leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

CHACALTONGO, NATIVIDAD DE, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula, is of a cold temperature, and surrounded by eight wards within its district; in all of which there are 160 families of Indians, who cultivate much maize and wheat; is seven leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

CHACANORA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in the same kingdom.

CHACAO, a city of the island of Chiloe in the kingdom of Chile. It is the residence of the governor, is garrisoned with a small guard, and has the best port in the island. Lat. 41° 50′ *s.*

CHACAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Challana.

CHACAPA, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chicas and Tarija, in the district of the former; annexed to the curacy of Tupisa.

CHACAPALAPA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Ygualapa in Nueva España, is three leagues to the *n.* of that place.

CHACAPALPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Olaya.

[CHACAPOYAS. See CHACHAPOYAS.]

CHACARACUIAN, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate in the middle of the *serranía* of that province. It is under the care of the Catalanian Capuchin fathers; and, according to Cruz, on the coast of the sea of Pariá.

CHACARMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru.

CHACARO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tambobamba.

CHACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

CHACAYACU, a river of the province of Quixos in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *e.* to *w.* then turns its course to *s. w.* and shortly after, passing through the settlement of Loreto, enters the river Suno on its *w.* shore.

CHACCUMAS, a settlement of South Carolina, situate on the shore of a small river. The English have a fort and establishment in it.

CHACHAGUI. See TAMBO PINTADO.

CHACHAPOIAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *e.* and *s.* by the mountains of the infidel Indians, *n. w.* by the provinces of Luya and Chillaos, and *w.* by Caxamarca. Its greatest length is 38 leagues from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and its breadth is nearly as great. Its temperatuse is for the most part mild, though in some places exceedingly hot, and in others equally cold, since a branch of the *cordillera* intersects it. Upon this account also it abounds greatly in all productions, such as wheat, maize, and other seeds, and in all kinds of herbs and fruits. It produces a good proportion of sugar; but the principal sources of its commerce are cotton and tobacco; these productions belonging peculiarly to the district of Mayobamba, three leagues distant to the *s. e.* and being held in great estimation. The women spin cotton, of which they manufacture canvass for the sails of ships, also for bags: they spin likewise another sort of delicate thread, of which they make linen for garments; the men employing themselves in the looms and in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco: of this they used to gather yearly 600 measures, consisting of 200 *mazos* or *rollos* each, each *mazo* being valued at one real. At present less is cultivated, from the prohibition of commerce, so that the settlement has become much poorer, and the price of the cotton for making sails is now at two reals per lb.; though that which is very fine, at a dollar. As there is no current coin, the inhabitants make barters in kind for the necessaries they want. Thus also they pay their tributes, duties, and taxes; and the treaties amongst them for canvass and linen cloths are consequently very large, the prices being regulated amongst themselves. They cultivate *coca*, and with this they supply some of the neighbouring provinces. They breed cattle of every sort, horses, sheep, and cows; of whose hides, when tanned and dried by the fire, they manufacture trunks, saddles, chests, &c. It has but a few mines, and of these, one only is gold, and a few of salt are worked. It is watered by several rivers; but the principal are the Moyobamba and the Uccubamba. Its inhabitants amount to 10,000, and are divided into 43 settlements. Its *repartimiento* amounted to 32,000 dollars; and it paid nearly 256 for *alcavala*.

San Juan de la Frontera,	Nixaque,
Santa Ana,	Corobamba,
San Lázaro,	Pomacocha,
El Santo Christo de Burgos,	Quispis,
San Christóval de las Balzas,	Santo Tomas,
Chuquibamba,	Chisquilla,
San Pedro de Utac,	Junvilla,
Santo Tomas de Guillai,	Tiata,
San Ildefonso,	Mitmas,
Tingo,	Yambrasbamba,
Ponaya,	Chirta,
La Magdalena,	Yapa,
Taupa,	Chiliquin,
Yurmanca,	Goncha,
Quinjalca,	San Miguel de los Olleros,
Coellcho,	Diosan,
Vilaga,	Yambajalca,
Moyobamba, city,	Tauli,
Yrinari,	Casmal,
Yantalá,	Palanca,
Avisada,	Thoe,
	Huambo.

CHACHAPOIAS, a river of the above province, which runs *n. w.* and enters the Marañon.

CHACAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos of Arequipa in Peru.

CHACHICHILCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Aytitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in Nueva España. It has very few inhabitants, and lies 11 leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

CHACHOPO, a small settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Maracaibo, is of a mild temperature, and produces wheat, maize, *papas*, and fruits peculiar to the climate.

CHACHUAPA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nochiztlan in Nueva España. It contains 78 families of Indians, and is one league *n. w.* of its capital.

CHACILATACANA, SAN FRANCISCO DEL

Brocal de la Mina de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Bárbara.

CHACLAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

CHACLIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Santa Olaya.

CHACMA, or Chamaca, a valley of the province of Cuzco and kingdom of Peru, near the coast of the S. sea. It was well peopled in former times, and abounds now in sugar-cane, from which sugar is made. It was conquered and united to the empire by Huaina Capac, thirteenth Emperor.

CHACNA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Colcabamba.

CHACO, a province of the kingdom of Peru, called the Gran Chaco, is an extensive country; having as its boundary to the *e.* the river Paraguay, and being bounded on the *n.e.* by the province of the Chiquitos Indians; on the *n.* by that of Santa Cruz de la *Sierra;* on the *w.* it touches upon the provinces of Mizque, Tomina, Pomabamba, Pilaya, Paspaya, Tarija, and Tucumán. On the *s.* it extends as far as the jurisdiction of the government of Buenos Ayres, which is its farthest limits. Towards the *n.* it is 150 leagues wide from *e.* to *w.* and 250 leagues long from *n.* to *s.*; but to make these distances, it requires many months, owing to the unevenness and roughness of the territory. It is called Chaco, or, with more propriety, Chacu, which, in the Quechuan language, signifies junta, or company, from the circumstance of its having been formed of Indians of several countries, who had fled from the conquering arms of the Incas, and afterwards from those of the Spaniards. Towards the *w.* it has some *serranías*, which are branches of the *cordillera;* where, on account of their immense height, the cold is very great; but in the low grounds, which are for the most part plains, the temperature is hot. It is full of thick woods, and in many parts is swampy and wet; particularly in the part lying towards the *e.* on the road to Paraguay. In the wet season, which lasts from the month of November to April, the rivers leave their beds and form various lakes, some of which dry up, and some remain. This province has some rivers of note; such are the Salado and the Bermejo; is one of the most fertile provinces in America, and would, if it were cultivated, afford, in the greatest abundance, those productions which are now thrown away upon the infinite number of barbarous nations who inhabit it. It produces a great variety of fine woods and fruit-trees; such as walnuts and nuts, although different from those of Europe, but which are extremely well tasted; beautiful cedars; *quebrachos*, thus called on account of their hardness; *guayacanes*, carob-trees, balsams, *marías*, palms, some of which are more than 30 yards in height; almonds, *cacaos*, *ceibas*, which are very large trees, bearing in the pods a remarkable soft wool, used for quilts, since it cannot be spun; cotton-trees, *mistoles*, of the heart of which the Indians make darts and cimeters; myrrh, sarzafraz-trees, bark, and others, which have the interior bark so delicate and white as occasionally to serve instead of writing paper; others there are, which, at one or two yards up their stems, form a kind of barrel or pipe, and being of a very tough bark, are accustomed to be ripped open by the Indians, and thus serve as vessels, in which these keep their liquor called *chicha*; it is from this that they whimsically call this plant *palo borracho*, or drunken tree. In this province are found also canes for walking sticks, as fine as those of Asia; and in the trunks of trees, in holes of the rocks and below the ground, are quantities of honey and wax wrought by bees, of which there are reckoned to be more than 12 sorts: some of the wax, besides being transparent, is extremely fragrant and delicious to the taste, whilst some is so sour as to resemble the juice of boiled lemons. One sort of these bees fabricate, with great skill, excellent hives of mud upon the branches of trees, and of the shape of a decanter, which are so hard that they will not break in falling down upon the ground; they, morever, are filled with exquisite wax and well-flavoured honey. The fruit-trees which this province produces, are oranges, cedars, lemons, apples, pears, *melocotones*, (or peaches engrafted on quinces), figs, nuts, prunes, and olives, also passion-flowers; all of which have been brought hither from the city of Santiago de Guadalcazar. Here are palms which have cups containing 25 kernels each, differing only slightly from the palms of Europe by having a flavour of the cocoa, and being somewhat larger. Here is also a plant called *chahuar*, having prickles like the savine, of which are made threads similar to hemp, for the manufacture of nets, bags, and some sorts of coarse garments: its root serves as food for the Indians, as do also *yucas*, potatoes, and others. It has an innumerable quantity of birds, namely, wild pigeons, ducks, herons, mountain-peacocks, pheasants, crows, condors, partridges, falcons, swans, *periguanas*, ostriches, parrots, and one kind of bird which exactly imitates an organ, and

another whose note resembles a trumpet. It abounds in quadrupeds, as mules, horses, and cattle of the large and small kind, the *antas*, which is called here *gran bestia*, (great beast), *huanacos*, *vicuñas*, *llamas*, or native sheep, stags, bears, ant-eaters, wild bears, otters, tigers, mountain cats, *viscachas*, (or large hares), large and small foxes, tortoises, *higuanos*, and others; all of which afford food to the voracious Indians. In this province are also found many insects, such as scorpions, vipers, snakes of several kinds, some of two heads, and some with rattles, squirrels, *mocamucas*, *ampalabas*, or what are called in other countries owls, which are extremely deformed, and attract small animals to them by their screeching, *quiriquinchos* of various sorts, glow-worms, a great variety of flies and spiders, and of these a large kind very venomous, silk-worms, which, if taken care of, would yield an abundance of silk, locusts, which are eaten by the Indians both dry and fresh; also ants, the beds of which are so deep as to render the road dangerous for men and for horses to pass, these insects being of such an undaunted and troublesome nature as often to attack a viper or locust in large bodies, and in some settlements to enter a house like a plundering army, devouring every insect and worm in their way, not leaving a single eatable thing untouched; scarcely shall these have finished their operations, but they are succeeded by another band, and indeed it is very hazardous to disturb them, since they bite very fiercely and cause much pain. This province has no mines, although it is said that formerly some were worked by the Indians; some little time since, however, one of iron was discovered, when it was thought to have been of gold. This extensive and pleasant country is inhabited by a multitude of infidel Indians, of different nations and of various barbarous customs. It was casually discovered in 1586 by Juan de Baños, a native of Chuquisaca, a factor of the settlement of Yala; he had an Indian slave who used frequently to run away from his master for a time and return again, and who being asked once whither he went, replied to Chacu; this it was that led to its discovery, and to the subsequent attempts at several times made to conquer it; first by Martin de Ledesma, afterwards by Juan Manso, Don Pedro Lasarte, and lastly by Don Christoval de Sanabri, all of which were ineffectual. San Francisco Solano entered the country, and succeeded in reducing some of the natives to the Christian faith; these, however, soon returned to their idolatry. The regulars of the company of Jesuits likewise engaged themselves in the reduction of this country in 1587, the first of their preachers here being Father Alonzo Barzana, called the apostle of Peru; they continued here for a number of years, and during their stay founded seven settlements. The inhabitants of the whole province are computed at 100,000.

Catalogue of the nations which inhabit Chaco.

Chiriguanas,	Abayas,
Churumutas,	Yapayaes,
Mataguayos,	Niguaraas,
Tobas,	Ivirayaras,
Macobies,	Socondues,
Aquilotes,	Marapanos,
Malbalaes,	Cipores,
Agoyas,	Ayusequeteres,
Amulalaes,	Corometes,
Palomos,	Taparunas,
Lules,	Bayatuis,
Toconotes,	Layanos,
Toquistineses,	Payaguas,
Tanuyes,	Poreromos,
Chunipies,	Chilacutiquies,
Bilelas,	Chiquinos,
Yxistineses,	Gortonos,
Oristineses,	Humayonos,
Guamalcas,	Tainuyes,
Zapitalaguas,	Tracanos,
Ojotaes,	Tobotionos,
Chichas,	Pildoris
Orejones,	Caramais,
Guaicurues,	Perequanos,
Callagaes,	Cucroyenos,
Calchaquies,	Bocaracanas,
Abipones,	Xolotas,
Teutas,	Curetes,
Palalis,	Upionos,
Huarpas,	Morionos,
Taños,	Bocoos,
Mogosnas,	Motitis,
Choroties,	Corotonos,
Naparus,	Chiribionos.
Guanas,	

[Chaco, a large plain of the above province, in which Azara noticed a singular phenomenon, which he calls a large piece of pure iron, flexible and malleable in the forge, but at the same time so hard as not to be cut, though obedient to the file. It contains about 468 cubic feet, and lies on the surface of the large plain of Chaco, on which not a single stone excepting this is to be found; and what is still more curious, there is no volcano within 300 leagues, nor any iron mine to be heard of in that part of the country.]

CHACOCHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sirca.

CHACOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huariaca.

CHACOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aricá in Peru; situate close to the *Quebrada* de Victor.

CHACRALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Abucara.

CHACRAPAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huayama.

CHACTAHATCHE, a river of S. Carolina, which runs *s.* and enters the Chicachas.

CHACTAW, a settlement and capital of the Indian district of this name in Louisiana, in which the French had a fort and establishment. [The Chactaws, or Flat-heads, are a powerful, hardy, subtle, and intrepid race of Indians, who inhabit a very fine and extensive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, and in the *w.* part of the state of Georgia. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three divisions, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4041 were fighting men. They are called by the traders Flat-heads, all the males having the fore and hind part of their skulls artificially flattened when young. These men, unlike the Muscogulges, are slovenly and negligent in every part of their dress, but otherwise are said to be ingenious, sensible, and virtuous men, bold and intrepid, yet quiet and peaceable. Some late travellers, however, have observed that they pay little attention to the most necessary rules of moral conduct, at least that unnatural crimes were too frequent among them. Different from most of the Indian nations bordering on the United States, they have large plantations or country farms, where they employ much of their time in agricultural improvements, after the manner of the white people. Although their territories are not one-fourth so large as those of the Muscogulge confedracy, the number of inhabitants is greater. The Chactaws and Creeks are inveterate enemies to each other. There are a considerable number of these Indians on the *w.* side of the Mississippi, who have not been home for several years. About 12 miles above the post at Oacheta on that river, there is a small village of them of about 30 men, who have lived there for several years, and made corn; and likewise on Bayau Chico, in the *n.* part of the district of Appalousa, there is another village of them of about fifty men, who have been there for about nine years, and say they have the governor of Louisiana's permission to settle there. Besides these, there are rambling hunting parties of them to be met with all over Lower Louisiana. They are at war with the Caddoques, and liked by neither red nor white people.]

[Chactaw Hills, in the *n. w.* corner of Georgia river.]

[CHACTOOS, Indians of N. America, who live on Bayau Bœuf, about 10 miles to the *s.* of Bayau Rapide, on Red river, towards Appalousa; a small, honest people; are aborigines of the country where they live; of men about 30; diminishing; have their own peculiar tongue; speak Mobilian. The lands they claim on Bayau Bœuf are inferior to no part of Louisiana in depth and richness of soil, growth of timber, pleasantness of surface, and goodness of water. The Bayau Bœuf falls into the Chaffeli, and discharges through Appalousa and Attakapa into Vermilion bay.]

CHACURIES, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the city of Pedraga, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, is of the missions which were held there of the order of St. Domingo. It is but small, and its climate is hot.

[CHADBOURNE'S River, district of Maine, called by some Great Works river, about 30 miles from the mouth of the Bonnebeag pond, from which it flows. It is said to have taken its latter name from a mill with 18 saws, moved by one wheel, erected by one Lodors. But the project was soon laid aside. The former name is derived from Mr. Chadbourne, one of the first settlers, who purchased the land on the mouth of it, of the natives, and whose posterity possess it at this day.]

CHAGONAMIGON, a point on the *s.* coast of lake Superior, in New France.

CHAGRE, a large and navigable river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, has its origin and source in the mountains near the valley of Pacora, and takes its course in various directions, making many windings, which are called *raudales*, until it enters the N. sea. It is navigated by large vessels called *chatas*, (having no keels), up as far as the settlement of Cruces, where is the wharf for unlading, and the royal custom-houses; the greater part of the commerce being conducted by this means, to avoid the obstacles occurring from a bad and rocky road from Portobelo to Panamá. It has different forts for the defence of its entrance; the first is the castle of its name, at the entrance or mouth; the second is that of Gatun, situate upon a long strip of land formed by a river of this name; and the third is that of Trinidad, situate in a simi-

lar way by a river of its name. It abounds in large alligators and mosquitoes, which render its navigation very troublesome. Its shores are covered with beautiful trees, which are inhabited by a variety of birds and apes of several species, which make an incredible chattering and noise. It was by this river that the pirate John Morgan came when he took and sacked Panamá in 1670. It was discovered by Hernando de la Serma in 1527, when he called it the river of Lagartos, but its mouth was before discovered by Lope de Olano in 1510. Here are found, at certain seasons, a very small fish of the size of a pin, called *tities*, and these are so abundant, that putting into the water a large basket, it is certain to be drawn out full; they are fried, and make very savoury fritters.

CHAGRE, with the dedicatory title of San Lorenzo, a settlement of the same province and kingdom; situate upon the top of a mountain at the entrance or mouth of the former river. It has for its defence a strong castle, which was built by the order of Philip II. by the famous engineer Juan Bautista Antoneli. This was taken by the pirate John Morgan, after having made a glorious defence, in 1668, when the settlement was burnt and sacked; and in 1740 it was taken by the English, commanded by Admiral Vernon, who entirely destroyed it; its loss in that war being supplied by two strong batteries, which hindered the English from making a breach, for the third time, when they came with three frigates of war; but they were driven back by Captain Don Juan de Hermida, who was formerly captain of the regiment of Granada. In 1752 this castle was rebuilt, in the most perfect manner, by the lieutenant-general and engineer Don Ignatio de Sala, governor of Cartagena, who came hither for this purpose by order of the king. In this fortress several personages of distinction have been held prisoners, and amongst others the Marquis of La Mina, president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom in 1694. Is 13 leagues from Portobelo.

CHAGUANES, an island of the river Orinoco, formed at its entrance into the sea by various canals or arms, is large and inhabited by Indians of the Mariussa nation.

CHAGUARAMA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela, situate on the confines of the province of Cumaná, near the river Manapire.

CHAGUARAMA, a bay on the coast of the province of Cumaná, on the *n. e.* side; being formed by the island of Trinidad, and by the mouths of the channels of the Orinoco as far as the gulf Triste.

CHAGUAREM, a small river of the province and government of Venezuela, which runs *s.* and enters that of Los Aceytes.

CHAHUALTEPEQUE, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcaltzingo in Nueva España. It contains 138 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its capital.

CHAHUANTLA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guauchinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Naupan.

CHAIALA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta or Charcas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pocoata.

CHAILLON, CABO DE, a cape on the *e.* coast of lake Superior, in New France.

CHAINAR, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán; situate on the shore of the river San Miguel.

CHAIPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, annexed to the curacy of the *corregimiento* of Pullo; in which was venerated, ever since the time of the conquest, a beautiful image of the Virgen del Rosario, which, with the temple, was burnt a few years since, and the parishioners being much afflicted at their loss, the Marquis of Selva Alegre, president of Quito, sent them another equal to the first: at the celebration of the festival people assemble from all the neighbouring districts.

CHAIUIN, a river of the province and government of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile, which runs *s. e.* and enters Valdivia near its entrance into the sea.

CHALA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru.

CHALA, with the distinction of Alta, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Chicama.

CHALA, another, with the addition of Baxa, in the same kingdom and province; situate near the former.

CHALA, a large and beautiful valley on the sea shore, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná.

CHALA, a small port, frequented only by fishermen, in the same province and *corregimiento*.

CHALACOS, a settlement and *asiento* of the silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huancabamba.

CHALALA, a large river of the Nuevo Reyno

de Granada, rises in the valley of Cerinza, runs *n.* and passing through the city of San Gil, turns to the *w.* and enters the Suarez or Sabandija.

CHALCAXINGO, a settlement of the head settlement of Xonacatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

CHALCHILGUITES, a settlement of the province and government of Nueva Vizcaya; situate close to that of Sombrerete.

CHALCHITLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Capanabastla in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHALCO, Hamanalco, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; situate between the *n.* and *s.* of the city of Mexico, at eight leagues distance; is very fertile, and abounds in productions and the necessaries of life, especially in wheat and maize; the crops of the former usually amount to 30,000 *cargas* (a measure containing four bushels) yearly, and of the latter to 25,000. Besides this it produces great quantities of seeds, woods, sugar, honey, and the fruits of a hot climate, all of which are carried to Mexico, as well by land carriage as by the lake, which is so favourable to its commerce. In the *sierra* of the volcano of this jurisdiction, there are silver mines, but they are not worked, on account of the great expence. The population consists of 46 settlements, of which 16 are head settlements of districts, and in 15 of these there are parish churches. The capital is of the same name, and it is situate on the shore of a lake enjoying a mild temperature, and well known from the fair which it celebrates every Friday throughout the year, to which flock a great number of people from the neighbouring provinces with merchandize; some even coming from the most distant parts in canoes by the lake, or with droves of mules on land. It lies between the rivers Flamanalco and Tenango, which run into the lake, and the waters of this serve, when it is necessary, to replenish the lake of Mexico, for which purpose there are proper sluices provided. It contains 350 families of Indians, and some Spaniards and *Mustees*; is seven leagues from Mexico. The other settlements are,

Flamanalco,	Atlautla,
San Pedro de Ecazingo,	Ayapango,
Tepozozolco,	Ixtapalucan,
San Juan Tenango,	Ayozingo,
Amecameca,	Mexquique,
Zentlalpan,	Hahuac,
Chimalhuacan,	Themamatla,
Tepetuxpan,	Ozumba.

Chalco, with the dedicatory title of San Agustin, another settlement of the head settlement of Coxcotlan, and the *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Aquismon; is of an extremely hot and moist temperature, on account of which it has been abandoned by several Indian families who resided in it formerly; 12 of these families only are now remaining; is 23 leagues from its capital.

Chalco, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan; situate in the plain of a deep break or hole made by mountain floods; is of a hot temperature, and contains 35 families of Indians; lies 12 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

[Chalco Lake. See Mexico.]

CHALCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cahúanca.

CHALEUAPAN, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHALEURS, a bay on the coast of the province of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and gulf of St. Lawrence. It is large and convenient.

Chaleurs, another bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, near the point which looks to the *w.*

[Chaleurs, a deep and broad bay on the *w.* side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. From this bay to that of Verte, on the *s.* in the *s. e.* corner of the gulf, is the *n. e.* sea line of the British province of New Brunswick.]

CHALINGA, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile.

CHALIQUE, San Pablo de, a settlement of the province and *corregimento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

CHALLABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru.

CHALLACATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Garu Mendoza.

CHALLACOLLO, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former, belonging to the archbishopric of Charcas. It has a convent of monks of the order of St. Augustin.

CHALLAHUACHO, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques y Masques in Peru. It rises near the settlement of Capi, runs in a serpentine course to the *n. n. w.* and enters the Apurimac.

CHALLANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

CHALLAPAMPA, an ancient province of Peru, of small extent, and to the *e.* of Cuzco. It

It was conquered and united to the empire by Inca Roca, the sixth Emperor.

CHALLAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru.

CHALLAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla or Patáz in Peru, in the district of which is an estate called Huasillas, where there is a house of entertainment belonging to the religion of St. Francis, in which reside the missionaries who assist in the conversion of the infidel Indians of the mountains.

CHALOUPES, Puerto de las, a port in the island of Guadalupe, and on the *n.* coast, is small, and lies between the Punta Antigua (Old Point) and the Mole bay.

CHALUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Amaraez in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Pachachaca.

CHALUANI, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of Sirca.

CHAMA, a river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It rises at the foot of the snowy *sierra*, runs, making the form of two SS, to the *e.* and *w.* and passing by to the *s.* of the city of Merida, returns *n.* and enters the great lake of Maracaibo at the side opposite its mouth.

Chama, a large and fertile valley of the same province and government, to the *s.* of the lake.

CHAMACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

CHAMACON, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; it rises in the mountains of the *e.* coast, and runs from *s. e.* to *n. w.* until it enters the large river Atrato near its mouth.

CHAMACUERO, San Francisco de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zelaya in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 690 families of Indians, and more than 30 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, with a convent of the order of St. Francis; is five leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

CHAMAL, a settlement of Indians of the Chichimeca nation, in the head settlement of the district of Tamazunchale, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles, in Nueva España; situate in a valley of the same name. Its inhabitants having been reduced at the beginning of the 18th century, and having requested a priest, one was sent them of the religion of St. Francis; but no sooner did he arrive amongst them than they put him to death, eating his body, and at the same time destroying the settlement. They were, however, afterwards reduced to the faith, rather through the hostilities practised against them by their neighbours than a desire of embracing it. It is five leagues from Nuestra Señora de la Soledad.

CHAMANGUE, a river of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs through the territory of the city of Avila from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and enters the river Coca, on the *w.* side, in lat. 46° *s.*

CHAMARI, a small river of the province and country of the Amazonas, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river Madera opposite that of Guayaparanna.

CHAMARIAPA, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; one of those which are under the care of the religious observers of St. Francis, the missionaries of Piritú. It is to the *w.* of the *mesa* (table land) of Guanipa.

CHAMAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mangas.

CHAMAYA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Marañon.

CHAMBA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, towards the *s.* It runs from *e.* to *w.* passes near the settlement of Vilcabamba, and then enters the river Malacatos.

[CHAMBERSBURG, a post town in Pennsylvania, and the chief of Franklin county. It is situated on the *e.* branch of Conogocheague creek, a water of Potowmac river, in a rich and highly cultivated country and healthy situation. Here are about 200 houses, two Presbyterian churches, a stone gaol, a handsome court-house built of brick, a paper and merchant mill. It is 58 miles *e.* by *s.* of Bedford, 11 *n. w.* of Shippensburg, and 157 *w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 57′ *n.* Long. 77° 40′ *w.*]

CHAMBIRA, a settlement of the province and government of Maynas in the kingdom of Quito; situate at the source of the river of its name. It rises to the *e.* of the settlement of Pinches, between the rivers Tigre and Pastaza, and runs nearly parallel to the former, where it enters, with a much increased body, into the Marañon.

[CHAMBLEE River, or Sorell, a water of the St. Lawrence, issuing from lake Champlain, 300 yards wide when lowest. It is shoal in dry seasons, but of sufficient breadth for rafting lumber, &c. spring and fall. It was called both Sorell and Richlieu when the French held Canada.]

CHAMBLI, a French fort in the province and

[country of the Iroquees Indians. It is handsome and well built, on the margin of the river of the same name, about 12 or 15 miles *s. w.* from Montreal, and *n.* of St. John's fort. It was taken by the Americans, Oct. 20, 1775, and retaken by the British, Jan. 18, 1776. Lat. 45° 26′ *n.*]

CHAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

Chambo, a very large river, which rises near the former settlement, and runs with such rapidity that it cannot be forded; is consequently passed over by means of various bridges made of osiers.

CHAME, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Natá in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near a river, and two leagues from the coast of the S. sea. It produces maize, plantains, and other fruits; swine, fowl, turkeys, and other birds, with which it supplies, by means of canoes, the markets of the city of Panamá, from whence it is nine leagues distant.

CHAMELUCON, or Chamaleton, a river of the province and government of Honduras. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the gulf of this name, between La Caldera and the river Ulua.

CHAMETLA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guajuaha in Nueva España. It contains 150 families of Indians.

CHAMETLAN, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, also called Del Rosario; bounded *n.* by the province of Culiacan, *s.* by that of Xalisco or Sentipac, *e.* and *n. e.* by that of Zacatecas and Nueva Galicia, and *w.* by the S. sea; is 30 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 25 wide *n. s.*; is of a very hot temperature, and the greater part of it is a mountainous and rugged country, abounding in noxious animals and insects, and on this account uninhabitable in the summer and in the rainy season. It was conquered by Don Juan de Ibarra in 1554, has many mines of silver and gold, which were formerly worked, but which at present are all abandoned, as well from their having filled with water, as from the scantiness of the means of the inhabitants to work them. The royal mines, however, are productive of some emolument, and are in fact the support of the place. It produces some maize, and much tobacco and cotton, to which article the soil is exactly suited, though not so to wheat, which yields here but sparingly. On the banks of the lakes formed by the sea, is left a thick incrustation of salt in the month of April; and although the inhabitants spare no pains to collect this valuable commodity, yet abundance of it is lost from the want of hands to collect it ere the heats come on, when it very quickly disappears. Some large cattle are bred here. It is very badly peopled, or, to speak more truly, it is as it were desert, having only three settlements and some estates. It is irrigated by a river which flows down from the *sierra* Madre, and passes through the capital, the waters of which are made useful for the working of the mines. The same river enters the sea two leagues from the settlement of Chametlan, and has abundance of fish, which are caught with ease, as well upon its shores as in marshes which it forms. The capital, which is the residence of the *alcalde mayor*, is the *real* del Rosario.

Chametlan, a settlement of the former *alcaldía mayor;* from thence taking its name. It contains only five or six Indians, and some Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who, the greater part of the year, live in the estates which they have for the breeding of large cattle, and on the farms for the cultivation of maize and cotton.

CHAMESA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Nopsa. It is of a cold temperature, and produces the fruits corresponding to such a climate, particularly wheat, which is of the best quality. It contains 100 white inhabitants, and as many Indians, and is a little more than eight leagues from its capital.

CHAMI, San Juan de, a settlement of the province and government of Chocó; situate in the district of Thatama, near the ruins of the city of San Juan de Rodas, to the *w.* of the city of Santiago de Arma.

CHAMIANOS, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Guallaga.

CHAMICUROS, S. Francisco Xavier de, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; founded in 1670 by the Father Lorenzo Lucero.

CHAMILPA, San Lorenzo de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

CHAMPANCHIN, Sierra de, a chain of mountains in the province and government of Tucumán, running *s. s. e.* on the shore of the river Quarto.

[CHAMPLAIN, a township, the most *n.* in Clinton county, New York, which takes its name from the lake on which it lies. It was granted to some Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who were

either in the service of the United States during the war, or fled to them for protection. The indigence or ill habits of these people occasioned the breaking up of the settlement, and a better sort of inhabitants have now taken their place. The lands are fertile, and two rivers run through it, well stored with fish. It has 575 inhabitants, and three slaves. By the state census of 1796, 76 of the inhabitants are electors.]

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of the same province, of more than 20 leagues in length, and from 10 to 12 in width, abounding in excellent fish. It was discovered in 1609 by a French gentleman of the name of Champlain, who gave it his name, which it still retains. It communicates with a smaller lake called Sacrament, and the canal passing from one side to the other of these is extremely rapid and dangerous, from the inequality of its bottom. At the distance of 25 leagues to the *s.* are some very lofty mountains, which are covered with snow, and in which are found castors and a variety of animals of the chase; and between these mountains and the aforesaid lake are some beautiful level meadows or *llanuras*, which, when first discovered, were well peopled with Iroquees Indians; but these have greatly diminished in numbers, through the continual wars with the French and English. [This lake is next in size to lake Ontario, and lies *e. n. e.* from it, forming a part of the dividing line between the states of New York and Vermont. It took its name from a French governor, who was drowned in it; it was before called Corlaer's lake. Reckoning its length from Fairhaven to St. John's, a course nearly *n.* it is about 200 miles; its breadth is from one to 18 miles, being very different in different places; the mean width is about five miles, and it occupies about 500,000 acres: its depth is sufficient for the largest vessels. There are in it above sixty islands of different sizes: the most considerable are North and South Hero and Motte island. North Hero, or Grand isle, is 24 miles long, and from two to four wide. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of lake George from the *s. s. w.* which is said to be 100 feet higher than the waters of this lake. Half the rivers and streams which rise in Vermont fall into it. There are several which come to it from New York state, and some from Canada; to which last it sends its own waters a *n.* course, through Sorell or Chamblee river, into the St. Lawrence. This lake is well stored with fish, particularly salmon, salmon trout, sturgeon, and pickerel, and the land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good. The rocks in several places appear to be marked and stained with the former surface of the lake, many feet higher than it has been since its discovery in 1608. The waters generally rise from about the 20th of April to the 20th of June, from four to six feet; the greatest variation is not more than eight feet. It is seldom entirely shut up with ice until the middle of January. Between the 6th and 15th of April the ice generally goes off, and it is not uncommon for many square miles of it to disappear in one day.]

CHAMPLE, a large unpeopled tract of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, in which there is a mountain abounding greatly in silver mines. Here is also a mission which was established by the regulars of the company for the reduction of the natives: is 12 leagues *n. e.* of the town of Santa Eulalia.

CHAMPOTON, a river of the province and government of Jucatan. It runs into the sea near the lake of Términos.

CHAMUINA, a river of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala. It empties itself into the S. sea near the limits of this jurisdiction, and of that of Chiriqui in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

CHAMULA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHANAR-PUGIO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, and eight leagues from the same.

CHANCAILLO, a small port of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay, to the *n.* of Lima; little frequented, from lying exposed, and being insecure. In lat. 12° 3′ *s.*

CHANCAY, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Peru; bounded *n.* by that of Santa; *n. e.* and *n.* by that of Caxatambo; *e.* by that of Cauta; and *s.* by the *corregimiento* of Cercado. It is 27 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and the same in width *e. w.* and has on its coast some ports and creeks not remarkable for their security. It comprehends in its district two territories, one of a cold temperature towards the *cordillera*, called De los Checras; and another of a warm temperature, lying in the valleys towards the sea, called De Chancay. It is irrigated by two rivers, one on the *s.* side, called Pasamayo, and the other Huama, on the *n.* The latter has an arched bridge, which was built in the time of the viceroy, the Marquis de Montes Claros, the buttresses of which are two rocks, through which the river passes. On the *e.* and in the cold part of this province, are found the productions peculiar to the climate, such as *papas*, *ocas*, and some wheat and maize. Here are also cattle, of the fleeces of which

the natives make friezes. The low part, looking upon the coast, enjoys a temperature equal in mildness to that of Lima. It is very fertile, and in the many estates which are in it maize grows in great quantities, and it, besides serving as food for the labourers, and independent of that which is devoured by the wild pigeons with which those fields are filled, serves to fatten numbers of pigs, which are carried to supply the markets of Lima; those animals, one year with another, amounting to 22,000 head, and producing an emolument of 300,000 dollars to the proprietors of the estates. Here are also some estates of sugar-cane, and others of French beans and wheat, of which the crops were formerly very great, and used, together with the vines, to be reckoned amongst the chief productions of this country, though they have now made room for a more general cultivation of maize. What conduces much to render the soil fertile, is what the Indians call *huano*, and which, in their language, signifies dung, this being brought from some small islands at a little distance from the coast towards the *n.* It is thought to be the excrement of some birds called *huanaes*, who have been accustomed to deposit it in the above places from time immemorial. Some of it has also been found in various other islands of the coast of Cañete, Arica, and others. Of this it is certain, that a handful being put at the root of a plant of maize, it becomes so invigorated as to produce upwards of 200 for one, and that not less than 90,000 bushels of this valuable manure is used yearly. In the centre of the province, and upon the coast, are some fine *salines*, which supply some of the neighbouring districts; and amongst the rest, those of Canta, Tarma, Caxatambo, Huamalies, Huanuco, Conchuco, and Huailas, are the most noted. The salt is not only used in the working of the metals, but for preserving the cattle from a venomous insect called *alicuya*, which preys upon their entrails until it destroys them. The population consists of 37 settlements; the capital of which is the town of Arnedo or Chancay. Its *repartimiento* amounted to 122,000 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 976 dollars per annum.

Arnedo or Chancay,	Caucház or Maráz,
S. Juan de Huaral,	Yurayaco,
Huaura,	Picoy,
Mazo,	Parquin,
Vegueta,	Yucul,
Huacho,	Canin,
Barraste,	Mollobamba,
Auccayama,	Pañun,
Sayan,	Turpay,
Tapaya,	Tongos,
Chiuchiu,	Auquimarca,
Paccho,	Yguari,
Ayaranga,	Yancay,
Huacar,	Otequet,
Muca,	Huachinga,
Yacsanga,	Yunqui,
Apache,	Acotama,
Santa Cruz,	Huaycho.
Huanangui,	

CHANCAY, the capital of the above province, founded in a beautiful and very healthy valley, at a league and a half's distance from the river Pasamayo, by order of the viceroy Count of Nieva, in 1563; who destined it for the honour of being an university, at which however it never attained. It has a tolerable port, frequented by trading vessels, a convent of monks of the order of St. Francis, and a good hospital. It is well peopled, and its inhabitants consist of several noble and rich families. One league from the sea, and 15 from Lima. Lat. 11° 30′ *s.*

[CHANCEFORD, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

CHANCHAMAIU, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, with a fort upon the river Tapo, in the part washed by this river, called El Balseadero de Chanchamaiu. The Chunchos Indians of this province took possession of it in 1742, and abandoned it in 1743.

CHANCHAMAIU, a river of the province of Caxamarquilla. It rises in the province of Tarma, to the *n.* of the capital, runs *n.* and enters the large river Perene, in the country of the Campas Indians.

CHANCO, CAPILLA DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast.

CHANDUI, a settlement of the district of Santa Elena in the province and government of Guayaquil; situate on the sea-shore, with a port which is frequented by vessels only in stress; it having some extensive shoals which lie just at its entrance. Here it was that the admiral's ship of the Armada del Sur foundered and was wrecked in 1654, as it was dropping down to Panamá, for the purpose of dispatching the galleons under the charge of the Marquis de Villarubia; although, through the opportune assistance of the viceroy of Peru, Count de Salvatierra, and of the president of Quito, Don Pedro Vazquez de Velasco, the greater part of the property on board was saved. Likewise, in 1721, another ship was lost here, carrying the salaries to the Plaza of Panamá, without a single thing on board being saved; until, in 1728, a furious wind from the *s. w.* blew ashore several fragments of the

wreck, and amongst these many valuables of gold and silver, which had grown quite discoloured, to the amount of 40,000 dollars. Lat. 2° 21′ *s.*

CHANEL, some islands near the coast of the country of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. They are numerous and very small, one of them being very long and narrow; forming a channel with the coast, and giving its name to the rest.

CHANESES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Paraguay; dwelling to the *n.* of the Rio de la Plata, and bounded by the Xarayes and Xacoces. They have their houses near the lakes, and maintain themselves by fishing.

CHANGAME, some small islands of the S. sea, and of the bay of Panamá, in the province and government of Tierra Firme. They are two in number, being situate near the coast, and having between them a shallow or quicksand, by which they are communicated. They abound in a species of birds, from which they take their name.

CHANGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chacayan.

CHANQUI, or Achanqui, a promontory or cape of the province and *corregimiento* of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile; being eight leagues to the *s.* of San Marcelo. It forms and covers the mouth or entrance of the gulf of Los Coronados, with the other cape, which is to the *s.* called De la Ballena.

CHANTACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito, to the *w.* of Chuquri-bamba, and to the *s.* of San Pedro, consists entirely of Indians, and lies upon the bank of a small river, being of an excellent climate.

CHANTALI, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

CHANUSSI, a river of the country of Las Amazonas, which runs from *e.* to *w.* through the woods lying towards the *w.* and enters the Guallaga on its *e.* side.

CHANXEWATER, an English settlement in the province and colony of New York; situate near the *e.* arm of the river Delaware.

CHAO, Farallones de, two small islands of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru.

Chao, Morro de, a mountain of the coast of the same *corregimiento.*

CHAPA, Puerto de, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; situate near the rivers Segundo and Tercero, at the foot of the Montaña Nevada, or Snowy mountain.

CHAPACOTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito; situate at the skirt of the Gran Cuesta, or mountain of San Antonio. Through it passes a small river, which runs down from this mountain, and empties itself in the river of Chimbo; is of a very cold temperature, and lies in the middle of a wood. Lat. 1° 40′ *s.*

CHAPADA, Sierra, mountains of the kingdom of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Todos Santos. They run from *e.* to *w.* until they reach nearly as far as the coast.

CHAPALA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlan in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the great lake or sea of this name; has a good convent of the monks of St. Francis, and in its valley, which is very fertile, there is an abundance of all kinds of seed, as wheat, maize, French beans, and many delicious fruits.

Chapala, another settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zaiula in the same kingdom; situate in a plain of a mild temperature. It contains 42 families of Indians, who trade in seeds and other fruits, since its district abounds in garden grounds. It has a convent of the religious of St. Francis; lies 22 leagues between the *e.* and *n.* of its capital.

Chapala, a great lake of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, called Mar de Chapala, on account of its size, is navigated by many vessels, and is extremely well stocked with fish; from which the inhabitants of the immediate settlements derive their source of commerce.

CHAPAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa, in the kingdom of Quito; situate to the *s.* of the capital.

CHAPANCHICA. See Madrigal.

CHAPARE, or Parati, a river of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. It rises in the *serranía* of the Altos or Lofts of Intinuyo, from two small rivers which unite; runs in an inclined course to the *e.* and enters the Marmore Grande, forming a good port.

CHAPARIPARI, a river of the province and government of Cumaná, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Triste.

CHAPARRA, Valle de, a valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Cumaná in Peru; in the vicinity of which is a mine abounding in a metal called *chumillo.*

CHAPARRAL, a small settlement of the *corregimiento* of Coyaima in the Nuevo Reyno de

Granada; situate in a beautiful and delightful country. Its temperature is hot, it abounds in *cacao*, maize, *yucas*, and plantains, and has some neat cattle and gold mines. The inhabitants amount to 100 families, and it is annexed to the curacy of its capital.

[CHAPEL HILL, a post-town in Orange county, N. Carolina; situated on a branch of New-hope creek, which empties into the *n. w.* branch of Cape Fear river. This is the spot chosen for the seat of the university of N. Carolina. Few houses are as yet erected; but a part of the public buildings were in such forwardness, that students were admitted, and education commenced, in January 1796. The beautiful and elevated site of this town commands a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding country: 12 miles *s.* by *e.* of Hillsborough, and 472 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 35° 56′ *n.* Long. 79° 2′ *w.*]

CHAPEU, MORRO DEL, or DEL SOMBERO, a mountain of the kingdom of Brazil, between the rivers Preto and Tocantines, close to the gold mines of La Navidad.

CHAPIGANA, a fort of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, built upon a long strip of land, or point, formed by the great river of Tuira. There is also a small fort of the same name in a little gulf, and nearly closed at the entrance, behind the fort of San Miguel, in the S. sea.

CHAPIMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ancobamba.

CHAPUARE, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito, rises in the mountains of Cacao, which are upon the shore of the river Madera; runs *w.* forming a curve, and enters the latter river, just where the Ytenes and Marmore also become united.

CHAPULTENANGO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHAPULTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Corjoacan in Nueva España; situate on the skirt of a mountainous eminence, on which are the castle and palace which were the residence of the viceroys until they made their public entries into Mexico. Here are beautiful saloons and charming gardens, bedecked with all sorts of delicate flowers; also a wood of branching savins, which was filled with stags and rabbits, and an abundant supply of water to render the soil fertile; although, independently of a large and deep pool, it is also intersected by several streams, which, through canals, are carried to supply the *s.* part of the city of Mexico. Its inhabitants amount to 40 families of Indians, in the district of the parish of a convent of St. Francis, with certain families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, embodied with the parish of Vera Cruz of Mexico; from whence this is distant one league to the *w. s. w.*

CHAPULTEPEC, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, another settlement of the district and head settlement of Tlacoluca, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in the same kingdom; founded between four mountains, the skirts of which form a circle round it. It contains 100 families of Indians, including those of the settlement of Paztepec, close to it. Although its population was formerly thought to amount to 500 families, no cause can be assigned for the present diminution; notwithstanding the elder people affirm, that this is a judgment of God for their having caused so many sorrows and anxieties to the poor curate, who had laboured so hard and with such zeal to convert them from their idolatry: certain it is, they are now extremely humble and docile. It is two leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

CHAPULTEPEC, another, with the same dedicatory title of San Juan, in the head settlement of the town of Marquesado, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas. It contains 25 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the cultivation of cochineal, wheat, maize, fruits, woods, coal, lime-stone, and timber. It is a little more than a mile to the *s. w.* of its capital.

CHAPULTEPEC, another, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca.

CHAPULTEPEC, another, with the same dedicatory title as the former, in the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Metepéc. It contains 168 families of Indians.

CHAPULUACAN, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate on the skirt of a very lofty *sierra*; is of a mild temperature, and produces maize, cotton, bees-wax, and honey, and large cattle. It is annexed to the curacy of Tamzunchale, contains 58 families of Indians, and lies 38 leagues from its capital.

CHAPULUACAN, another settlement of the head settlement of Colotlán, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mextitlán, in Nueva España, contains 140 families of Indians, and is two leagues from its head settlement.

CHAQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CHAQUI, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in the same kingdom.

CHAQUIMINAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sandia in the province of Carabaya.

CHARABAYE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of a river in the district of the city of Caracas, and to the *e.* of the town of Victoria.

CHARACATO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru. In its church is a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de la Purificacion or Candelaria, to which singular devotion is paid.

CHARAI, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Cinaloa; situate on the shore of a river of the fort which lies between the settlements of Ziribijoa and Mochicauchi.

[CHARAIBES. See CARIBE.]

CHARALA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, is, at it were, a suburb to the settlement of Mongui, and it is (being very poor and reduced) annexed to the curacy of the same. Its temperature is mild, and abounds in pure good water, and in the productions of a hot climate.

CHARANDO, a settlement of the head settlement of Guimeo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cirandaro, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Turicato.

CHARAPA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Periban in Nueva España; situate in the loftiest part of the *sierra*, from whence its temperature is so cold that it is seldom any crops can be gathered from the seeds that are sown. It contains 209 families of Indians, 80 in the wards of its district, and a convent of the religious order of St. Francis: lies *e.* of its head settlement.

CHARAPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

CHARAPOTO, a settlement of the district of Puerto Viejo, and government of Guayaquil, in the kingdom of Quito, at a small distance from the sea-coast and bay of its name; this title being also applied to the point which forms the same bay.

CHARAZANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

CHARBON, RIO DEL, a river of N. Carolina, which runs *n.* and enters the Conhaway. The whole of it abounds in cataracts, and its waters throw up immense quantities of coal, which was the cause of its being thus named.

CHARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chayanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Sacaca.

CHARCANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru.

CHARCAS, an extensive province of the kingdom of Peru, composed of various others. Its jurisdiction comprehends the district of this royal audience, which begins at Vilcanota, of the *corregimiento* of Lampa and bishopric of Cuzco, and extends as far as Buenos Ayres to the *s.* It is bounded on the *e.* by Brazil, the meridian serving as a limit; and reaching *w.* as far as the *corregimiento* of Atacama, which is of its district, and forms the most *n.* part of this province in that direction, and being closed in on its other sides by the kingdom of Chile: is 300 leagues in length, including the degrees of latitude from 20° to 28° *s.*: is in many parts very thinly peopled, and covered with large desert tracts, and rugged and impenetrable mountains, and again by the elevated *cordilleras* of the Andes, and the spacious *llanuras* or *pampas*, which serve to mark its size and the relative distances of its territories. Its temperature throughout is extremely cold, although there are not wanting parts which enjoy a moderate warmth. At the time that this province was in the possession of the Indians, and previous to the entrance of the Spaniards, many well-inhabited provinces went jointly under the name of Charcas; and the conquest of these was first undertaken by Capác Yupanqui, fifth Emperor; but he was not able to pass the territory of the Tutiras Indians and of Chaqui. Here it was that his conquests terminated: nor did the subjection of these parts extend farther than Collaysuyo until after his death, when he was succeeded by his son the Inca Roca, sixth Emperor, who carried on still farther the victories which had been already gained, conquering all the nations as far on as that of Chuquisaca, where he afterwards founded the city of this name, called also La Plata. After that the Spaniards had reduced that part of Peru, extending from Tumbez to Cuzco, and that the civil wars and dissensions which existed between these were at an end, they endeavoured to follow up their enterprise by making a conquest of the most distant nations. To this end, in 1538, Gonzalo Pizarro sallied forth with a great force, and attacking the Charcas and the Carangues, found in them such a spirited opposition, that after several battles he was brought to think this object was nearly impracticable: this idea was strengthened by the reception he had met with from the Chuquisacas, who in many conflicts had given him convincing proofs of their valour and warlike spirit; indeed it is thought, that had he not just

at that critical moment received fresh succours, that were sent from Cuzco by his brother the Marquis Don Francisco Pizarro, he would have fallen a sacrifice, with the whole of the Spanish army, to that undertaking: but being invigorated by this assistance, he succeeded in routing the Indians, and in obliging them to surrender to the Spanish government. In 1539 the Marquis Don Francisco Pizarro, seeing the importance of making an establishment here, resolved upon building of a town, giving a commission to Captain Pedro Auzures to execute the same. This person actually put into effect the plan suggested, founding the town in exactly the same spot in which formerly stood the settlement of Chuquisaca. Here many of its conquerors settled and became citizens, and they gave it the name of La Plata, or Silver, from some mines of this metal which are found in the mountain of Porco, which lies at a small distance from this city, and from which the Inca Emperors were accustomed to extract immense emolument. Notwithstanding this name it has never lost its original title, Chuquisaca, although indeed it is badly pronounced by the Spaniards; since the Indians, and with great propriety, will have it Choquezaca, Choquechaca, or Choquisacha; all of which, however pronounced, signify, the first, mountains of gold; the second, *cunchos* of gold, or fields of brambles with yellow twigs; and the third, bridges of gold. Although this province is extensive, it is composed of various others, which we shall notice under their proper heads. This keeps its present name, from being the one of all the others the most abounding in minerals, seeds, and cattle; as well as being the one best peopled with Indians. It is watered by many large rivers; and the whole of it composes an archbishopric, to which are suffragan the bishoprics of La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucumán, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres. It belongs to the viceroyalty of this latter place since the time that this was erected, and that the government was entrusted to the royal audience established in 1559. The aforesaid district comprehends in its jurisdiction all the following provinces and *corregimientos*:

Tomino,	Cochabamba,
Porco,	Chayanta,
Tarija,	Paria,
Lipes,	Carangas,
Amparaez,	Cicasica,
Oruro,	Atacama:
Pilaya,	

In which are contained 188 settlements and curacies, in which there were in 1651 about 100,000 Indians. The capital of the whole jurisdiction is the aforesaid city of Chuquisaca or La Plata.—[Charcas joined the new government of Buenos Ayres in 1810. See La Plata.]

Those who have been Presidents in the Royal Audience of Charcas.

1. The Licentiate Pedro Ramirez de Quiñones, first president, in 1559.

2. The Licentiate Juan de Matienzo, a celebrated jurisconsult, in 1580.

3. The Licentiate Zepeda, in 1588.

4. The Licentiate Alonso Maldonado de Torres, in 1606.

5. Don Juan de Lizarazu, knight of the order of Santiago; he passed over to the presidency of Quito in 1612.

6. Don Diego de Portugal, in 1614.

7. Don Alonzo Perez de Salazar, who was president of Quito, and was promoted to this, where he governed until the year 1620.

8. Don Juan de Caravajal y Sande, promoted in 1633.

9. Don Dionisio Perez Manrique, knight of the order of Santiago, collegiate in the college of Los Manriques de Alcalá, rector of the university there, *oidor* of Lima, and president of Quito, from whence he was removed to be president of this audience of Charcas in 1646; whence, having exercised it till 1654, he was removed to that of Santa Fé.

10. Don Pedro Vazquez de Velasco, who presided until the year 1661.

11. Don Bartolomé Gonzalez de Poveda, promoted in 1678; he was made archbishop of the holy church of Charcas, remaining in the presidency until 1688.

12. Don Diego Mesía, native of Lima, oidor of its royal audience, and formerly of that of Quito; he was promoted to the presidency of Charcas in 1688.

13. Don Jorge Manrique de Lara, who was *oidor* of Panamá, afterwards of Charcas, as also president.

14. Don Gabriel Antonio Matienzo, president in 1723.

15. Don Francisco de Herboso, who was appointed in 1725, and presided until 1732.

16. Don Agustin de Jáuregui, knight of the order of Santiago, and native of Lima.

17. Don Juan Francisco Pestaña, adjutant-major of the regiment of Spanish guards; he was nominated in 1752, and presided until 1769.

18. Don Ambrosio de Benavides, who entered in the above year, and presided until 1777.

19. Don Agustin de Pinedo, who succeeded the former, and governed until 1782.

20. Don Ignacio de Flores, native of Quito, who had served as captain of cavalry in the regiment of the volunteers of Aragon, and who was governor of the province of Moxós, being of the rank of colonel; he was nominated as president by way of reward for his services, in having been instrumental to the pacification of the Indians of Peru, and to the succouring of the city of La Paz, which was besieged by rebels: he governed until 1786, when he was removed from the presidency.

Charcas, a ferocious and barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, to the *s. w.* of the lakes of Aullaga and of Paria; conquered by Mayta Capac, fourth monarch of the Incas. At present they are reduced to the Christian faith in the government of Chuquisaca or La Plata.

Charcas, a settlement, with the dedicatory title of Santa María, being the *real* of the mines of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, in which are marked the boundaries of its jurisdiction, and those of Nueva España, the last district of the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and 50 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, as also many of Indians dispersed in the *rancherias* and the estates of its district: is 130 leagues to the *n.* ¼ to the *n. w.* of Mexico, 75 from Guadalaxera, and 18 to the *n. e.* of the *sierra* of Pinos. Lat. 22° 55′. Long. 100° 40′.

Charcas, another settlement and *real* of the mines of the province of Copala, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate two leagues from the capital. In its vicinity are the estates of Panuco, in which they work with quicksilver the metals of the mines. To its curacy, which is adminstered by one of the Catholic clergy, are annexed two small settlements of Serranos Indians, amongst whom are found some few of the Tepeguana nation.

CHARIMIZA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *cordillera* towards the *s.* and enters the Marañon.

[CHARLEMONT, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusets, 16 miles *w.* of Deerfield, having 665 inhabitants.]

[Charles, a cape on the *s. w.* part of the strait entering into Hudson's bay. Lat. 62° 40′ *n.* Long. 75° 15′ *w.*]

Charles, a small lake of New France, to the *n.* of the city of Quebec, which empties itself into the river St. Lawrence.

Charles, another cape or point of the coast of the country of Labrador; one of those which form the *w.* entrance or mouth of the strait of Belle-isle.

[Charles River, in Massachusetts, called anciently Quinobequin, is a considerable stream, the principal branch of which rises from a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It passes through Hollis-ton and Bellingham, and divides Medway from Medfield, Wrentham, and Franklin, and thence into Dedham, where, by a curious bend, it forms a peninsula of 900 acres of land. A stream called Mother brook runs out of this river in this town, and falls into Neponsit river, forming a natural canal, uniting the two rivers, and affording a number of excellent mill-seats. From Dedham the course of the river is *n.* dividing Newton from Needham, Weston, and Waltham, passing over romantic falls; it then bends to the *n. e.* and *e.* through Watertown and Cambridge, and passing into Boston harbour, mingles with the waters of Mystic river, at the point of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, seven miles. The most remarkable bridges on this river are those which connect Boston with Charlestown and Cambridge. See Boston. There are seven paper mills on this river, besides other mills.]

[Charles County, on the *w.* shore of Maryland, lies between Potowmack and Patuxent rivers. Its chief town is port Tobacco, on the river of that name. Its extreme length is 28 miles, its breadth 24, and it contains 20,613 inhabitants, including 10,085 slaves. The country has few hills, is generally low and sandy, and produces tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c.]

[Charles City County, in Virginia, lies between Chickahominy and James rivers. It contained formerly part of what now forms Prince George's county. It has 5588 inhabitants, including 3141 slaves.]

[Charles, a cape of Virginia, in about lat. 37° 15′ *n.* It is on the *n.* side of the mouth of Chesapeak bay, having cape Henry opposite to it.]

Charles, a promontory in N. America, mentioned by the English captain Thomas James, in his voyage published 1663, which was made for the sake of discovering a pass to S. America.

CHARLES. See Carlos, San.

CHARLESTON, a capital city of S. Carolina, is one of the best of N. America, excelling in beauty, grandeur, and commerce. It is situate upon a long strip of land between two navigable rivers, which are Ashley and Cowper, and the greater part of it upon the latter. This forms in the city two small bays, the one to the *n.* and the other to the *s.* The town is of a regular construction, and well fortified both by nature and art, having six bastions and a line of entrenchment: on the side of the river Cowper it has the bastions of

Black, Granville, Craven, and a half-moon; on the *n.* a line, and in front of the river Ashley the bastion of Colliton, and the covered half-moon of Johnson, with a draw-bridge to pass the line, and another to pass the half-moon. Besides these works of regular fortification, it has a fort erected upon a point of land at the entrance of the river Ashley, which commands the channel and the vessels: but the bastions, the palisade, and the ditch on the land-side, having suffered much damage in an hurricane, and it being thought by the Governor Nicholson, that they were of too great an extent to defend themselves, they were by his command destroyed. This city is, as it were, a continual fair, being the market for the fruits of the whole province: the streets are well projected, and the edifices are grand and of fine architecture, especially the church, which is magnificent, spacious, and one of the best in all N. America: there are several other churches belonging to different sects, and the French protestants have a very fine one in the principal street. The town consists of 800 houses built of wood as to the greater part, although there are some of stone; all of them having glass windows, and manifesting a degree of elegance and ornament in their structure: is the residence of the governor of the province, and in it is held the general assembly and the tribunal of judicature. Here are many rich nobles and opulent merchants, and almost all its inhabitants exhibit a costly appearance, and live in a state of consummate luxury. It has a public library, which owes its establishment to Doctor Thomas Bray. The liberty of conscience enjoyed in this city, and which was granted to its inhabitants a short time after its foundation, caused it to become very populous. This effect was further heightened by the extensive commerce it enjoyed; and thus has it, with many other qualities of pre-eminence, become one of the finest settlements in America.

[Charleston, the metropolis of S. Carolina, is the most considerable town in the state; situate in the district of the same name, and on the tongue of land formed by the confluent streams of Ashley and Cowper, which are short rivers, but large and navigable. These waters unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's island, which it leaves on the *n.* seven miles *s. e.* of Charleston. In these rivers the tide rises in common about six feet and a half; but uniformly rises 10 or 12 inches more during a night tide. The fact is certain; the cause unknown. The continual agitation which the tides occasion in the waters which almost surround Charleston, the refreshing sea-breezes which are regularly felt, and the smoke arising from so many chimneys, render this city more healthy than any part of the low country in the *s.* states. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen invalids from the W. India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the sickly months, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which the city affords; and in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than here. The following statement exhibits the greatest and least height of Fahrenheit's thermometer for several years past in Charleston.

Years.	Highest.	Lowest.	Years.	Highest.	Lowest.
1750	96	23	1759	93	28
1751	94	18	1791	90	28
1752	101	32	1792	93	30
1753	91	28	1793	89	30
1754	93	22	1794	91	34
1755	90	26	1795	92	29
1756	96	27	1796	89	17
1757	90	25	1797	88	22
1758	94	25	1798	88	31

State of the weather for 1807, ending December 31.

Thermometer, highest	92° 30′
Ditto lowest	24°
Ditto mean	58° 15′
Barometer - -	30° 1′ to 30° 77′
Hygrometer - -	1 to 131
Fall of rain - -	42 inches 1½
Prevailing winds -	N.E. S.W.
Days of rain - -	67
Do. of thunder -	28
Do. of snow -	2

Unaffected hospitality—affability—ease of manners and address—and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy, and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people of Charleston. In speaking of the capital, it ought to be observed, for the honour of the people of Carolina in general, that when, in common with the other colonies, in the contest with Britain, they resolved against the use of certain luxuries, and even necessaries of life, those articles which improve the mind, enlarge the understanding, and correct the taste, were excepted; the importation of books was permitted as formerly. The land on which the town is built is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The streets are pretty regularly cut, and open beautiful prospects, and have subterranean drains to carry off filth and keep]

[the city clean and healthy; but are too narrow for so large a place and so warm a climate. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet. The houses which have been lately built are brick with tiled roofs. The buildings in general are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy, and well furnished. The public buildings are, an exchange, a state-house, an armoury, a poor-house, and an orphan's house. Here are several respectable academies. Part of the old barracks has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students; but it can only be called as yet a respectable academy. Here are two banks; a branch of the national bank, and the S. Carolina bank, established in 1792. The houses for public worship are, two Episcopal churches, two for Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans, two for Methodists, one for French Protestants, a meeting-house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. Little attention is paid to the public markets; a great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants having plantations, from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton, and veal are not generally of the best kind; and few fish are found in the market. In 1787 it was computed that there were 1600 houses in this city, and 15,000 inhabitants, including 5400 slaves; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age. In 1791 there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7684 were slaves. This city has often suffered much by fire; the last and most destructive happened as late as June 1796. Charleston was incorporated in 1783, and divided into three wards, which choose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city-council, who have power to make and enforce bye-laws for the regulation of the city. The value of exports from this port, in the year ending November 1787, amounted to 505,279*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* sterling. The number of vessels cleared from the custom-house the same year was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, and the United Netherlands. In the year 1794 the value of exports amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. It is 60 miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Georgetown, 150 *e.* by *s.* of Augusta, 497 *s.* by *w.* of Richmond, 630 *s. w.* by *s.* of Washington city; 763 *s. w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia, and 1110 *s. w.* of Boston. Lat. 32° 48′. Long. 80° 2′ *w.* Knoxville, the capital of the state of Tennessee, is much nearer to this than to any sea-port town in the Atlantic ocean. A waggon road of only 15 miles is wanted to open the communication; and the plan is about to be executed by the state.]

CHARLESTON, another capital city of the county of Middlesex in New England; situate on the bank of the river Charles. It is well peopled and of a good construction, occupying the whole of the space which lies between the aforesaid river and that of Mystic, the former river dividing the city from Boston, in the same manner as the Thames divides London from Southwark. It has a raft for the traffic of the river instead of a bridge, the fare or produce of which belongs to the college of Norwood in the city of Cambridge, which is close by: this city is as it were the half of Boston, and its situation, as being upon a peninsula, is very advantageous. At certain times it has fairs, and is the meeting place for the assembly of the county. It has a very large and handsome church, and a market place, ornamentally and conveniently situate on the river side, at which there are sold all kinds of flesh, fish, and other necessaries: it has two large streets leading to it. The river is navigable, and runs through the country for many leagues. Is in Lat. 42° 24′ *n.* Long. 71° 6′ *w.*

[CHARLESTOWN, the principal town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, called Mishawun by the aboriginal inhabitants, lies *n.* of Boston, with which it is now connected by Charles river bridge. The town, properly so called, is built on a peninsula formed by Mystic river on the *e.* and a bay setting up from Charles river on the *w.* It is very advantageously situated for health, navigation, trade, and manufactures of almost all the various kinds. A dam across the mouth of the bay, which sets up from Charles river, would afford a great number of mill-seats for manufactures. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the history of the American revolution. The second hill has upon its summit a monument erected to the memory of Major-general Warren, near the spot where he fell, among the first sacrifices to American liberty. The brow of the hill begins to be ornamented with elegant houses. All these hills afford elegant and delightful prospects of Boston, and its charmingly variegated harbour, of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country. It contains within the neck or parish about 250 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of consequence are, a handsome Congregational church, with an elegant steeple and clock, and an alms-house, very commodious

and pleasantly situated. Before the destruction of this town by the British in 1775, several branches of manufactures were carried on to great advantage, some of which have been since revived; particularly the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, ship-building, rum, leather in all its branches, silver, tin, brass, and pewter. Three rope-walks have lately been erected in this town, and the increase of its houses, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years past. This town is a port of entry in conjunction with Boston. At the head of the neck there is a bridge over Mystic river, which connects Charlestown with Malden.]

CHARLESTOWN, another city of the island of Nevis, one of the Caribes, in the Antilles; in which there are beautiful houses and shops well provided with every thing; is defended by a fort called Charles. It has a market every Saturday, beginning at sun-rise and finishing at mid-day, whither the Negroes bring maize, *ñames*, garden-herbs, fruits, &c. In the parish of San Juan is a piece of sulphureous land, in the upper extremity of an opening of the land, called Solfatara, or Sulphur gut, which is so hot as to be felt through the soles of the shoes when being trodden upon. At the foot of the declivity of this same part of the city, is a small hot stream, called the Bath, which being supposed to rise from the aforesaid spot, loses itself shortly in the sand. Towards the side lying next the sea are two fountains, one of hot water, the other of cold, and of these two are formed the lake of Blackrock, the waters of which are of a moderate warmth, and which lies to the *n.* of the city, being nearly a quarter of a mile's distance from the place where are caught eels and silver-fish, resembling the cod and slimgut in flavour, the latter of which has a head disproportioned to its body. [A prodigious piece of Nevis mountain falling down in an earthquake several years ago, left a large vacuity, which is still to be seen. The altitude of this mountain, taken by a quadrant from Charlestown bay, is said to be a mile and a half perpendicular; and from the said bay to the top, four miles. The declivity from this mountain to the town is very steep half-way, but afterwards easy of ascent.] In Lat. 17° 8′ *n.* and long. 62° 40′ *w.*

CHARLESTOWN, another city of the island of Barbadoes; the situation of which is two leagues from that of San Miguel. It has a good port defended by two castles; the one beyond the other, and both commanding the city and the road: in the middle of them is a platform. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the other islands.

[CHARLESTOWN, a township in Montgomery county, New York, on the *s.* side of Mohawk river, about 32 miles *w.* of Schenectady. By the state census of 1796, 456 of the inhabitants are electors.]

[CHARLESTOWN, a township in Mason county, Kentucky; situate on the Ohio, at the mouth of Lauren's creek. It contains but few houses, and is six miles *n.* of Washington, and 60 *n. e.* of Lexington. Lat. 38° 28′ *n.*]

[CHARLESTOWN, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[CHARLESTOWN, a post town in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, 30 miles *s.* of Dartmouth college, upwards of 70 *n.* of Northampton, 116 *n.* of *w.* of Boston, 120 *w.* by *n.* of Portsmouth, and 431 *n. n. e.* of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 90 or 100 houses, a Congregational church, a court-house, and an academy. The road from Boston to Quebec passes through this town. Lat. 43° 16′ *n.* Long. 72° 23′ *w.* A small internal trade is carried on here.]

[CHARLESTOWN, a post town in Cecil county, Maryland, near the head of Chesapeak bay; six miles *e. n. e.* from the mouth of Susquehannah river, 10 *w. s. w.* from Elktown, and 50 *s. w.* by *w.* from Philadelphia. Here are about 20 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen employed in the herring fishery. Lat. 39° 36′ *n.*]

[CHARLESTOWN, a district in the lower country of S. Carolina, subdivided into 14 parishes. This large district, of which the city of Charleston is the chief town, lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. It pays 21,473*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* sterling, taxes. It sends to the state legislature 48 representatives and 13 senators, and one member to congress. It contains 66,986 inhabitants, of whom only 16,352 are free.]

[CHARLESTOWN, a village in Berkley county, Virginia; situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester; eight miles from Shepherdstown, and 20 from Winchester.]

[CHARLESTOWN, a township in Washington county, Rhode Island state, having the Atlantic ocean on the *s.* and separated from Richmond on the *n.* by Charles river, a water of Pawcatuck. Some of its ponds empty into Pawcatuck river, others into the sea. It is 19 miles *n. w.* of Newport, and contains 2022 inhabitants, including 12 slaves. A few years ago there were about 500 Indians in the state; the greater part of them resided in this township. They are peaceable and well disposed to government, and speak the English language.]

CHARLETON, an island situate near the *e.* coast of the country of Labrador, in the part of N.

America called New South Wales. Its territory consists of a white dry sand, and it is covered with small trees and shrubs. This island has a beautiful appearance in the spring to those who discover it after a voyage of three or four months, and after having seen nothing but a multitude of mountains covered with frost, which lie in the bay, and in the strait of Hudson, and which are rocks petrified with eternal ice. This island appears at that season as though it were one heap of verdure. The air at the bottom of the bay, although in 51° of lat. and nearer to the sun than London, is excessively cold for nine months, and extremely hot the remaining three, save when the *n. w.* wind prevails. The soil on the *e.* as well as on the *w.* side produces all kinds of grain and fruits of fine qualities, which are cultivated on the shore of the river Rupert. Lat. 52° 12′ *n.* Long. 80° *w.*

CHARNACOCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru.

CHARO, Matlazingo, the *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España, of a mild and dry temperature, being the extremity of the *sierra* of Otzumatlan; the heights of which are intersected with many veins of metals, which manifest themselves very plainly, although they have never yet been dug out; and in the wet seasons the clay or mud pits render the roads impassable. It is watered by the river which rises in the pool or lake of Valladolid, and by which the crops of wheat, maize, lentils, and the fruits peculiar to the place, are rendered fertile and productive. This reduced jurisdiction belongs to the Marquises of Valle, and is subject to the Dukes of Terranova. Its population is reduced to some *ranchos*, or meetings for the purpose of labour, and to the capital, which has the same name, and which contains a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin, this being one of the first temples built by the Spaniards in this kingdom, the present dilapidated state of it bearing ample testimony to its great antiquity. It contains 430 families of Pirindas Indians, employed in labour and in the cultivation of the land, and in making bread, which is carried for the supply of Valladolid, the neighbouring *ranchos* and estates. It should also have 45 or 50 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Is 50 leagues to the *w.* of Mexico, and two to the *e.* of Valladolid. Long. 100° 44′. Lat. 19° 34′.

CHARON, a small river of Canada, which runs *e.* and enters the lake Superior in the bay of Beauharnois.

CHARPENTIER, Fond du, a bay of the *n. e.* coast of the island of Martinique, between the town and parish of Marigot and the Pan de Azúcar.

Charpentier, a small river of the same island, which runs *n. e.* and enters the sea in the former bay.

CHARQUEDA, a lake of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, near the coast which lies between this lake and that of Los Patos.

CHARRUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Paraguay, who inhabit the parts lying between the rivers Paraná and Uruguay. These Indians are the most idle of any in America, and it has been attempted in vain to reduce them to any thing like a civilized state.

Charruas, a settlement of this province and government.

Charruas, a river of the same province, which runs *s. s. w.* and enters the Paraná.

CHARTIER, Bahia de, a bay on the *s.* coast of the straits of Magellan, between the bay of San Simon and the point of Tunquichisgua.

Chartier, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Virginia; situate on the shore of a river of the same name. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the county of Hampshire.

[Chartier, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.]

[Chartier's Creek. See Canonsburg and Morganza.]

[CHARTRES, a fort which was built by the French, on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, three miles *n.* of La Prairie du Rocher, or the Rock meadows, and 12 miles *n.* of St. Genevieve, on the *w.* side of that river. It was abandoned in 1772, being untenable by the constant washings of the Mississippi in high floods. The village *s.* of the fort was very inconsiderable in 1778. A mile above this is a village settled by 170 warriors of the Piorias and Mitchigamias tribes of Illinois Indians, who are idle and debauched.]

CHASPAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aricá in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tarata.

CHASSES, a small river of N. Carolina, which runs *n. n. e.* and enters that of Cutawbá.

CHAT, Trou de, a settlement of the parish and island of Martinique; situate near the bay of the Cul de Sac Royal, and to the *n. e.* of the capital.

Chat, a river of the island of Guadalupe, which rises in the mountains of the *e.* coast, and running *e.* enters the sea between the rivers Grand Bananier and Trou au Chien, or Hole of the Dog.

Chat, a cape or point of land on the coast of the river St. Lawrence, on the shore opposite to the port of San Pacracio.

CHATACANCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Olleros.

[CHATA-HATCHI, or HATCHI, is the largest river which falls into St. Rose's bay in W. Florida. It is also called Pea river, and runs from *n. e.* entering the bottom of the bay through several mouths, but so shoal that only a small boat or canoe can pass them. Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 25 leagues, where there was a small settlement of Coussac Indians. The soil and timber on the banks of the river resemble very much those of Escambia.]

CHATAHOUCHI, a settlement of Indians of Georgia, in which the English have an establishment. It is situate on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

CHATAS, some islands of the N. sea, which are very small and desert, and lie to the *n.* of the island of Ynagua.

[CHATAUCHE, or CHATAHUTHE, a river in Georgia. The *n.* part of Apalachiola river bears this name. It is about 30 rods wide, very rapid, and full of shoals. The lands on its banks are light and sandy, and the clay of a bright red. The lower creeks are settled in scattering clans and villages from the head to the mouth of this river. Their huts and cabins, from the high colour of the clay, resemble clusters of new-burned brick kilns. The distance from this river to the Talapose river, is about 70 miles, by the war-path, which crosses at the falls, just above the town of the Tuckabatches.]

[CHATAUGHQUE Lake, in Ontario county, New York, is about 18 miles long, and three broad. Conewango river, which runs a *s. s. e.* course, connects it with Alleghany river. This lake is conveniently situated for a communication between lake Erie and the Ohio; there being water enough for boats from fort Franklin on the Alleghany to the *n. w.* corner of this lake; from thence there is a portage of nine miles to Chataughque harbour on lake Erie, over ground capable of being made a good waggon road. This communication was once used by the French.]

CHATEAU, a settlement of New France, in which the French have a castle and establishment, on the shore of the river St. Lawrence.

CHATEAUX, a small river of the country and land of Labrador. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the strait of Belleisle.

[CHATHAM, a maritime township in Barnstaple county, Massachusetts; situate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of cape Cod, conveniently for the fishery; in which they have usually about 40 vessels employed. It has 1140 inhabitants, and lies 95 miles *s. e.* of Boston. See CAPE COD.]

[CHATHAM, a township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1767, and in 1790 contained 58 inhabitants.]

[CHATHAM, a flourishing township in Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, and opposite Middleton city. It was a part of the township of Middleton till 1767.]

[CHATHAM, a township in Essex county, N. Jersey, is situated on Passaic river, 13 miles *w.* of Elizabethtown, and nearly the same from Newark.]

[CHATHAM, a township of Columbia county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 380 of its inhabitants were electors.]

[CHATHAM County, in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, about the centre of the state. It contains 9221 inhabitants, of whom 1632 are slaves. Chief town, Pittsburg. The court-house is a few miles *w.* of Raleigh, on a branch of Cape Fear river.]

[CHATHAM, a town of S. Carolina, in Cheraws district; situate in Chesterfield county, on the *w.* side of Great Pedee river. Its situation, in a highly cultivated and rich country, and at the head of a navigable river, bids fair to render it a place of great importance. At present it has only about 30 houses, lately built.]

[CHATHAM County, in the lower district of Georgia, lies in the *n. e.* corner of the state, having the Atlantic ocean *e.* and Savannah river *n. e.* It contains 10,769 inhabitants, including 8201 slaves. The chief town is Savannah, the former capital of the state.]

[CHATHAM or PUNJO Bay, a large bay on the *w.* side of the *s.* end of the promontory of E. Florida. It receives North and Delaware rivers.]

[CHATHAM House, in the territory of the Hudson bay company. Lat. 55° 28′ *n.* Long. 97° 32′ *w.* from Greenwich.]

CHAUCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Casta.

CHAUCA, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Canta; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

CHAUCAIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caxacai, in the province of Caxatambo.

CHAUCHILLOS, a settlement of the province

and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, on the shore of the river Choromoros.

[CHAUDIERE River, a *s. e.* water of the St. Lawrence, rising in Lincoln and Hancock counties, in the district of Maine. The carrying place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the Kennebeck, is only five miles.]

[CHAUDIERE Falls are situate about nine miles above Quebec, on the opposite shore, and about three or four miles back from the river St. Lawrence, into which the river Chaudiere disembogues itself. The river is seen at a distance, emerging from a thick wood, and gradually expanding from an almost imperceptible stream till it reaches the cataract, whose breadth is upwards of 360 feet. Here the disordered masses of rock, which appear to have been rent from their bed by some violent convulsion of nature, break the course of the waters, and precipitate them from a height of 120 feet into an immense chasm below. In some parts large sheets of water roll over the precipice, and fall unbroken to the bottom; while in other places the water dashes from one fragment of the rock to another, with wild impetuosity, bellowing and foaming with rage in every hollow and cavity that obstructs its progress; from thence it rushes down with the rapidity of lightning into the boiling surge beneath, where it rages with inconceivable fury, till driven from the gulf by fresh columns, it hurries away and loses itself in the waters of the St. Lawrence. The scenery which accompanies the cataract of Chaudiere is beautiful and romantic beyond description. In the centre, a large fragment of rock, which first divides the water, at the summit of the precipice, forms a small island; and a handsome fir-tree, which grows upon it, is thus placed in a most singular and picturesque situation. The forest on either side the river consists of firs, pines, birch, oak, ash, and a variety of other trees and shrubs, intermingled in the most wild and romantic manner. Their dark green foliage, joined with the brown and sombre tint of the rocky fragments over which the water precipitates itself, form a striking and pleasing contrast to the snowy whiteness of the foaming surge, and the columns of sparkling spray which rise in clouds and mingle with the air.]

CHAUGE, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Tugelo.

CHAUICO, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlacotepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Juxtlahuaca, in Nueva España. It contains 57 families of Indians.

CHAUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro-Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chupamarca in the province of Yauyos.

Chauin, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

CHAUINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Paraisancos.

CHAUINILLOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pachas.

CHAUITAS, La Presentacion de, a settlement of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito.

CHAULAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huacar.

CHAUNAMILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate upon the shore and at the source of the river Jecudahue.

CHAUPICOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Baxos.

CHAUPIMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tapú.

CHAUTLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHAUX, Punta de, an extremity of the *e.* coast of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. It runs into the sea nearly equal with that of Carabelle.

CHAXAL, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of Higueras.

CHAYANTA, or Charcas, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded *n.* by that of Cochabamba, *n. w.* by the *corregimiento* of Oruro, *e.* by the province of Yamparaez, *s. e.* and *s.* by that of Porco, and *w.* by that of Paria; is 36 leagues in length from *w.* to *e.* and 44 in width, *n. s.* Its temperature is various, since it contains the settlements of Puna and Valles; in the former of these are found in abundance the productions of the *sierra*, and in the latter wheat, maize, and other seeds and herbs: they have equally a traffic with the surrounding provinces, especially in the articles of wheat and flour of maize. Here are bred

cattle of all sorts; and there are some gold mines, though they produce at present very sparingly; some of the silver mines, which were very fruitful, have lately filled with water, and attempts have been made in vain to empty them. Indeed the only mines which have produced any great wealth are those found in the mountains of Aullagas, and from them, for some years past, metals of the rarest qualities have been extracted. In the woods of the valleys, which produce very fine and excellent timber, are found wolves, tigers, and other wild beasts inhabiting the mountains; also a species of bees, which form their combs in the hollows of trees, and the honey of which they call *de charas*. There is a river in this province composed of several streams, and which unites itself with the Cochabamba. The number of its inhabitants amounts to 36,000, who are divided into 27 settlements. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 92,665 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 741 dollars per annum. It is one of the richest provinces of Peru.

The capital is of the same name, and the other settlements are,

Chayantacas,	Charca,
Amayapampa,	Pitantora,
Laimes,	Ocuri,
Calacala,	Uruycarasi,
Amaya,	San Francisco de Micani,
Amayavilque,	San Marcos de Miraflo-
Pocoata,	res,
Chayala,	Surumi,
Casimbuco,	Santiago de Moscari,
San Pedro de Macha,	San Pedro de Buenavista,
Moromoro,	Acasio,
Maragua,	Toracari,
Pancachi,	Huaicoma,
Sarari,	Aullagas.

CHEANE, a river of the province and government of Paraguay.

CHEARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaiama.

[CHEAT River rises in Randolph county, Virginia, and after pursuing a *n. n. w.* course, joins Monongahela river, three or four miles within the Pennsylvania line. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and 100 yards at the Dunkards settlement, 50 miles higher, and is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons. There is a portage of 37 miles from this river to the Potowmack, at the mouth of Savage river.]

CHEBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, of a cold temperature. It lies between some mountains, and abounds in the productions of a cold climate, such as wheat, maize, truffles, and barley; it consists of 100 house-keepers, and of 40 Indians, all of whom are subject to the disorder of the *cotos*, or swelling of the throat; is 24 leagues to the *n. e.* of Tunja.

CHEBANONKOGUE, a town of the French, in Canada; situate in the country of the Mistasuis Indians, on the *n.* shore of a lake which gives it its name.

CHEBEN, a river of Nova Scotia. It rises from a small lake near the settlement and fort of Sackville, runs *n.* and enters the Basin des Mines, or of the Mines, of the bay of Fundy.

[CHEBUCTO, a bay and harbour on the *s. s. e.* coast of Nova Scotia, distinguished by the loss of a French fleet in a former war between France and Great Britain. Near the head of this bay, on the *w.* side, stands the city of Halifax, the capital of the province.]

CHECA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru.

CHECACUPI, a settlement of the same province and kingdom as the former.

CHECACUPI, another, in the province of Quispicanchi or Urcos in the same kingdom.

CHECASA, LA NUEVA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya and Paspaya in Peru.

CHECHIRGANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains on the *n.* side, runs *n.* and enters the sea in the small beech or *playon*, opposite the port of Calidonia.

CHECODIN, a small lake of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians in Canada, lies between the lake Oswego and the river Ohio.

CHECRAS. See CHANCAY.

[CHEDABUCTO, or MILFORD HAVEN, a large and deep bay on the easternmost part of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canso. Opposite to its mouth stands isle Madame. Salmon river falls into this bay from the *w.* and is remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.]

CHEDIAC, a small river of Nova Scotia, which runs *e.* and enters the sea in the strait formed by the coast and the island of San Juan.

[CHEESADAWD Lake, about 210 miles *n. e.* by *e.* of the Canadian house, on the *e.* end of Slave lake, in the Hudson bay company's territory, is about 35 miles in length, and the same in breadth. Its *w.* shore is mountainous and rocky.]

[CHEGOMEGAN, a point of land about 60 miles in length, on the *s.* side of lake Superior. About 100 miles *w.* of this cape, a considerable river falls into the lake; upon its banks abundance of virgin copper is found.]

CHEGONOIS, a small river of the same province and colony as the former. It runs *s. w.* and enters the Basin des Mines.

CHEGUEHUE, a river of the province of Sucumbios in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s. w.* and enters the Aguarico, in lat. 6′ *n.*

CHEGUIQUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate to the *s.* of the town of Copiapó.

CHEJANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Para.

CHEKOUTIMI, a settlement of Indians of Canada, in the country of the nation of its name, on the shore of the river Saguenay.

CHELEL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cheto.

[CHELMSFORD, a township in Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated on the *s.* side of Merrimack river, 26 miles *n. w.* from Boston, and contains 1144 inhabitants. There is an ingeniously constructed bridge over the river at Pawtucket falls, which connects this town with Dracut. The route of the Middlesex canal, designed to connect the waters of Merrimack with those of Boston harbour, will be *s.* through the *e.* part of Chelmsford.]

CHELQUE, a settlement of Indians of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Valdivia.

[CHELSEA, called by the ancient natives *Winnisimet*, a town in Suffolk county, Massachusetts, containing 472 inhabitants. Before its incorporation, in 1738, it was a ward of the town of Boston. It is situated *n. e.* of the metropolis, and separated from it by the ferry across the harbour, called Winnisimet.]

[Chelsea, a township in Orange county, Vermont, having 239 inhabitants.]

[Chelsea, the name of a parish in the city of Norwich, (Connecticut), called the Landing, situated at the head of the river Thames, 14 miles *n.* of New London, on a point of land formed by the junction of Shetucket and Norwich, or Little rivers, whose united waters constitute the Thames. It is a busy, commercial, thriving, romantic, and agreeable place, of about 150 houses, ascending one above another in tiers, on artificial foundations, on the *s.* point of a high rocky hill.]

Chelsea, a settlement of the English in the province and colony of Massachusetts, one of the four of New England, on the shore of the port of Boston.

CHEMIN, Croix de la Molle de, a cross in Canada, standing in the middle of the road near the river Wabache.

[CHEMUNG. The *w.* branch of Susquehannah river is sometimes so called. See Tioga River.]

[Chemung is a township in Tioga county, New York. By the state census of 1796, 81 of its inhabitants were electors. It has Newton *w.* and Oswego *e.* about 160 miles *n. w.* from New York city, measuring in a straight line. Between this place and Newton, General Sullivan, in his victorious expedition against the Indians in 1779, had a desperate engagement with the Six Nations, whom he defeated. The Indians were strongly entrenched, and it required the utmost exertions of the American army, with field pieces, to dislodge them; although the former, including 250 tories, amounted only to 800 men, while the Americans were 5000 in number, and well appointed in every respect.]

CHENE, a river of Canada, which runs *n. w.* and enters the river St. Lawrence, opposite the settlement of New Port.

[CHENENGO is a *n.* branch of Susquehannah river. Many of the military townships are watered by the *n. w.* branch of this river. The towns of Fayette, Jerico, Greene, Clinton, and Chenengo, in Tioga county, lie between this river and the *e.* waters of Susquehannah.]

[Chenengo, a post town, and one of the chief in Tioga county, New York. The settled part of the town lies about 40 miles *n. e.* from Tioga point, between Chenengo river and Susquehannah; has the town of Jerico on the *n.* By the state census of 1796, 169 of its inhabitants are electors. It was taken off from Montgomery county, and in 1791 it had only 45 inhabitants. It is 375 miles *n. n. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[CHENESSEE or Genessee River rises in Pennsylvania, near the spot, which is the highest ground in that state, where the easternmost water of Alleghany river, and Pine creek, a water of Susquehannah, and Tioga river, rise. Fifty miles from its source there are falls of 40 feet, and five from its mouth of 75 feet, and a little above that of 96 feet. These falls furnish excellent mill-seats, which are improved by the inhabitants. After a course of about 100 miles, mostly *n. e.* by *n.* it empties into lake Ontario, four

miles and a half *e.* of Irondequat or Rundagut bay, and 80 *e.* from Niagara falls. The settlements on Chenessee river from its mouth upwards, are Hartford, Ontario, Wadsworth, and Williamsburgh. The last mentioned place, it is probable, will soon be the seat of extensive commerce. There will not be a carrying place between New York city and Williamsburgh when the *w.* canals and locks shall be completed. The carrying places at present are as follows, viz. Albany to Schenectady, 16 miles; from the head of the Mohawk to Wood creek, one; Oswego falls, two; Chenessee falls, two; so that there are but 21 miles land carriage necessary, in order to convey commodities from a tract of country capable of maintaining several millions of people. The famous Chenessee flats lie on the borders of this river. They are about 20 miles long, and about four wide; the soil is remarkably rich, quite clear of trees, producing grass near 10 feet high. These flats are estimated to be worth 200,000*l.* as they now lie. They are mostly the property of the Indians.]

CHENGUE, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the sea-coast. It was sacked by William Gauson in 1655, who also destroyed and plundered circumjacent estates.

[CHEPAWAS, or CHIPEWAYS, an Indian nation inhabiting the coast of lake Superior and the islands in the lake. They could, according to Mr. Hutchins, furnish 1000 warriors 20 years ago. Other tribes of this nation inhabit the country round Saguinam or Sagana bay, and lake Huron, bay Puan, and a part of lake Michigan. They were lately hostile to the United States, but, by the treaty of Greenville, August 3. 1795, they yielded to them the island De Bois Blanc. See SIX NATIONS.]

[CHEPAWYAN Fort is situated on a peninsula at the *s. w.* end of Athapescow lake, lat. 58° 40′ *n.* long. 110° 25′ *w.* in the territory of the Hudson bay company.]

CHEPEN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru.

CHEPETLAN, a settlement of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 203 families of Indians, who live by the making and selling of chocolate cups. Two leagues to the *n. n. w.* of Tenango.

[CHEPEWAS, of Leach Lake, Indians of N. America, claiming the country on both sides of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Crow-wing river to its source, and extending *w.* of the Mississippi to the lands claimed by the Sioux, with whom they still contend for dominion. They claim also, *e.* of the Mississippi, the country extending as far as lake Superior, including the waters of the St. Louis. This country is thickly covered with timber generally, lies level, and generally fertile, though a considerable proportion of it is intersected and broken up by small lakes, morasses, and small swamps, particularly about the heads of the Mississipi and river St. Louis. They do not cultivate, but live principally on the wild rice, which they procure in great abundance on the borders of Leach lake and the banks of the Mississipi. Their number has been considerably reduced by wars and the small-pox. Their trade is at its greatest extent.]

[CHEPEWAS, of Red Lake, Indians of N. America, who claim the country about Red Lake and Red Lake river, as far as the Red river of lake Winnipie, beyond which last river they contend with the Sioux for territory. This is a low level country, and generally thickly covered with timber, interrupted with many swamps and morasses. This, as well as the other bands of Chepewas, are esteemed the best hunters in the *n. w.* country; but from the long residence of this band in the country they now inhabit, game is become scarce; therefore their trade is supposed to be at its greatest extent. The Chepewas are a well-disposed people, but excessively fond of spirituous liquors.]

[CHEPEWAS, of River Pembena, Indians of N. America, who formerly resided on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, at Sand lake, but were induced by the N. W. company to remove, a few years since, to the river Pembena. They do not claim the lands on which they hunt. The country is level, and the soil good. The *w.* side of the river is principally *prairies*, or open plains; on the *e.* side there is a greater proportion of timber. Their trade at present is a very valuable one, and will probably increase for some years. They do not cultivate, but live by hunting. They are well-disposed towards the whites.]

CHEPICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast, between the port of Huasco and the point of Pájaros.

CHEPILLO, a small island of the S. sea, in the gulf of Panamá, and at the mouth or entrance of the river Bayano, is somewhat more than two leagues distant from the continent; three miles in circumference, and enjoys a pleasant climate, although sometimes subject to intense heat. It was formerly inhabited by the Indians, of whom there

appears to have been a settlement towards the *n.* of the island, from some vestiges still remaining. It is at present frequented only by some of the inhabitants of Chepo, who cultivate and gather here oranges, lemons, and plantains of an excellent flavour, which are found here in abundance. In lat. 8° 57′ *n.*

CHEPO, San Christoval de, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme, and government of Panamá; situate on the shore of the river Mamoni; is of a kind temperature, fertile and agreeable, though little cultivated. The air is however so pure that it is resorted to by invalids, and seldom fails of affording a speedy relief. It has a fort, which is an *estacada*, or surrounded with palisades, having a ditch furnished with six small cannon, and being manned by a detachment from the garrison of Panamá, for the purpose of suppressing the encroachments of the infidel Indians of Darien. This territory was discovered by Tello Guzman in 1515, who gave it the name of Chepo, through its Cazique Chepauri, in 1679. It was invaded by the pirates Bartholomew Charps, John Guarlem, and Edward Bolmen, when the settlement was robbed and destroyed, and unheard-of prosecutions and torments were suffered by the inhabitants. Fourteen leagues nearly due *n. e.* of Panamá, [and six leagues from the sea; in lat. 9° 8′ *n.*]

CHEQUELTI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilcas and Tarija in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

[CHEQUETAN, or Seguataneio, on the coast of Mexico or New Spain, lies seven leagues *w.* of of the rocks of Seguataneio. Between this and Acapulco, to the *e.* is a beach of sand, of 18 leagues extent, against which the sea breaks so violently, that it is impossible for boats to land on any part of it; but there is a good anchorage for shipping at a mile or two from the shore during the fair season. The harbour of Chequetan is very hard to be traced, and of great importance to such vessels as cruise in these seas, being the most secure harbour to be met with in a vast extent of coast, yielding plenty of wood and water; and the ground near it is able to be defended by a few men. When Lord Anson touched here, the place was uninhabited.]

CHEQUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Maúle in the kingdom of Chile, and in the valley or plain of Tango, near the river Colorado. In its vicinity, towards the *s.* is an estate called El Portrero del Rey, at the source of the river Maipo.

CHERA, a river near Colan, in the province of Quito in Peru, running to Amotage; from whence Paita has its fresh water.

CHERAKEE. See Cherokee.

CHERAKIKAU, a river of the province and colony of South Carolina. It runs *e.* and enters the river Chuvakansty. On its shore is a small settlement of Indians of the same name.

CHERAKILICHI, or Apalachicola, a fort of the English, in the province and colony of Georgia, on the shore of the river Apalachicola, and at the conflux, or where this river is entered by the Caillore.

CHERAN el Grande, S. Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement of Siguinan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in Nueva España, contains 100 families of Curtidores Indians, and is a little more than half a league from its head settlement.

CHERAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, on the confines of the province of Jaen de Bracamoros, upon the river Tambarapa, is of a hot and moist temperature, and consequently unhealthy; and is situate in the royal road which leads from Loxa through Ayabaca and Guancabamba to Tomependa, a port of the river Marañon.

[CHERAWS, a district in the upper country of South Carolina, having North Carolina on the *n.* and *n. e.* Georgetown district on the *s. e.* and Lynche's creek on the *s. w.* which separates it from Camden district. Its length is about 83 miles, and its breadth 63; and is subdivided into the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. By the census of 1791, there were 10,706 inhabitants, of which 7618 were white inhabitants, the rest slaves. It sends to the state legislature six representatives and two senators; and in conjunction with Georgetown district, one member to congress. This district is watered by Great Peter river and a number of smaller streams, on the banks of which the land is thickly settled and well cultivated. The chief towns are Greenville and Chatham. The court-house in this district is 52 miles from Camden, as far from Lumberton, and 90 from Georgetown. The mail stops at this place.]

CHERIBICHE, a port of the province and government of Venezuela, to the *w.* of the settlement of Guaira.

CHERIGUANES. See Chiriguanos.

CHERILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CHERINOS, a river of the province and go-

vernment of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Chinchipe on the *n.* side, somewhat lower than where this latter is entered by the Namballe, and near a small settlement of Indians.

CHERNAL, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the district of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó. Lat. 27° 27′.

CHEROKEE, a settlement of North Carolina, where there is a fort built by the English on the shore of the river of its name, and at the mouth of the Agiqua.

CHEROKEE, a large river of the above colony and province, called also Hogohegec and Callamaco. It rises in the county of Augusta, and takes its name from a numerous nation of Indians; runs *w.* for many leagues, forming a curve, and enters the Ohio near the *fourches* of the Mississippi. Near to this river are some very large and fertile plains; and according to the account rendered by the Indians, there are, at the distance of 40 leagues from the Chicazas nation, four islands, called Tahogale, Kakick, Cochali, and Tali, inhabited by as many other different nations of Indians. [Cherokee was the ancient name of Tennessee river. The name of Tennessee was formerly confined to the fourteenth branch, which empties 15 miles above the mouth of Clinch river, and 18 below Knoxville.]

CHEROKEE, the country of the Indians of the nation of this name in North Carolina. It stands *w.* as far as the Mississippi, and *n.* as far as the confines of the Six Nations. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of Westminster, in 1729. [This celebrated Indian nation is now on the decline. They reside in the *n.* parts of Georgia, and the *s.* parts of the state of Tennessee; having the Apalachian or Cherokee mountains on the *e.* which separate them from North and South Carolina, and Tennessee river on the *n.* and *w.* and the Creek Indians on the *s.* The present line between them and the state of Tennessee is not yet settled. A line of experiment was drawn, in 1792, from Clinch river across Holston to Chilhove mountain; but the Cherokee commissioners not appearing, it is called a line of experiment. The complexion of the Cherokees is brighter than that of the neighbouring Indians. They are robust and well made, and taller than many of their neighbours; being generally six feet high, a few are more, and some less. Their women are tall, slender, and delicate. The talents and morals of the Cherokees are held in great esteem. They were formerly a powerful nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged with the *n.* Indian tribes, and with the whites, they are now reduced to about 1500 warriors; and they are becoming weak and pusillanimous. Some writers estimate their numbers at 2500 warriors. They have 43 towns now inhabited.]

CHEROKEE, a settlement of Indians of this nation, in the same country as that in which the English had a fort and establishment, at the source of the river Caillon; which spot is at present abandoned.

CHERREPE, a port of the coast of Peru, and of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Saña, is open, unprotected, and shallow; and consequently frequented only by vessels driven to it through stress, and for the sake of convenience. It is in lat. 7° 70′ *s.*

CHERRITON, a port of the coast of the province and colony of Maryland, within the bay of Chesapeak, behind cape Charles.

[CHERRY Valley, a post-town in Otsego county, New York, at the head of the creek of the same name, about 12 miles *n. e.* of Cooperstown, and 18 *s.* of Canajohary, 61 *w.* of Albany, and 336 from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and a Presbyterian church. There is an academy here, which contained, in 1796, 50 or 60 scholars. It is a spacious building, 60 feet by 40. The township is very large, and lies along the *e.* side of Otsego lake, and its outlet to Adiquatangie creek. By the state census of 1796, it appears that 629 of its inhabitants are electors. This settlement suffered severely from the Indians in the late war.]

[CHESAPEAK is one of the largest and safest bays in the United States. Its entrance is nearly *e. n. e.* and *s. s. w.* between cape Charles, lat. 37° 13′ and cape Henry, lat. 37°, in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 70 miles to the *n.* dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It has many fertile islands, and these are generally along the *e.* side of the bay, except a few solitary ones near the *w.* shore. A number of navigable rivers and other streams empty into it, the chief of which are Susquehannah, Patapsco, Patuxent, Potowmack, Rappahannock, and York, which are all large and navigable. Chesapeak bay affords many excellent fisheries of herring and shad. There are also excellent crabs and oysters. It is the resort of swans, but is more particularly remarkable for a species of wild duck, called *canvasback*, whose flesh is entirely free from any fishy taste, and is admired by epicures for its richness and delicacy. In a commercial point of view, this bay is of im-

mense advantage to the neighbouring states, particularly to Virginia. Of that state it has been observed, with some little exaggeration, however, that "every planter has a river at his door."]

[CHESHIRE county, in New Hampshire, lies in the *s. w.* part of the state, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river. It has the state of Massachusetts on the *s.* Grafton county on the *n.* and Hillsborough county *e.* It has 34 townships, of which Charlestown and Keene are the chief, and 28,772 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.]

[CHESHIRE, a township in Berkshire county, Massachusetts; famous for its good cheese; 140 miles *n. w.* from Boston.]

[CHESHIRE, a township in New-Haven county, Connecticut, 15 miles *n.* of New-Haven city, and 26 *s. w.* of Hartford. It contains an Episcopal church and academy, and three Congregational churches.]

[CHESNUT Hill, a township in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.]

[CHESNUT Creek, a branch of the Great Kanhaway, in Virginia, where it crosses the Carolina line. Here, it is said, are iron mines.]

[CHESNUT Ridge. Part of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, are thus called, *s. e.* of Greensborough.]

CHESSOT, a town of the province and colony of North Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Euphasee.

[CHESTER, a township in Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia, on Mahone bay, settled originally by a few families from New England. From hence to Windsor is a road, the distance of 25 miles.]

[CHESTER, a small plantation in Lincoln county, Maine, nine miles from Titcomb. It has eight or nine families.]

[CHESTER, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, adjoining Westfield on the *e.* and about 20 miles *n. w.* of Springfield. It contains 177 houses, and 1119 inhabitants.]

[CHESTER, a large, pleasant, and elegant township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire. It is 21 miles in length; and on the *w.* side is a pretty large lake, which sends its waters to Merrimack river. It was incorporated in 1722, and contains 1902 inhabitants, who are chiefly farmers. It is situated on the *e.* side of Merrimack river, 14 miles *n. w.* of Haverhill, as far *w.* of Exeter, 35 *w.* by *s.* of Portsmouth, six *n.* of Londonderry, and 806 from Philadelphia. From the compact part of this town there is a gentle descent to the sea, which, in a clear day, may be seen from thence. It is a post-town, and contains about 60 houses and a Congregational church. Rattlesnake hill, in this township, is a great curiosity: it is half a mile in diameter, of a circular form, and 400 feet high. On the *s.* side, 10 yards from its base, is the entrance of a cave, called the Devil's Den, which is a room 15 or 20 feet square, and four feet high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences, nearly in the form and size of a pear, which, when approached by a torch, throw out a sparkling lustre of almost every hue: It is a cold, dreary place, of which many frightful stories are told by those who delight in the marvellous.]

[CHESTER, a township in Windsor county, Vermont, *w.* of Springfield, and 11 miles *w.* by *s.* of Charlestown, in New Hampshire, and contains 981 inhabitants.]

[CHESTER, a borough and post-town in Pennsylvania, and the capital of Delaware county; pleasantly situated on the *w.* side of Delaware river, near Marcus hook, and 13 miles *n. e.* of Wilmington. It contains about 60 houses, built on a regular plan, a court-house, and a gaol. From Chester to Philadelphia is 20 miles by water, and 15 *n. e.* by land; here the river is narrowed by islands of marsh, which are generally banked, and turned into rich and immensely valuable meadows. The first colonial assembly was convened here, the 4th of December 1682. The place affords genteel inns and good entertainment, and is the resort of much company from the metropolis during the summer season. It was incorporated in December 1795, and is governed by two burgesses, a constable, a town-clerk, and three assistants; whose power is limited to preserve the peace and order of the place.]

[CHESTER County, in Pennsylvania, *w.* of Delaware county, and *s. w.* of Philadelphia; about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains 33 townships, of which West Chester is the shire town, and 27,937 inhabitants, of whom 145 are slaves. Iron ore is found in the *n.* parts, which employs six forges: these manufacture about 1000 tons of bar-iron annually.]

[CHESTER Court-House, in South Carolina, 22 miles *s.* of Pinckney court-house, and 58 *n. w.* of Columbia. A post-office is kept here.]

[CHESTER River, a navigable water of the *e.* side of Maryland, which rises two miles within the line of Delaware state, by two sources, Cyprus and Andover creeks, which unite at Bridgetown; runs nearly *s. w.*; after passing Chester it runs *s.* nearly three miles, when it receives South-Eastern creek; and 15 miles farther, in a *s. w.* direction, it

empties into Chesapeak bay, at Love point. It forms an island at its mouth, and by a channel on the *e.* side of Kent island, communicates with Eastern bay. It is proposed to cut a canal, about 11 miles long, from Andover creek, a mile and a half from Bridgetown to Salisbury, on Upper Duck creek, which falls into Delaware at Hook island.]

[CHESTER, a small town in Shannandoah county, Virginia, situate on the point of land formed by the junction of Allen's or North river and South river, which form the Shannandoah; 16 miles *s.* by *w.* of Winchester. Lat. 39° 4′ *n.* Long. 78° 25′ *w.*]

[CHESTER County, in Pinckney district, South Carolina, lies in the *s.e.* corner of the district, on Wateree river, and contains 6866 inhabitants; of whom 5866 are whites, and 938 slaves. It sends two representatives, but no senator, to the state legislature.]

[CHESTER, a town in Cumberland county, Virginia; situate on the *s. w.* bank of James river, 15 miles *n.* of Blandford, and six *s.* of Richmond.]

[CHESTERFIELD, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 14 miles *w.* of Northampton. It contains 180 houses, and 1183 inhabitants.]

[CHESTERFIELD, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, having Westmoreland *n.* and Hinsdale *s.* It was incorporated in 1752, and contains 1905 inhabitants. It lies about 25 miles *s.* by *w.* of Charlestown, and about 90 or 100 *w.* of Portsmouth. About the year 1730, the garrison of fort Dummer was alarmed with frequent explosions, and with columns of fire and smoke, emitted from West River mountain in this township, and four miles distant from that fort. The like appearances have been observed at various times since; particularly, one in 1752 was the most severe of any. There are two places where the rocks bear marks of having been heated and calcined.]

[CHESTERFIELD County, in South Carolina, is in Cheraws district, on the North Carolina line. It is about 30 miles long, and 29 broad.]

CHESTERFIELD County, in Virginia, is between James and Appamatox rivers. It is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad; and contains 14,214 inhabitants, including 7487 slaves.]

[CHESTERFIELD Inlet, on the *w.* side of Hudson's bay, in New South Wales, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth; full of islands.]

[CHESTERTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Kent county, Maryland, on the *w.* side of Chester river, 16 miles *s. w.* of Georgetown, 38 *e.* by *s.* from Baltimore, and 81 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, court-house, and gaol. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of Washington. It is under the direction of 24 trustees, who are empowered to supply vacancies and hold estates, whose yearly value shall not exceed 6000*l.* currency. In 1787 it had a permanent fund of 1250*l.* a year settled upon it by law. Lat. 39° 12′ *n.* Long. 76° 10′ *w.*]

CHETIMACHAS, a river of the province and government of Louisiana. It is an arm of the Mississippi, which runs *s. e.* and enters the sea on the side of the bay of Asuncion or Ascension. [On the Chetimachas, six leagues from the Mississippi, there is a settlement of Indians of the same name; and thus far it is uniformly 100 yards broad, and from two to four fathoms deep, when the water is lowest. Some drifted logs have formed a shoal at its mouth on the Mississippi; but as the water is deep under them they could be easily removed; and the Indians say there is nothing to impede navigation from their village to the gulf. The banks are more elevated than those of the Mississippi, and in some places are so high as never to be overflowed. The natural productions are the same as on the Mississippi, but the soil, from the extraordinary size and compactness of the canes, is superior. If measures were adopted and pursued with a view to improve this communication, there would soon be on its banks the most prosperous and important settlements in that colony.]

[CHETIMACHAS, Grand Lake of, in Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is 24 miles long, and nine broad. Lake de Portage, which is 13 miles long, and 1½ broad, communicates with this lake at the *n.* end, by a strait a quarter of a mile wide. The country bordering on these lakes is low and flat, timbered with cypress, live and other kinds of oak; and on the *e.* side, the land between it and the Chafalaya river is divided by innumerable streams, which occasion as many islands. Some of these streams are navigable. A little distance from the *s. e.* shore of the lake Chetimachas, is an island where persons passing that way generally halt as a resting place. Nearly opposite this island there is an opening which leads to the sea. It is about 150 yards wide, and has 16 or 17 fathoms water.]

CHETO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; to the curacy of which is annexed the extensive valley of Huaillabamba, in the province of Chachapoyas.

CHETU, Santissima Trinidad de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

CHEUELUS, or Chavelos, a barbarous nation of Indians of the country of Marañon, who inhabit the woods bordering upon the river Aguarico, to the *e.* and in the vicinity of the lakes. They are warlike, of a cruel and treacherous nature, and in eternal enmity with their neighbours. M. de la Martiniere will have it, that the name Chavelos is derived from the French word *cheveux*, the men and the women both allowing and encouraging the growth of their hair till it reaches down to the waist; supposing, forsooth, that these Indians must either have known French when they were discovered, or that their discoverers, at all events, must have been French.

CHEURA, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *n. n. e.* and *e.* washing the country of the ancient Esmeraldas Indians: it afterwards enters the river of its name on the *e.* side, in lat. 1° 23′ *n.*

CHEWOCHEE, a settlement of North Carolina; situate on the skirt of the mountains of Telliquo.

CHIA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; celebrated in the time of the Indians for having been the title of the kings or *zipas* of Bogotá; the investiture of which dignity was always transferred with the greatest possible solemnity. It is of a very cold temperature, although salutary; and is situate on a beautiful plain, on the shore of the river Bogotá, four leagues to the *n.* of Santa Fé.

CHIAMILA, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Motines in Nueva España, contains 30 families of Indians.

CHIAMOTO. See Seyota.

CHIANTLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHIAPA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala; bounded on the *n.* by the province of Tabasco, *e.* by that of Vera Paz, *w.* by that of Oaxaca of Nueva España, and *s. e.* by that of Soconusco. It extends 85 leagues from *e.* to *w.* and is nearly 30 across at its widest part. It was conquered by Captain Diego Marariegos in 1531: is divided into districts or *alcaldías mayores*, which are those of Zoques, Chontales, Los Llanos, and Xiquipila: is of a warm and moist temperature, although it has some parts in which the cold predominates. Its woods abound with large trees of pine, cypress, cedar, and walnut; and of others of a resinous kind, from which are extracted aromatic gums, balsams, and liquid amber, *tacamaca*, *copal*, &c. It produces also, in abundance, maize, swine, honey, cotton, cochineal, which is only made use of for the purpose of dyeing the cotton; also *cacao*, and much pepper and *achote*, or the heart-leaved *bixa;* also various kinds of domestic and wild birds, especially parrots, which are very beautiful and highly esteemed; a small bird, called *toto*, less than a young pigeon, with green wings; this is caught by the Indians, who pluck from its tail some feathers, which they prize highly, and then restoring it to liberty; it being a capital offence, according to their laws, to destroy it. The sheep, goats, and pigs, which have been brought from Europe, have multipled in this province in a most extraordinary manner; so also have horses, which are of such an esteemed breed, that the colts are taken from hence to Mexico, a distance of 500 miles. In the woods breed many lions, leopards, tigers, and wild boars, a great number of snakes, some being 20 feet in length, and others of a beautiful crimson colour, streaked with black and white. The territory is, for the most part, rugged and mountainous, and watered by different rivers: none of these, however, are of any particular consideration, although that which bears the name of this province is the medium by which the aforesaid productions are carried to the other provinces; and although this province may be accounted comparatively poor, from being without mines of gold or silver, it is nevertheless of the greatest importance, as being the outwork or barrier to New Spain, from the facility with which this kingdom might be entered by the river Tabasco. The capital is the royal city of Chiapa, situate on a delightful plain. It is the head of a bishopric, erected in 1538; and has for arms a shield, upon which are two *sierras*, with a river passing between them: above the one is a golden castle, with a lion rampant upon it; and above the other a green palm, bearing fruit, and another lion, the whole being upon a red field. These arms were granted by the Emperor Charles V. in 1535. The cathedral is very beautiful. It contains three convents of the order of St. Francis, La Merced, and St. Domingo; a monastery of nuns, and five hermitages. Its population is scanty and poor, and the principal commerce consists in cocoa-nuts, cotton, wool, sugar, cochineal, and other articles. Its nobility, although poor, are very proud, as having descended from some ancient families of the first nobility of Spain; such as those of Mendoza, Velasco, Cortes, &c. The women suffer great debility at the stomach on account of the excessive heat, and they can never

fast for a long time together: they consequently eat frequently; the common food on these occasions being chocolate, and which is even handed to them whilst at church. This irreverence the bishop very properly proclaimed against; but it is said that this execution of his duty cost him no less than his life. It is 100 leagues distant from Guatemala. Lat. 17° 4′. Long. 93° 53′.

Chiapa, another city in the same province, which, to distinguish it from the former, is called Chiapa de los Indios; these (the Indians) being, for the most part, its inhabitants; is the largest settlement in the whole province, and is situate in a valley close upon the river Tabasco, being 12 leagues distant from the former city. It has various churches, abounds in wealth, and is the place whereia the Indian families first settled. They enjoy many privileges and exemptions, owing to the zeal of the bishop, *Fray* Bartolomé de las Casas, their procurator at court. The river abounds greatly in fine fish; and is full of barks, with which they occasionally represent sea-fights. In the city also there are commonly balls, plays, concerts, bull-fights, and spectacles of horsemanship; since the inhabitants are much given to diversions, and in these grudge no expence.

Bishops of Chiapa.

1. Don *Fray* Juan de Arteaga y Avendaño, native of Estepa in Andalucía; elected in 1541: he died in the same year in Mexico, before he arrived at his church.

2. Don *Fray* Bartolomé de las Casas, a man renowned for his zeal in favour of the Indians; he was born at Seville, where he studied, and passed over to the island of St. Domingo, where he said the first mass ever celebrated in that part of the world. He returned to Spain, in 1515, to declaim against the tyrannies which were practised against the Indians. He went back the following year to Nueva España, where he took the habit of a monk of St. Dominic; and returning a second time to Spain, he was presented by the Emperor to the bishopric of Chiapa, which office he did not accept; but was afterwards prevailed upon to do so by the united entreaties of the whole of his order: he therefore entered upon it in 1544. He then left the bishopric, and returned, for the third time, to Spain; and having retired to his convent of Valladolid, died in 1550.

3. Don *Fray* Tomas Casillas, also of the order of St. Dominic; he was sub-prior of the convent of Salamanca, and passed over to America with *Fray* Bartolomé de las Casas. Being renowned for the great zeal which he manifested in the conversion of the infidel Indians, he was nominated to be bishop in 1560; which office he accepted at the express command of its general. He made the visitation of all his bishopric, and died full of virtues, in 1567.

4. Don *Fray* Domingo de Lara, of the order of St. Domingo; he made so strong a refusal of his election, his renunciation of the office not having been admitted, that he prayed to God that he might die before that the bulls should arrive from Rome; and this was actually the case, since he departed this life in 1572, before he was consecrated.

5. Don *Fray* Alonzo de Noroña, who governed the church here seven years, and had for successor,

6. Don *Fray* Pedro de Feria, native of the town of this name in Estremadura, a monk of the order of St. Dominic; he passed over to America, was prior of the convent of Mexico, and provincial of that province; he returned to Spain, refused the general visitation to which he was appointed, and retired to his convent of Salamanca; was presented with the bishopric of Chiapa, which he also refused; but being commanded by his superiors, he afterwards accepted it, and governed 14 years, until 1588, when he died.

7. Don *Fray* Andres de Ubilla, of the order of St. Dominic, and native of the province of Guipuzcoa; he took the habit in Mexico, where he studied and read the arts, and was twice prior and provincial of the province; he came to Spain on affairs touching his religion, and returning to Mexico, found himself presented to this bishopric in 1592, where he governed until 1601, when he died, having been first promoted to the archbishopric of Mechoacán.

8. Don Lucas Duran, a friar of the order of Santiago, chaplain of honour to his Majesty; who immediately that he was consecrated bishop of Chiapa, renounced his power, and the see was then vacant nine years.

9. Don *Fray* Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza, native of Toledo, a monk of the order of St. Augustin; he passed over to America, was made bishop of Lipari, and titular in the archbishopric of Toledo; and lastly of Chiapa, in 1607; from whence he was promoted in the following year to Popayán.

10. Don *Fray* Tomas Blanes, native of Valencia, of the order of St. Dominic; he passed over to Peru, where he resided many years, studying arts and theology; he assisted in the visitation of the province of St. Domingo, and having come to Spain, he was presented to the bishopric in 1609, holding the government until 1612, when he died.

11. Don *Fray* Juan Zapata y Sandoval, native of Mexico, of the order of St. Augustin; he came to Spain, was regent of the college of San Gabriel de Valladolid, and elected bishop of Chiapa in 1612; then promoted to the archbishopric of Guatemala in 1622.

12. Don Bernardino de Salazar y Frias, native of Burgos, canon of Jaen, collegiate in the college of San Antonio de Portaceli de Siguenza; presented to the bishopric in 1622: he died in 1623.

13. Don Alonzo Muñoz, dean of the holy church of Mexico, professor of theology; he died before he was consecrated.

14. Don Agustin Ugarte de Saravia, elected in 1628; he was promoted in 1630 to the archbishopric of Guatemala.

15. Don *Fray* Marcos Ramirez de Prado, of the order of St. Francis, native of Madrid; he studied in Salamanca arts and theology with great credit, was guardian of the convent of Lucena, vice-commissary general of the Indies, and guardian of the convent of Granada, when he was elected bishop of Chiapa in 1632; he entered its church in 1635, and was promoted to that of Mechoacán in 1639.

16. Don *Fray* Christoval de Lazarraga, a monk of the order of St. Bernard, native of Madrid, was master and professor in Salamanca, abbot of the monastery of that city, and qualificator of the inquisition; he was presented to the bishopric of Chiapa in 1639, and promoted to that of Cartagena of the Indies in 1641.

17. Don *Fray* Domingo de Villaescusa, a monk of the order of St. Jerome, collegian in the college of San Lorenzo el Real, prior of the monastery of Espeja, and of those of Parral de Segovia, of San Gerónimo de Guisando of Madrid, visitor of the two Castillas, and general of his order; was presented to the bishopric of Chiapa in 1641, governed until 1651, when he was promoted to the church of Yucatán.

18. Don *Fray* Francisco Nuñez de la Vega, a monk of the order of St. Dominic.

19. Don Christóval Bernardo de Quiros, native of Tordelaguna, canon of the churches of Arequipa, Quito, and of Lima, provisor and vicar-general of the archbishopric, and judge of the inquisition; he was elected in 1660, and was promoted to the archbishopric of Popayan in 1670.

20. Don Manuel Fernandez de Santa Cruz y Sahagun, a native of Palencia in Castilla de Cuenca, in the university of Salamanca, first canon of Segovia, was elected in 1672, and before he arrived was promoted to Guadalaxara.

21. Don

22. Don

23. Don Juan Bautista Alvarez de Toledo, native of the town of San Salvador, in the province of Guatemala, of the religious order of St. Francis, professor in his religion, and prelate of many convents; he was elected in 1708, and promoted to the archbishopric of Guatemala in 1714.

24. Don

25. Don *Fray* Joseph Cubero Ramirez de Arellano, a monk of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced; elected in 1734, governed 19 years, until 1753, when he died.

26. Don *Fray* Joseph Vidal de Montezuma, of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, a native of Mexico; elected in 1753, governed till 1767, when he died.

27. Don Miguel de Cilieza y Velasco; elected in the above year, governed until 1768, when he died.

28. Don *Fray* Lucas Ramirez, of the order of St. Francis; he was promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1769.

29. Don *Fray* Juan Manuel de Vargas y Rivera, a native of Lima, monk of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced; elected in the aforesaid year of 1769, governed until 1774, when he died.

30. Don Antonio Caballero y Góngora, until the following year of 1775, when he was promoted to the church of Yucatán.

31. Don Francisco Polanco, until 1785, when he died; and,

32. Don Joseph Martinez Palomino Lopez de Lerena, elected in 1786.

CHIAPA, with the appellation of Mota, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xilotepec in Nueva España. It contains 960 families of Otomies Indians, and is seven leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

CHIAPANTONGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xilotepec in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its capital, from whence it lies two leagues to the *n.* It contains 102 familes of Indians.

CHIAPAS, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa.

CHIAPILLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, and kingdom of Guatemala, in the district of its capital.

CHIARA, a settlement of the province and bishopric of Huamanga in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the parish of Santa María Magdalena in that city, from whence it is three leagues distant.

CHIAUTLA, S. ANDRES DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco

in Nueva España, is of a mild temperature; situate in a pleasant and fertile plain, and one which abounds in maize, wheat, and other seeds. It contains 368 families of Indians, 13 of Spaniards, and a convent of the religious order of St. Francis; is one league *n.* of its capital.

CHIAUTLA, with the addition of La Sal, another settlement, the capital of its jurisdiction, in the same kingdom, thus called from the salt mines found in it formerly, and from which the inhabitants used to derive a great commerce. At present it is in a thorough state of decay, not only as its trade has fallen off in the other provinces; but as the Indians have applied themselves rather to the cultivation of the soil and the planting of fruits and pulse, from the traffic of which they derive their maintenance. It is inhabited by 650 families of Mexican Indians, and 40 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. It contains a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin. The jurisdiction is so much reduced that it is not more than five leagues in length and three in width, void of commerce, and has but a small revenue. Its inhabitants, although they are somewhat given to the breeding of small cattle, yet this must hardly be considered with them a branch of commerce, since they have scarcely enough of these wherewith to support themselves. It contains only two other settlements, and these are,

Xicotlan, Huehetlan.

Forty-five leagues *s. e.* ¼ to the *s. w.* of Mexico.

CHIBACOA, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of a river to the *w.* of the town of Nirua.

CHIBATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and the head settlement of the *corregimiento* of Indios, is of a very cold and fresh temperature, abounding in productions, and particularly in cattle, from the fleeces and hides of which are made quantities of blankets, linen cloths, and other articles for garments. It may contain about 200 Indians, and it is eight leagues to the *n. e.* of Tunja, lying between this latter place and the settlement of Siachoque.

CHIBAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas in Peru.

CHICA, an island of the N. sea, one of the Lucayas; situate between the islands Siguate and St. Andrew. The English gave it the name of Little.

CHICACHAE, a settlement of the province and government of Louisiana or S. Carolina, in which the English have a fort and establishment to carry on commerce with the Indians, is situated on the shore of the river Sonlahove.

CHICACHAS, a settlement of Indians of this nation, in the territory thus called, where the English have an establishment or factory for commerce.

CHICAGOU, a port of Canada, on the *w.* side of the lake Michigan.

CHICAGOU, a river of the same province and government, which runs *s.* then *n. e.* and enters the former port.

CHICAHOMINI, a river of the province and colony of Virginia, runs *s. e.* and turning its course to the *s.* enters the Thames.

CHICAHUASCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Huipuxtla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepetango, in Nueva España, contains 72 families of Indians.

CHICAHUASTEPEC, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Zoyaltepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Yanguitlan. It contains 48 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues from its head settlement.

CHICAHUAZTLA, SAN ANDRES DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca, in the kingdom of Nueva España, is of a cold temperature, inhabited by 332 families of Indians, including those of the settlements or wards of its district, and they maintain themselves by bartering cotton garments for salt on the coast of Xicayan: 12 leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

CHICAHUAZTLA, another, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of that of Tlaola.

CHICAMA, a large, fertile, and beautiful valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru. It was one of the most populous in the times of the gentilism of the Indians, owing to its agreeable and benign temperature: is watered by a river of its name, which divides it from that of Chimu. In 1540, the friar Domingo de Santo Tomas founded here a convent of his order, for the instruction of the Indians, which immediately was turned into a priory and a house for noviciates. It is at present, however, fallen into decay, through the ravages of time. This valley is six leagues from the capital, to the *n.* in the road which leads to the provinces of Quito, Saña, and Piura.

CHICAMA, a river of this province and *corregimiento.* It rises in the province of Guamachuco, from two very lofty mountains, called Yulcaguanca and Yanaguanca, to the *n. e.*; and waters and fer-

tilizes the valley which gives it its name; and runs 30 leagues, collecting the waters of many other streams, mountain floods, and rivulets, which augment it to such a degree as to render the fording of it impracticable just where it enters the sea.

CHICAMOCHA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the *paramo* or mountain-desert of Albarracin, between that city and the city of Santa Fé, on the *n.* side: when it passes through Tunja, being then merely a rivulet, it has the name of the river of Gallinazos, which it afterwards changes for that of Sogamoso; and for that of Chia, when it passes through this settlement. It is afterwards called Chicamocha, and passes through various provinces, until it becomes incorporated with the Magdalena, into which it enters in one large mouth. A little before this it forms a good port, called De la Tora, where there was formerly a settlement, but which is at present in a state of utter ruin.

CHICANAM, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It is one of those which enter into the Cuyuni.

CHICANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Combayá.

[CHICAPEE, or CHICKABEE, a small river in Massachusetts, which rises from several ponds in Worcester county, and running *s. w.* unites with Ware river, and six miles further empties into the Connecticut at Springfield, on the *e.* bank of that river.]

CHICAQUARO, a small settlement or ward, of the district and jurisdiction of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán.

CHICASAWS, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, comprising the Indians of this nation, who have here many other settlements; in all of which the English have forts, and an establishment for their commerce and defence.

CHICASAWS, a river of this province, which runs *w.* and enters the Mississippi 788 miles from its mouth, or entrance into the sea.

[CHICCAMOGGA, a large creek, which runs *n. w.* into Tennessee river. Its mouth is six miles above the Whirl, and about 27 *s. w.* from the mouth of the Hiwassee. The Chiccamogga Indian towns lie on this creek, and on the bank of the Tennessee. See CHICKAMAGES.]

CHICHAS Y TARIJA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded on the *n.* by that of Cinti, *s.* by that of Tucumán, the river called Quiaca serving as the line of division, *w.* by that of Lipes, and *n.* by that of Porco. The district of Tarija belonging to this *corregimiento*, which is 40 leagues distant from the capital of Chichas, is bounded *e.* by the territories of the infidel Chiriguanos, Chanaes, and Mataguayos Indians, to the first settlements of which from the last habitations of Tarija there is a narrow, craggy, and mountainous route of 14 leagues in length. It is also bounded on the *n.* and *w.* by the valley of Pilaya, and on the *s.* by the jurisdiction of Xuxúi. The district of Chichas is 140 leagues in circumference, and that of Tarija 80, being either of them intersected by some extensive *serranías:* in the boundaries of the former there are many farms and estates for breeding cattle, where are also produced potatoes, maize, wheat, barley and other grain, likewise some wine. Here are mines of gold and silver, which were formerly very rich; it having been usual for the principal ones to yield some thousand marks in each *caxon;* this being especially the case in the mines of Nueva Chocaya, which still yield to this day 50 or 60 marks. Many of the metals found in these mines are worked up for useful purposes. The mines of Chilocoa have, on the whole, been most celebrated for their riches. The rivers, which are of some note, are that of Supacha, which flows down from the *cordillera* of Lipes, and running *e.* passes through the middle of the province until it enters the valley of Cinti, of the province of Pilaya and Paspaya; and another, called Toropalca, which enters the province of Porco, and passes on to the same part of Cinti. The inhabitants of this district amount to 6200. In the settlement of Tatasi both men and women are subject to a distressing lunacy, which causes them to run wildly and heedlessly over the mountains, without any regard to the precipices which lie in their way; since it has generally been observed that they dash themselves headlong down: if, however, it should happen that they are not killed, the fall, they say, frequently restores them to a sane mind. The observation, that the animals of this country, namely, the *vicuñas* and the native sheep, are subject to this malady, is without foundation; but it is thought to arise from the peculiar effluvias of the minerals abounding here, and which have a great tendency to cause convulsions. The women of the aforesaid settlement, when about to bring forth children, like to be delivered of them in the low parts of the *quebradas*, or deep glens. The settlements of this province are,

Santiago de Cotagaita,
San Antonio de Rio Blanco,

Cotagaitilla,	Nueva Chocaya,
Escara,	Talina,
Chacnacocha,	Verque,
Chequelti,	Chacapa,
Colnaca,	Choroma,
Calccha,	Libilibi,
Tomóla,	Moraya,
Tumúla,	Moxo,
Estarca,	Tojo,
Tupisa,	Sococha,
Oploca,	Remedios,
Tatasi,	Chisloca,
Ingenio del Oro,	Suipacha.

And in the district of Tarija,

Tarija de Vieja,	La Concepcion,
San Bernardo de Tarija,	Bermeo.

The district of Tarija is a territory full of *quebradas* and craggy mountains, as far as the *punas* and lofty plains of Escayache and Tacsora, where there are two salt lakes. It is composed of four fertile valleys lying on the skirts of hills, and in these are found human bones of a prodigious size, petrified, shin-bones of a yard and a quarter long, and teeth larger than a fist. In the midst of one of these valleys is the town of San Bernardo de Tarija, which is the capital of the province. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 82,350 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 558 dollars per annum. For the settlements of this district, see above.

CHICHAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Salamanca.

CHICHAS, a river of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Xuxúy, which divides this city from that of the capital of San Miguel.

[CHICHESTER, UPPER and LOWER, two townships in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.]

[CHICHESTER, a small township in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about 35 miles *n. w.* of Exeter, and 45 from Portsmouth. It lies on Suncook river, was incorporated in 1727, and contains 491 inhabitants.]

CHICHIBACOA, CABO DE, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, and kingdom of Tierra Firme; 80 leagues to the *w.* of that city.

CHICHICAPA, a settlement and capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and was anciently the *real* of the most esteemed silver mines; but is at present much fallen of, the working of the mines having been for the most part abandoned from the want of hands, in as much as the natives have given themselves up to the trade of cochineal, in which its territory abounds: it produces also much seed and maize. Its jurisdiction includes some of the finest and richest provinces. It consists of five head settlements of districts, to which are subject as many other. Its capital contains 430 families of Indians, and some of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Ninety leagues *s. e.* of Mexico. The other settlements are,

Rio Hondo or Thequila,	Zimitlan,
San Agustin de Losicha,	Tepezimatlan,
	La Magdalena,
Tetipái,	Atzozola.
Cozantepec,	

CHICHICATEPEC, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España, is of a cold temperature, contains 26 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *s. e.* of its capital.

CHICHICOAUTLA, ST. FRANCISCO DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Metepeque in Nueva España. It contains 91 families of Indians.

CHICHIMEQUILLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zitaquaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán and kingdom of Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

CHICHIQUILA, a settlement of the head settlement of Quinuxtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of San Juan de los Llanos, in Nueva España. It contains 180 families of Indians.

CHICHOI, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Guatemala.

CHICHOPON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Xuambos.

CHICIBICHE, a point of the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, opposite the island of Aves.

[CHICKAHOMINY, a small navigable river in Virginia. At its mouth in James river, 37 miles from point Comfort, in Chesapeak bay, is a bar, on which is only 12 feet water at common flood tide. Vessels passing that may go eight miles up the river; those of 10 feet draught 12 miles; and vessels of six tons burden may go 32 miles up the river.]

[CHICKAMACOMICO Creek, in Dorchester county, Maryland, runs *s.* between the towns of Middletown and Vienna, and empties into Fishing bay.]

[CHICKAMAGES, a part of the Cherokee nation of Indians, known by this name, inhabit five villages on Tennessee river. See CHICCAMOGGA.]

CHICKAMINE, a river of the province and colony of Virginia.

[CHICKASAW Bluff is on the *e.* bank of the Mississippi, within the territories of the United States, in lat. 35 *n.* The Spaniards erected here a strong stockaded fort, with cannon, and furnished it with troops, all in the space of 24 hours, in the month of June 1795. It has since been given up, according to the treaty of 1796.]

[CHICKASAW, a creek which falls into the Wabash from the *e.* a little below Post St. Vincent.]

[CHICKASAW, a river which empties into the Mississippi, on the *e.* side, 104 miles *n.* from the mouth of Margot, and 67 *s. w.* of Mine au Fer. The lands here are of an excellent quality, and covered with a variety of useful timber, canes, &c. This river may be ascended during high floods upwards of 30 miles with boats of several tons burden.]

[CHICKASAWS, a famous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country on the *e.* side of the Mississippi, on the head branches of the Tombigbee, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the *n. w.* corner of the state of Georgia, and *n.* of the country of the Chactaws. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and of a pretty good soil. They have seven towns, the central one of which is in lat. 34° 23′ *n.* long. 89° 30′ *w.* The number of souls in this nation has been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which 575 were fighting men. There are some Negroes among the Chickasaws, who either were taken captive in war, or ran away from their masters, and sought safety among the Indians. In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, with 900 men, besides seamen, sailed from Cuba with a design to conquer Florida. He travelled *n.* to the Chickasaw country, about lat. 35° or 36°; and three years after died, and was buried on the bank of Mississipi river.]

CHICLAIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Saña in Peru, in which there is a convent of the religious order of St. Francis.

CHICO, Rio, a settlement and garrison of the province and government of Sonora; situate on the shore of the river Yaqui.

CHICO, a river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains to the *s.* of the *istmo*, or isthmus, near the settlement of Chepo; and runs *s. w.* and enters the sea in the bay or gulf of Panamá.

CHICO, another river of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru. It runs to the *e.* of the jurisdiction of the city of Xuxúy.

CHICO, a small island, called Morro, near the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta; opposite this city, and not far from another island, distinguished by the name of Morro Grande.

CHICOANTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHICOLAPA, a settlement of the head settlement, and *alcaldía mayor* of Coatepec, in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its capital. It contains 187 families of Indians, who celebrate every Friday throughout the year a *teanguis* or fair, at which are sold cattle and other productions of the country. At these times it is a place of general rendezvous for the inhabitants of all the contiguous provinces; and this fair has, from the great concourse of people usually assembling here, obtained the title of the *famous teanguis of S. Vicente de Chicolapa.* It is extremely fertile and pleasant, and surrounded by several very small settlements or wards.

CHICOMESUCHIL, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yxtepexi of the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España, is of a hot temperature, and contains 300 families of Indians, who exercise themselves in the making scarlet cloths and cotton garments.

CHICOMI, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tampico in Nueva España. It contains 45 families of Indians, and lies 10 leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

CHICOMOCELO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala; [having a cave very narrow at the entry, but spacious within, with a stagnant lake, which is, however, clear, and is two fathoms deep towards the banks.]

CHICONAUTA, St. Tomas de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepec in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of its capital; from whence it is distant one league to the *n. n. e.* It contains 160 families of Indians.

CHICONCUAC, S. Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcuco in Nueva España. It contains 123 families of Indians, and six of Spaniards. It produces a good proportion of grain, seeds, and cattte, from the fleeces of which they derive great emolument, as also from the coarse stuffs manufactured of the same. It is one league to the *n.* of its capital.

CHICONCUASO, a settlement of the head

settlement of Naulingo, and *alcaldia mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España, the name of which signifies the place of six fountains. It is situate in the most lofty part of a rugged and mountainous *sierra*, on which account its temperature is every where cold, and subject more than any other part of its district to continual fogs and rains. Its commerce consists in maize, which it produces in abundance, and in the breeding of swine, both of which articles are carried for sale to Vera Cruz. Its inhabitants are also engaged in the mule-droves which pass through these parts in their way to the windward coasts, and which proceed over a road so rough and stony that they are under the necessity of descending and ascending precipices by means of steps or artificial passages hewn out of the rocks; and however difficult this might appear to some, they do not experience any great delay, although the animals are very heavily loaded, and the road be rendered still more difficult, if, as it often happens, the journey be performed in the winter season. This very stony route is a narrow pass or defile which shortens the way leading to the province of La Guasca. The inhabitants of this settlement are composed of 236 families of Indians. It lies three short leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

CHICONCUAUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, and contains 270 families of Indians, including the three other small settlements of its district. Six leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

CHICONTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlalixcoya, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mizantla, in Nueva España. It contains 53 families of Indians.

CHICORATO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the society of Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa.

CHICUAS, a nation of Indians of Peru. It is at present reduced to merely a settlement of the province of Condesuyos, in which is found abundance of cochineal, made use of by the natives in dyeing of wool; this being the branch of commerce by which they maintain themselves.

CHIEGNETO, a settlement and fort of the English, in the province and colony of Nova Scotia, in the most interior part of the bay of Fundy.

CHIEGNETO, a small river of the above province, which rises from a lake, runs *s.* and enters the Basin of the Mines.

CHIEGNETO, a cape or point of the coast of the same province, in the bay of Fundy.

CHIEN, TROU AU, a river of the island of Guadalupe. It rises in the mountains towards the *e.* runs *e.* and enters the sea between the point of Petit Carbet and the river Trou or Chat.

CHIENS, ISLA DE LOS, or ISLAND OF THE DOGS, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of the strait of Belleisle, and on the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland.

CHIETLAN, a head settlement of the *alcaldia mayor* of Yzucar in Nueva España. It was formerly the *corregimiento*, and is at present embodied with this jurisdiction. It is of a warm and moist temperature, but very pleasant, and covered with gardens full of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. The territory also abounds in wheat, maize, and other seeds, and particularly in dates, the whole of the district being covered with palms. Its inhabitants consist of 267 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and of 356 families of Indians, including those dwelling in the settlements which belong to this district. It abounds likewise in *garbanzos*, or Spanish pease, anniseed, and melons, all of which are of the best quality of any in the whole kingdom. It lies three leagues *s.* of its capital.

The aforesaid settlements are,

Ahuehuezingo,
San Nicolas de Tenaxcalco,
Santiago de Azalan.

CHIGNAL, VOLCAN DE, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Maúle in the kingdom of Chile, distinct from the other which is near to it and of the same name.

[CHIGNECTO Channel, the *n. w.* arm of the bay of Fundy, into which Petitcodiac river falls. The spring tides rise here 60 feet.]

CHIGUACHI, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaqué in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate behind the mountains of Guadalupe and Monserrat, of the city of Santa Fé, from whence it is distant five leagues to the *e.* It is of a delightful temperature, and abounds in wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, sugar-cane, and plantains. Its inhabitants consist of 200 families of Spaniards, and a very few Indians.

CHIGUAGUA, SAN FELIPE DE, a town of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Viscaya; situate near the river San Pedro. Its population consists of 2000 families of Spaniards, and some of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. The town is large and well built, and the houses are handsome; amongst other buildings, the most con-

spicuous are the parish church, the college which belonged to the Jesuits, and the convent of St. Francisco. It enjoys a mild and pleasant temperature, and its principal commerce consists in silver, which it derives in large quantities from its mines, and which is given in exchange for all kinds of articles of merchandize, brought hither by such as are induced to visit this place, and who are attracted in great numbers, so as to render the town extremely populous. [This town is surrounded with considerable mines to the *e.* of the great *real* of Santa Rosa de Cosiguiriachi. It was founded in 1691, and has a population of about 7000 souls, according to Pike, though Humboldt estimates the same at 11,600. It is 260 leagues *n. n. w.* of Mexico, in long. 104° 32′, and lat. 28° 47′ *n.*]

CHIGUAGUILA, a settlement and *real* of the mines of the province and government of Sonora.

CHIGUAGUILLA, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa; situate near the *sierra*, 40 leagues to the *e.* a quarter to the *n. e.* of the town of Los Alamos.

CHIGUARA, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Maracaibo in the province of Venezuela. It is of a cold temperature, abounds in *cacao*, sugar-cane, and other vegetable productions peculiar to the climate. It was formerly a large and rich town, owing to the number of estates which lie within its district, and particularly to one within a league's distance, called Los Estangues, in which there used to be upwards of 40,000 head of large cattle; to another also which belonged to the regulars of the society of Jesuits, called La Selva. It is, however, at the present day, destroyed and laid waste by the incursions of the Motilones Indians; and its population scarcely amounts to 40 Indians and 30 whites.

CHIHEMECOMET, an island of the province and colony of N. Carolina, near the coast, and to the *n.* of the province of Hateras.

[CHIHOHOEKI, an Indian nation, who were confederates of the Lenopi or Delawares, and inhabited the *w.* bank of Delaware river, which was anciently called by their name. Their *s.* boundary was Duck creek, in Newcastle county.]

CHIHUATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa in Peru. It is of a cold temperature, and in its jurisdiction is a lake, from whence is taken salt sufficient to supply the whole province, the surplus being used in the working of the metals.

[CHIKAGO River empties into the *s. w.* end of lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. Here the Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land six miles square.]

CHIKEHAUK, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of N. Carolina. This coast forms with the same island the strait of Currotuck.

CHILA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Acatlan in Nueva España. It contains 200 families of Indians, some of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo.

CHILAC, San Gabriel de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Thehuacan in Nueva España. It contains 286 families of Indians, and lies four leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

CHILAPA, a capital settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name in Nueva España. Its temperature is rather cold. It contains 41 families of Spaniards, 72 of *Mustees*, 26 of Mulattoes, and 447 of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin; belonging, in as much as regards its ecclesiastical functions, to the bishopric of La Puebla. The jurisdiction is composed of 11 head settlements of districts, and of 23 others, in which are enumerated 2503 families of Indians, 65 of Spaniards, 116 of *Mustees*, and 47 of Mulattoes; all of whom are occupied in the cultivation and selling of its natural productions, which are sugar, honey, and *cascalote*, and in the making of earthen-ware and scarlet cloth. This settlement abounds also in wild wax, cotton, in the fruits of the country, potatoes, and other vegetables. It is sixty leagues to the *s.* a quarter to the *s. w.* of Mexico, in long. 99°, and lat. 17° 11′. The other settlements are,

Holcazautitlan,	Tehuaustitlan,
Temalacl,	Zacanhualin,
Hostutla,	Tlaquilzingo,
Mezquitlan,	Palantla,
Papulatla,	Ayahualtempa,
Toliman,	Petatlan,
Atengo,	Ayahualulco,
Comala,	Mitlazingo,
San Juan de la Brea,	Tepoxtlan,
Zitlala,	Quecholtenango,
Acatlan,	San Martin,
Azaquiloya,	Colotlipan,
Acazango,	Xocutla,
Hahuacazingo,	Nazintla,
Pochotla,	Teozintla,
Alpoyeca,	Zicultepec,
Xintopantla,	Calmetitlan.

Chilapa, San Miguel de, another settle-

ment and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in the same kingdom. It is of a mild temperature, and contains a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and 128 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the trade of cochineal, as likewise of certain seeds which they sow in the *ranchos*. Four leagues to the *n.* by *s.* of its capital.

CHILAPA, SAN PEDRO DE, another, of the head settlement of the district of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Ixquintepec, in the same kingdom. It contains 30 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *n.* with a slight inclination to the *e.* of its capital.

CHILAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Olintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España. It is situate in a delightful glen surrounded by rocks, and is watered by various streams, being distant five leagues from its head settlement.

CHILATECA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Cuilapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas, in Nueva España. It contains 52 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, seeds, and fruits, and collect coal and timber, all of which form branches of their commerce. Five leagues to the *s. e.* of its head settlement.

CHILCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru, with a small but safe and convenient port. It abounds in saltpetre, which its natives carry to Lima for the purpose of making gunpowder, on which account they are for the most part muleteers or carriers. In its vicinity are the remains of some magnificent buildings which belonged to the Incas of Peru. The name of Chilca is given by the Indians of the same kingdom, as also by those of the kingdom of Quito, to a small tree or shrub which is a native of hot climates, and which, when burnt to ashes, is often used as lye for the use of the sugar engines.

CHILCA, a beautiful and extensive valley of this province, which, although it be not irrigated by any river, stream, or fountain, by which it might be fertilized, produces an abundant harvest of maize. The seed of this is accustomed to be buried in the ground with heads of pilchards, an abundance of which fish is found upon the coast; and thus, by the moisture arising from this practice, and by the morning dews, the soil becomes sufficiently moistened to produce a very fair crop. The same method is observed, and the same effect produced, with regard to other fruits and herbs; but for drinking and culinary uses, the little water that is procured is drawn from wells. Lat. 12° 31′ *s.* Long. 76° 35′ *w.*

CHILCAIMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andahua.

CHILCAIO, a settlement of the province and government of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Querobamba.

CHILCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Hacas.

CHILCAS, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Tambos.

CHILCHAIOTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España; situate on the side of a hill. It is of a hot temperature, contains 26 families of Indians, and is 11 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

CHILCHOIAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España; situate in a very extensive glen, surrounded by heights which begin in the neighbourhood of Xilotepec, and run somewhat more than a league in length. The population is very scanty, and the temperature bad; indeed, out of the many families which formerly inhabited it, 19 only are remaining; these employ themselves in the *rancherias*, agriculture being indispensably necessary to their maintenance, owing to the barrenness of the territory of the district. At the distance of a league to the *n.* of Xalapa, and on the side of the royal road leading to Mexico, is the great mill of Lucas Martin. Here the lands are fertilized by the large river Cerdeño; by the waters of which also other settlements are supplied, as likewise some of the *ranchos*, wherein employment is found for upwards of 30 families of Spaniards, some *Mustees*, and many Indians. Four leagues to the *s. w.* of its head settlement.

CHILCHOTA, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is very mean, and reduced to a few small settlements, which lie so nigh together, that their situations are pointed out to the traveller by crosses stuck up in the roads. Its population consists of 470 families of Tarascos Indians, and about 300 of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and *Mustees*; who are, for the most part, scattered in the agricultural estates of its district, where, from the fertility of the soil, wheat, maize, and other seeds, are cultivated in abundance. The country is agreeable, and well stocked with every kind of fruit trees. The capi-

tal, the settlement of this name, is 70 leagues to the *w. n. w.* of Mexico.

CHILCHOTA, another settlement of the head settlement of Huautla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan; situate at the top of a pleasant mountain which is covered with fruit trees. It contains 80 families of Indians, who live chiefly by trading in cochineal, saltpetre, cotton, seeds, and fruits. It is eight leagues from its head settlement.

CHILCHOTA, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro. It is of the head settlement of Quimixtlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of S. Juan de los Llanos, in Nueva España. It contains 210 families of Indians.

CHILCUAUTLA Y CARDINAL, a settlement and *real* of the mines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ixmiquilpan in Nueva España. It contains 215 families of Indians, and in the *real* are 27 of Spaniards, and 46 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. It is of an extremely cold and moist temperature, and its commerce depends upon the working of the lead mines. Some silver mines were formerly worked here, but these yielded so base a metal, and in such small quantities, that they were entirely abandoned for those of lead, which yielded by far the greatest emolument. Five leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

CHILE, a kingdom in the most *s.* part of S. America, bounded on the *n.* by Peru, on the *s.* by the straits of Magellan and Terra del Fuego, on the *e.* by the provinces of Tucumán and Buenos Ayres, on the *n. e.* by Brazil and Paraguay, and on the *w.* by the S. sea. It extends from *n.* to *s.* 472 leagues; comprehending the Terras Magallanicas from the straits and the plains or deserts of Copiapo, which are its most *n.* parts. The Inca Yupanqui, eleventh Emperor of Peru, carried his conquests as far as the river Mauli or Maulle, in lat. 34° 30′ *s.* Diegro de Almagro was the first Spaniard who discovered this country, in the year 1535, and began its conquest, which was afterwards followed up, in 1541, by the celebrated Pedro de Valdivia, who founded its first cities, and afterwards met with a disgraceful death at the hands of the Indians, having been made prisoner by them in the year 1551. These Indians are the most valorous and warlike of all in America; they have maintained, by a continual warfare, their independence of the Spaniards, from whom they are separated by the river Biobio. This is the limit of the country possessed by them; and though the Spaniards have penetrated through different entrances into their territories, and there built various towns and fortresses, yet have all these been pulled down and destroyed by those valiant defenders of their liberty and their country. They are most dexterous in the management of the lance, sword, arrow, and weapons made of Macana wood; and although they are equally so in the practice of fire-arms, they use them but seldom, saying, "they are only fit for cowards." They are very agile and dexterous horsemen, and their horses are excellent, since those which run wild, and which are of the Andalucían breed, have not degenerated, or become at all inferior to the best which that country produces. The part which the Spaniards possess in this kingdom extends its whole length, from the aforesaid valley of Copiapó to the river Sinfordo, (unfathomable), beyond the isle of Chiloe, in lat. 44°, but it is only 45 leagues, at the most, in breadth; so that the country is, as it were, a slip between the S. sea and the *cordillera* of the Andes: from these descend infinite streams and rivers, watering many fertile and beautiful valleys, and forming a country altogether charming and luxurious; the soil abounds in every necessary for the convenience and enjoyment of life, producing, in regular season, all the most delicate fruits of America and Europe. The summer here begins in September, the *estio* (or hot summer) in December, the autumn in March, and the winter in June. The climate is similar to that of Spain, and the temperature varies according to the elevation of the land; since the provinces lying next to Peru, and which are very low, are of a warm temperature, and lack rain, having no other moisture than what they derive from some small rivers descending from the *cordillera*, and running, for the space of 20 or 30 leagues, into the sea. In the other provinces it rains more frequently, in proportion as they lay more to the *s.* especially in the winter, from April to September; for which reason they are more fertile. These provinces are watered by more than 40 rivers, which also descend from the *cordillera*, being formed by the rains, and the snow melted in the summer, swelling them to a great height. They generally abound in fish of the most delicate flavour, of which are eels, trout, *bagres*, *reyeques*, *ahogatos*, *pejereyes*, and many others. The sea-coast is of itself capable of maintaining a vast population by the shell-fish found upon it, of twenty different sorts, and all of the most delicious flavour. Other fish also is not wanting: here are plenty of skate, *congers*, *robalos*, *sienas*, a species of trout, *viejas*, soles, *machuelos*, *dorados*, *pejegallos*, *pulpos*, *pampanos*, *corbinas*, *pejereyes*, and tunnies, which come at their seasons on the coast, in the same manner as in the Almadrabas of Andalucía. For some years past they salt down cod-fish in these parts, which, although of a

smaller size, are more delicate, and of superior flavour to those caught in Newfoundland. Ambergris is also found upon the coast. The mountains abound in trees of the most beautiful kind, laurels, oaks of four sorts, the carob-tree, the wood of which is extremely hard, *reulis*, cinnamon-trees, cyprus, sandal, *paraguas*, hazel-nut, wall-nut, *volos*, and *alerces*, which are a kind of cedar, of which they make planks in great numbers to carry to Lima and other parts. Many of these trees are green the whole year round, from the moisture and shelter they derive from the *cordillera*, which contains in its bowels much fire, as appears from the volcanoes found upon it, and which are 12 in number, without counting many others, even as far as the straits of Magellan. Although these mountains and woods are so immense, beasts of a savage kind are rarely to be found, excepting such, now and then, as a tiger or leopard; but there are great numbers of deer, stags, *vicuñas*, and *huanacos*, which served as food for the Indians; as likewise of birds, as ducks, *vandurrias*, swans, herons, kites, doves, *piuguenes*, *tartales*, parrots, hawks, falcons, goshawks; and many singing birds, as goldfinches, larks, starlings, *diucas*, *trillies*, and many others. Its present vegetable productions are wheat, barley, Indian wheat, grains of different kinds, oil of the finest olives, excellent wines, much esteemed in Peru; all kinds of succulent fruits, oranges, lemons, innumerable sorts of apples, and every kind of garden herb. Flax and hemp is cultivated here, from which they make rigging for vessels trading to the S. seas; and this could be supplied in a proportion equal to any demand. This kingdom keeps up a considerable trade with Peru; for, one year with the other, it sends to Lima from 150 to 180,000 bushels of wheat, 120,000 *quintals* of *grease*, much wine, and other productions, as almonds, nuts, lentils, a sort of wild marjoram and bastard saffron; and takes in exchange sugar and cloths of the country. It derives also great emolument from large herds of the cow kind, from flocks of sheep and goats, of the skins of which they procure fine tanned leather, leathern jackets, shamois leather, and soles of shoes: from these animals is also procured much fat or tallow. Here are numerous breeds of most beautiful horses, and some of these, from excelling all the others in the swiftness of their paces, are called *aguilillas*. It also abounds in mules, and it would still more so, if, as formerly, they were in request at Peru, where their skins were used instead of fine cloths and carpets. Baizes are still made; as likewise some sorts of small cord, coarse stuffs, and many kinds of sackcloth, which is the common vesture, and consists of a square garment, with an opening to admit the head; but many looms have been lost through a want of Indians in the manufactories. The greater part of these people still prefer their original uncivilized state, depending upon the natural fruits of the earth for for their food; for, besides the productions above enumerated, they used to gather, without the trouble of cultivation, all sorts of delicious fruits, such as pines, though different from those of Europe; and to make excellent *chicha* of the *murtilla*. Indeed the luxuriance and abundance of delicate flowers, and aromatic and medicinal herbs, is almost incredible; of the last the following are the most esteemed for their virtue, viz. the *canchalagua*, *quinchemali*, *albahaquilla*, and *culen*. It contains many mines of the richest gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, quick-silver, brimstone, loadstone, and coal; yielding immense riches, which the Indians never appreciated, nor even gave themselves the least trouble about, until the conquest of the Incas, who began to work them; sending portions of gold to Cuzco for the ornament of the temples and palaces, rather by way of gift than of tribute. The incursions and rebellions of the Indians, principally of the Araucanians, who, in the year 1599, took and destroyed six cities, viz. Valdivia, Imperial, Angol, Santa Crux, Chillan, and Concepcion, is the cause why the population is in many places not large, and that it consists of poor people, living in small communities; the fact being, that they are always living in constant dread of a surprise from the Indians; not but that on the confines there are garrisons, well defended by Spanish troops, with necessary provisions of artillery, victuals, and ammunition. The war which has from the beginning been sustained by the Spaniards against these most ferocious Indians, has tended greatly to reduce the numbers of the former; some having been killed on the spot, and others doomed to be slaves to their indignant conquerors. Indeed, when it was found that arms were of no avail against them, some missionaries of the society of the Jesuits were sent among them, in the year 1612, in order to propagate the gospel; when the Fathers Horacio Vechi and Martin de Aranda suffered martyrdom at their hands: after which a treaty of peace was made by the Governor Marquis de Baides, A. D. 1640, and which has since been renewed yearly; their deputies coming regularly to the capital to receive the presents from the king of Spain. They have, notwithstanding, at different times broken the treaty, making incursions into the Spanish towns, and their manner

of declaring war is by sending from town to town an arrow clenched in a dead man's hand, which they call *convocatoria;* and this they did in the year 1723, making terrible havoc and slaughter. This kingdom is evidently, from what has been asserted, the most fertile, abundant, rich, and delightful region of all America; to which Nature has granted, in profusion, all that she has given to others, either with a sparing hand, or at too high a price. The people are healthy and robust. The wind which generally prevails is the *s. w.* and the *Puelche*, which comes from the *cordillera*, is somewhat troublesome. [The Puelche wind takes its name from some Indians so called, and from whose country it blows.] Chile is divided into two bishoprics, suffragan to the archbishopric of Lima; and these are of Santiago and La Concepcion. It is governed by a president, governor, and captain-general, which title was first possessed by Don Melchor Bravo de Saravia, and its government is divided into 18 provinces or districts, which are,

Cuyo,
Copiapó,
La Serena or Coquimbo
Quillota,
Aconcagua,
Santiago,
Melipilla,
Rancagua,
Colchagua,
Maúle,
Ytata,
Chillan,
Estancia del Rey or Rede,
Puchacay,
La Concepcion,
Valdivia,
Chiloe,

And the islands of Juan Fernandez. The capital is Santiago.

Catalogue of the barbarous Nations and principal Places in the kingdom of Chile.

Nations.

Antallis,
Araucanos,
Cauquis,
Chauracabis,
Guarpes,
Juncos,
Pequenches,
Pevinges,
Pincus,
Poyas,
Pulches,
Yanacunas.

Lakes.

Aguas Calientes,
Guanacache,
Mallabauquen,
Padaguel,
Puren.

Mountains.

Antojo,
Chillan, volc.
Chuapa, volc.
Estancia de Rey, gold,
Lampangui, silver,
Ligua, volc.
Llaon, gold,
Llupangui, gold,
Notuco, volc.
Payen, lead,
Peteroa, volc.
Petorca, gold,
Quillacoya, gold,
Sinn, volc.
Yapel, gold.

Cities.

Calbuco,
Cañete,
Castro,
Chacao,
Chillan,
Concepcion.
Confines,
Copiapó,
Coquimbo or La Serena,
Imperial,
Loyola,
Mendoza,
Osorno,
Santiago,
San Juan de la Frontera,
San Luis de Loyola,
Valdivia,
Valparaiso,
Villarica.

Forts.

Arauco,
Los Angeles,
San Fernando,
Tucapel,
Yumbel.

Promontories.

Ballena,
Carnero,
Cauten,
Changui,
Feliz,
Villiva,

Rivers.

Andalie,
Arancagua,
Biobio,
Buono,
Cachapoal,
Cauquenes,
Cauren,
Cauten,
Chavin,
Civapa,
Claro,
Copiapó,
Curarahua,
De Lora,
De la Sal,
Eyou,
Guasco,
Ytata,
Labapi,
Laxa,
Lebo,
Ligua,
Liman,
Limathi,
Longatoma,
Mapocho,
Mataquito,
Maúle,
Maypo,
Nubbe or Nuble,
Pereroa,
Poangue,
Queule,
Ralemo,
Salado,
Teno,
Tolten,
Tongoy,
Topocalma,
Turuyan,
Uten.

Ports.

Castro,
Cauten,
Cerrito Verde,
Chacao,
Cumberland,
Guasco,
Paracas,
Quillin,
Talcaguano,
Tome,
Tongoy.

Isles.

Chiloe,
Ciones,
Farallones,
Fernandez,
Guaiteca,
Moche,
Quiriquina,
Santa María.

Catalogue of the Presidents, Governors, and Captains-general of the Kingdom of Chile.

1. The *Adelantado* Pedro de Valdivia, conqueror of the kingdom; he served much, and with great valour, in the conquest of Peru, was a colonel of foot under Francis Pizarro, entered in the year 1537, founded the first towns, and governed until the year 1551; he was made prisoner, fight-

ing valiantly in a battle against the Araucanos, and killed.

2. Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, son of the Marquis de Cañete, who was viceroy in Peru; immediately that he received news of the death of Valdivia, he nominated him as his successor, and he returned to Peru as soon as he had seen him confirmed in the government, and his title sanctioned by the king.

3. Francisco de Villagra, a noble captain, who, in pursuing his conquests, was also killed by the Indians in battle; provisionally succeeded by his uncle, until a governor was appointed by the king.

4. The *Adelantado* Rodrigo de Quiroga, who governed peaceably until his death, leaving the government to the charge of his father-in-law.

5. The Brigadier Martin Ruiz de Gamboa, until he was nominated by the king.

6. The Doctor Melchor Bravo de Saravia, with the title of first president, until his death.

7. Don Alonso de Sotomayor, Marquis de Villahermosa, appointed in the year 1584; having manifested his valour, talent, and address, in the government, which he held with much credit, and with great advantage, against the Indians, until the year 1592, when arrived,

8. Don Martin Garcia Oñez y Loyola, knight of the order of Calatrava; was killed by the Indians succouring the fort of Puren, which was besieged in the year 1599.

9. The Licentiate Pedro de Vizcarra, who exercised the employ of lieutenant-general of the kingdom; he was appointed to it when the former was killed, until the viceroyalty of Peru was given to,

10. The Captain Francisco de Quiñones, who employed himself in restraining the Araucanos from their rebellion, until his death; afterwards was nominated for the viceroyalty of Peru.

11. Captain Alonzo Garcia Remon, an officer of much credit, and skilled in the country and the war with the Indians; being colonel of foot of Don Alonzo Sotomayor, began to govern, appointed by the viceroy of Lima, until arrived, sanctioned and duly elected by the king,

12. Don Alonso de la Rivera, who was serving in Flanders, and was sent to Chile, where, having married contrary to the prohibition of his Majesty, he was deprived of his office, and in his place was appointed,

13. The aforesaid Don Alonso Garcia Remon, whose speedy death did not suffer him long to reign, and he was succeeded by,

14. The Doctor Don Luis Merlo de la Fuente, chief auditor of the royal audience, who, through the death of his antecessor, governed also but a short time before the arrival of,

15. Don Juan de Xaraquemada, native of Canaria, who was in Lima covered with honours acquired in the war of Chile, when he was nominated governor by the viceroy of Peru, Marquis de Montes Claros.

16. Don Alonso de la Rivera again, being at that time governor of Tucumán; he was separated from this government, and was sent by the king, at the instance of the missionaries, to reduce that kingdom by the experience he possessed, and gave proofs of his great ability in peace and war until his death.

17. The Licentiate Fernando Talaverano, most ancient *oidor* of the audience, was charged with the government through this quality, and by the particular recommendation of his antecessor, until the viceroy of Peru, Prince of Esquilache, regularly appointed,

18. Don Lope de Ulloa, who, in the exercise of this office, was confirmed in it by his Majesty until his death, when the government was taken up by,

19. Don Christoval de la Cerda Sotomayor, native of Mexico, chief auditor of the *real audencia*, whom, notwithstanding his excellent qualities, and the celebrity of his government, the viceroy of Peru soon set aside, in favour of,

20. Don Pedro Sorez de Ulloa y Lemos, knight of the order of Alcantara, who in a short time was confirmed in the government by the king, exercising it until his death, and leaving it to the care of his brother-in-law,

21. Don Francisco de Alva y Norueña, who held it a short time, from the viceroy having, according to custom, nominated a successor; and this was,

22. Don Luis Fernandez de Cordoba y Arce, Señor del Carpio, Veinte y Quatro de Cordoba, who, although he was not confirmed by the king, maintained it some years, in consideration of the judgment and skill he manifested, until, in the year 1633, he was supplanted by,

23. Don Francisco Laso de la Vega, knight of the order of Santiago, a man of high endowments and splendid fortunes in the war of the Indians; he finished his reign, delivering it to his successor,

24. Don Francisco de Zuñiga, Marquis de Baydes, Count del Pedroso, entered into the possession of the government in the year 1640; it was he who established and secured the peace with the Indians by means of the missionaries of the society of the Jesuits; with which glory he

left the government, in the year 1655, to the successor,

25. Don Martin de Muxica, knight of the order of Santiago, a renowned officer, and one who had gained much renown in the armies of Italy and Flanders.

26. Don Pedro Porter de Casanate, A. D. 1659.

27. Don Francisco Meneses Bravo de Sarábia, who led from Spain a body of troops, in order to subdue the Indians; this he accomplished; and in the year 1664 rebuilt the cities which had been destroyed in 1599: his government lasted until the year 1668, when he was deposed by the viceroy of Peru.

28. Don Angel Peredo, knight of the order of Santiago; he was appointed as an intermediate governor upon the deposition of his antecessor, and governed during the following year, 1669.

29. Don Juan Enriquez, native of Lima, knight of the order of Santiago, governed until the year 1677.

30. Don

31. Don

32. Don

33. Don Juan Andres de Ustariz, native of Sevilla, until the year 1715, when was elected,

34. Don Gabriel Cano de Aponte, brigadier-general of the royal armies, in whose time the Araucanos again declared war, when he obliged them to renew the peace: died A.D. 1728.

35. Don Juan de Salamanca, colonel of the militia of that kingdom; he was an intermediate governor, and at his death,

36. Don Joseph de Santiago Concha, Marquis de Casa Concha, kinght of the order of Calatrava, chief auditor of the royal audience of Lima, nominated by the viceroy.

37. Don Alonso de Obando, Marquis de Obando, vice-admiral of the royal armada; appointed by the viceroy, the Marquis de Villa Garcia, as intermediate successor, until the year 1736.

38. Don Joseph Manso de Velasco, Count of Superunda, knight of the order of Santiago; he was at that time captain of the grenadiers of the regiment of Spanish guards, and ranked as brigadier; well recommended by his valour and exploits, when he was appointed to this presidency in the aforesaid year; he governed until the year 1746, when he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru.

39. Don Domingo Ortiz de Rozas, knight of the order of Santiago, was at that time governor of Buenos Ayres, and was elected to this presidency in the aforesaid year; he founded several towns, on which account the king gave him the title of Conde de Poblaciones; governed until the year 1754, when returning to Spain, he died.

40 Don Manuel Amat y Junient, knight of the order of San Juan, colonel of the regiment of dragoons of Sagunto, of the rank of brigadier, appointed to this presidency; which he filled until the year 1761, when he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru.

41. Don Mateo de Toro de Zambrano y Urueta, appointed as intermediate successor by the former, upon his departure from Lima, until the arrival of the right successor,

42. Don Antonio Guill, formerly colonel of the regiment of infantry of Guadalaxara, and then ranked as brigadier, being governor and captain-general of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; promoted to this presidency in the aforesaid year, 1761, and exercised it until his death, in 1768.

43. Don Mateo de Toro Zambrano y Urueta, the second time of his being nominated as intermediate successor by the audience in the vacancy, until was nominated by the viceroy of Peru,

44. Don Francisco Xavier de Morales, knight of the order of Santiago, brigadier of the royal armies, who being captain of the grenadiers of the regiment of the royal Spanish guards, was made general of the militia in Peru, and was nominated as intermediate successor by the viceroy to this presidency, which he enjoyed till his death in the year 1772.

45. The aforesaid Don Mateo de Toro Zambrano y Urueta, then Count of La Conquista, knight of the order of Santiago, and lieutenant-colonel of the royal armies, nominated for the third time by the royal audience during the vacancy, until arrived the right successor,

46. Don Agustin de Jauregui, knight of the order of Santiago, brigadier of the royal armies, who had been colonel of the regiment of dragoons of Sagunto; was appointed to this presidency A.D. 1773, and enjoyed it until 1782, when he was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru.

47. Don Ambrosio de Benavides, brigadier of the royal armies, was nominated in the same year, 1782.

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CHAP. I.

Origin and language of the Chilians.---Conquest of the Peruvians, and state of Chile before the arrival of the Spaniards.---What was then its political establishments, government, and arts.

OF the origin and language of the Chilians, no traces are to be found further back than the middle of the 15th century, which was the time when the Peruvians first began their conquests in this delightful country. It is the general opinion that America was settled from the *n. e.* part of Asia, but the opinion entertained by the Chilians is, that]

[their country was peopled from the *w*. However this may be, that it was originally peopled by one nation appears possible, as all the Aborigines inhabiting it, however independent of each other, speak the same language, and have a similar appearance.

1. *Language.*—Their language is copious, full of harmony and richness. Each verb, either derivatively or conjunctively, becomes the root of numerous other verbs and nouns, as well adjectives as substantives, which in their turn reproduce others, which are secondary, modifying themselves in an hundred different ways. There is no part of speech from which an appropriate verb cannot be formed by the addition of a final *en*. Even from the most simple particles various verbs are derived, that give great precision and strength to conversation: but what is truly surprising in this language is, that it contains no irregular verb or noun. Every thing in it may be said to be regulated with a geometrical precision, and displays much art with great simplicity: it contains words, apparently of Greek and Latin derivation, and of a similar signification in both languages. But what is most remarkable, it differs from every other American language, not less in its words than in its construction; and with all its richness and harmony, its theory is so easy that it may be readily learned in a few days. Several grammars of this language are to be met with, but that of Febres, printed at Lima in 1765, is particularly to be recommended for its method and clearness. One argument further in favour of the simplicity of this tongue, is the circumstance of its having maintained itself in its pure state, and of its not having sunk into an unintelligible unconnected jargon, when it is considered that the Chilians, to the aforementioned period, had no ideas of writing, and that their traditionary accounts were so crude and imperfect, as to afford not the least degree of information to the inquisitive mind. Hence it follows that the first accounts of them are contained in the Peruvian annals; that nation, as it was more civilized, being more careful to preserve the memory of remarkable events.

2. *Original state.*—When the Inca Yupanqui began to attempt the conquest of Chile, its inhabitants were supposed to be numerous. They were divided into 15 tribes or communities, independent of each other, but subject to certain chiefs called *ulmenes*. These tribes, beginning at the *n*. and proceeding to the *s*. were called Copiapins, Coquimbanes, Quillotanes, Mapochinians, Promaucians, Cures, Cauques, Pencones, Araucanians, Cunches, Chilotes, Chiquilanians, Pehuenches, Puelches, and Huilliches. Of these were subjugated to the Peruvian government, more by persuasion than force, the Copiapins, Coquimbanes, Quillotanes, and Mapochinians; but the valour of the Promaucians put a stop to the success of the arms of the Inca, or rather to Sinchiruca, (a prince of the blood royal), to whom was entrusted the command of the expedition: for these brave people, naturally addicted to pleasures and diversions, and whose very name signifies *the free dancers*, opposed the Peruvian army with the most heroic valour, and entirely defeated it in a battle which, according to Garcilasso the historian, was continued for three days in succession.

3. *Divided into free and subjugated.* — Thus Chile became divided into two parts, the one free, and the other subject to foreign domination. The tribes who had so readily submitted to the Peruvians were subjected to an annual tribute in gold, an imposition which they had never before experienced; but the conquerors, whether they dared not hazard the attempt, or were not able to effect it, never introduced their form of government into these provinces. Of course, the subjected Chilians, as well as the free, preserved until the arrival of the Spaniards their original manners, which were by no means so rude as many are led to imagine.

4. *Agriculture.*—Agriculture was already known to them; but being in want of animals to till the ground, they were accustomed to turn it up with a spade made of hard wood. The plants which either necessity or accident made known to them, were the maize, the *magu*, the *guegen*, the *tuca*, the *quinoa*, pulse of various kinds, the potato, the *oxalis tuberosa*, the common and the yellow pumpkin or gourd, the Guinea pepper, the *madi*, and the great strawberry. To these provisions of the vegetable kind, may be added the following of the animal, the little rabbit, and the Chiliheuque or Araucanian camel, whose flesh furnished excellent food, and whose wool, clothing for these people. If tradition may be credited, they had also the hog and the domestic fowl. With these productions, which required a very moderate degree of industry, they subsisted comfortably, and even with a degree of abundance, considering the few things which their situation rendered necessary. Subsistence, the source of population, being thus secured, the country became rapidly peopled under the influence of so mild a climate; whence it appears, that the first writers who treated of Chile, cannot have greatly exaggerated in saying, that the Spaniards found it filled with inhabitants.

5. *Civilized state.*—It is a fact that there was but one language spoken throughout the country; a]

[proof that these tribes were in the habit of intercourse with each other, and were not insulated, or separated by vast deserts, or by immense lakes or forests, which is the case in many other parts of America. Another proof of their civilization, and perhaps equally so, as to the amount of population, is, that they had in many parts of the country aqueducts for watering their fields, which were constructed with much skill. Among these, the canal which for the space of many miles borders the rough skirts of the mountains in the vicinity of the capital, and waters the land to the *n.* of that city, is particularly remarkable for its extent and solidity. The right of property was fully established among the Chilians; they were found to have collected themselves in societies, more or less numerous, in those districts that were best suited to their occupation; and here, having established themselves in large villages, called *cara*, a name which they at present give to the Spanish cities, or in small ones, which they denominated *lov*, they enjoyed a specific form of government, and they had in each village or hamlet a chief, called *ulmen*, signifying a rich man, who in certain points was subject to the supreme ruler of the tribe, who was known by the same name. They built their houses of a quadrangular form, and covered the roof with rushes; the walls were made of wood plastered with clay, and sometimes of brick, called by them *tica*. A house of similar construction at the village of *Casa Blanca*, is mentioned by Vancouver as having afforded accommodation to himself and friends on their way to St. Jago: indeed, they are still the common dwellings of the Indians; and some of the villages before mentioned exist at present in several parts of Spanish Chile; and of these the most considerable are *Lampa*, in the province of St. Jago, and *Lora*, in that of Maúle. They manufactured cloths for their garments from the wool of the Chilihueque: they used two kinds of looms; the first not unlike that used in Europe, the other vertical. It is very certain that the art of pottery is very ancient in Chile, as on opening a large heap of stones in the mountains of Arauco, an urn of extraordinary size was discovered at the bottom.

6. *The metals.*—The mines of gold, silver, and other metals, with which this country abounds, had not yet been fully appreciated; but they extracted from the earth gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead, and after purifying, employed these metals in a variety of useful and curious works. They had also discovered the method of making salt upon the sea-shore, and extracted fossil salt from several mountains which abounded in that production. They procured dyes of all colours for their cloths, not only from the juice of plants, but also from mineral earths, and had discovered the art of fixing them by means of the *polcura*, a luminous stone of an astringent quality. Instead of soap, the composition of which they had not discovered, although acquainted with lye, they employed the bark of the *quillai*, which is an excellent substitute. From the seeds of the *madi* they obtained an oil, which is very good to eat and to burn, though it is not ascertained whether they ever applied it to the latter purpose. Although hunting was not a principal occupation with these people, they were accustomed to take such wild animals as are found in their country, particularly birds, of which there are great quantities. It is alleged, that from their connection with the Peruvians, they had advanced so far with respect to the enlargement of the sphere of their ideas, as to invent words capable of expressing any number; *mari* signifying with them 10, *pataca* 100, and *quaranca* 1000.

7. *Substitute for writing.*—To preserve the memory of their transactions, they made use, as other nations have done, of the *pron*, called by the Peruvians *quippo*, which was a skein of thread of several colours, with a number of knots: the subject treated of was indicated by the colours, and the knots designated the number or quantity. The progress which they had made in physic and astronomy was indeed wonderful; but an account of these, of their religion, their music, and military skill, is deferred until we treat of the Araucanians, who still continue the faithful depositories of all the science and ancient customs of the Chilians. (See subsequent chapter III.)

Chap. II.

First expeditions of the Spaniards in Chile; encounters with the natives, with various success, until the alliance formed between the Spaniards and the Promaucians.

1. *Almagro marches against Chile.*—Francis Pizarro and Diego Almagro having put to death the Inca Atahualpa, had subjected the empire of Peru to the dominion of Spain. Pizarro, desirous of enjoying without a rival this important conquest, made at their mutual expence, persuaded his companion to undertake the reduction of Chile, celebrated for its riches throughout all those countries. Almagro, filled with sanguine expectations of booty, began his march for that territory in the end of the year 1535, with an army composed of 570 Spaniards and 15,000 Peruvians, under the command of Paullu, the brother of the Inca Manco, the]

[nominal emperor of Peru, who had succeeded the unfortunate Atahualpa.

2. *Roads from Peru to Chile.*—Two roads lead from Peru to Chile; one is by the sea-coast, and is destitute of water and provision; the other, for a distance of 120 miles, passes over the immense mountains of the Andes: the inexperience of Almagro caused him to take the latter; for although it was, without doubt, the shortest, it was difficult in the extreme: for his army, after having been exposed to infinite fatigue, and many conflicts with the adjoining savages, reached the *cordilleras* just at the commencement of winter, destitute of provisions, and but ill supplied with clothing. In this season the snow falls almost incessantly, and completely covers the few paths that are passable in summer; notwithstanding, the soldiers, encouraged by their general, advanced with much toil to the top of those rugged heights. But, victims to the severity of the weather, 150 Spaniards there perished, with 10,000 Peruvians, who, being accustomed to the warmth of the torrid zone, were less able to endure the rigours of the frost. It is affirmed, that of all this army not one would have escaped with life, had not Almagro, resolutely pushing forward with a few horse, sent them timely succours and provisions, which were found in abundance at Copiapó.

3. *Kindly received at Copiapó.*—Those of the most robust constitutions, who were able to resist the inclemency of the season, by this unexpected aid, were enabled to extricate themselves from the snow, and at length reached the plains of that province, which is the first in Chile; where, through respect for the Peruvians, they were well received and entertained by the inhabitants. While Almagro remained in Copiapó, he discovered that the reigning *ulmen* had usurped the government in prejudice of his nephew and ward, who, through fear of his uncle, had fled to the woods. Pretending to be irritated at this act of injustice, he caused the guilty chief to be arrested, and calling before him the lawful heir, reinstated him in the government, with the universal applause of his subjects, who attributed this conduct entirely to motives of justice, and a wish to redress the injured. The Spaniards, having recovered from their fatigues through the hospitable assistance of the Copiapins, and reinforced by a number of recruits whom Rodrigo Organez had brought from Peru, commenced their march for the *s.* provinces. As it was natural, the natives were not a little curious concerning these their new visitors: they crowded around them to their march, as well to examine them near, as a present them with such things as they thought would prove agreeable to a people who appeared to them of a character far superior to that of other men. In the mean time, two soldiers having separated from the army, proceeded to Guasco, where they were at first well received, but were afterwards put to death by the inhabitants, in consequence, no doubt, of some acts of violence, which soldiers freed from the controul of their officers are very apt to commit.

4. *First European blood shed.*—This was the first European blood spilt in Chile, a country afterwards so copiously deluged with it. On being informed of this unfortunate accident, calculated to destroy the exalted opinion which he wished to inspire of his soldiers, Almagro, having proceeded to Coquimbo, ordered the ulmen of the district, called Marcando, his brother, and twenty of the principal inhabitants, to be brought thither; all of whom, together with the usurper of Copiapó, he delivered to the flames, without, according to Herrera, pretending to assign any reason for his conduct. This act of cruelty appeared to every one very extraordinary and unjust, since among those adventurers there were not wanting men of sensibility, and advocates for the rights of humanity. The greater part of the army openly disapproved of the severity of their general, the aspect of whose affairs, from this time forward, became gradually worse and worse. About this period, 1537, Almagro received a considerable reinforcement of recruits under Juan de Rada, accompanied with royal letters patent, appointing him governor of 200 leagues of territory, situate to the *s.* of the government granted to Francis Pizarro. The friends whom he had left in Peru, taking advantage of this opportunity, urged him by private letters to return, in order to take possession of Cuzco, which they assured him was within the limits of his jurisdiction. Notwithstanding this, inflated with his new conquest, he pursued his march, passed the fatal Cachapoal, and regardless of the remonstrances of the Peruvians, advanced into the country of the Promaucians.

5. *Battle with the Promaucians.*—At the first sight of the Spaniards, their horses, and the thundering arms of Europe, these valiant people were almost petrified with astonishment; but soon recovering from the effects of surprise, they opposed with intepridity their new enemies upon the shore of the Rio Claro. Almagro, despising their force, placed in the first line his Peruvian auxiliaries, increased by a number whom *Paullu* had drawn from the garrisons; but these, being soon routed, fell back in confusion upon the rear. The Spaniards, who expected to have been merely specta-]

[tors of the battle, saw themselves compelled to sustain the vigorous attack of the enemy, and advancing with their horse, began a furious battle, which continued with great loss upon either side till night separated the combatants. Although the Promaucians had been very roughly handled, they lost not courage, but encamped in the sight of their enemy, determined to renew the attack the next morning. The Spaniards, however, though by the custom of Europe they considered themselves as victors, having kept possession of the field, were very differently inclined. Having been accustomed to subdue immense provinces with little or no resistance, they became disgusted with an enterprise which could not be effected without great fatigue, and the loss of much blood, since in its prosecution they must contend with a bold and independent nation, by whom they were not believed to be immortal.

6. *Expedition abandoned, and why.*—Thus all, by common consent, resolved to abandon this expedition; but they were of various opinions respecting their retreat, some being desirous of returning to Peru, while others wished to form a settlement in the *n.* provinces, where they had been received with such hospitality. The first opinion was supported by Almagro, whose mind began to be impressed by the suggestions contained in the letters of his friends. Accordingly we find him returning with his army to Peru in 1538: he took possession of the ancient capital of that empire; and after several ineffectual negociations, fought a battle with the brother of Pizarro, by whom he was taken, tried, and beheaded as a disturber of the public peace. His army having dispersed at their defeat, afterwards reassembled under the title of the *soldiers of Chile*, and executed new disturbances in Peru, already sufficiently agitated. Such was the fate of the first expedition against Chile, undertaken by the best body of European troops that had as yet been collected in those parts. The thirst of riches was the moving spring of the expedition, and the disappointment of their hopes of obtaining them, the cause of its failure. Francis Pizarro, having by the death of his rival obtained the absolute command of the Spanish possessions in S. America, lost not sight of the conquest of Chile, which he conceived might, in any event, prove an important acquisition to him. Among the adventurers who had come to Peru, were two officers commissioned by the court of Spain, under the titles of Governors, to attempt this expedition. To the first, called Pedro Sanchez de Hoz, was committed the conquest of the country as far as the river Maúle; and to the other, Carmargo, the remainder to the Archipelago of Chiloé. Pizarro, jealous of these men, under frivolous pretexts, refused to confirm the royal nomination, and appointed to this expedition his quarter-master, Pedro de Valdivia, a prudent and active officer, who had gained experience in the Italian war, and what was still a greater recommendation, was attached to his party; directing him to take De Hoz with him, who was probably more to be feared than his colleague, and to allow him every advantage in the partition of the lands.

7. *Valdivia marches against Chile.*—This officer having determined to establish a permanent settlement in the country, set out on his march in the year 1540, with 200 Spaniards, and a numerous body of Peruvian auxiliaries, accompanied by some monks, several women, and a great number of European quadrupeds, with every thing requisite for a new colony. He pursued the same route as Almagro; but, instructed by the misfortunes of his predecessor, he did not attempt to pass the Andes until midsummer. He entered Chile without incurring any loss, but very different was the reception he experienced from the inhabitants of the *n.* provinces from that which Almago had met with. Those people, informed of the fate of Peru, and freed from the submission they professed to owe the Inca, did not consider themselves obliged to respect their invaders. They of course began to attack them upon all sides, with more valour than conduct. Like barbarians in general, incapable of making a common cause with each other, and for a long time accustomed to the yoke of servitude, they attacked them by hordes or tribes, as they advanced, without that steady firmness which characterises the valour of a civilized people. The Spaniards, however, notwithstanding the ill-combined opposition of the natives, traversed the provinces of Copiapó, Coquimbo, Quillota, and Melipilla, and arrived, much harrassed, but with little loss, at that of Mapocho, now called St. Jago.

8. *Province of St. Jago described.*—This province, which is more than 600 miles distance from the confines of Peru, is one of the most fertile and pleasant in the kingdom. Its name signifies "the land of many people;" and from the accounts of the first writers upon Chile, its population corresponded therewith, being extremely numerous. It lies upon the confines of the principal mountain of the Andes, and is 140 miles in circumference. It is watered by the rivers Maypo, Colina, Lampa, and Mapocho, which last divides it into two nearly equal parts; and after pursuing a subterraneous course for the space of five miles, again shows itself with increased copiousness, and discharges its]

[waters into the Maypo. The mountains of Caren, which terminate it on the *n.* abound with veins of gold; and in that part of the Andes which bounds it at the *e.* are found several rich mines of silver. Valdivia, who had endeavoured to penetrate as far as possible into the country, in order to render it difficult for his soldiers to return to Peru, determined to make a settlement in this province, which, from its natural advantages, and its remoteness, appeared to him more suitable than any other for the centre of his conquests.

9. *Capital founded.*---With this view, having selected a convenient situation on the left shore of the Mapocho, on the 24th February 1541, he laid the foundations of the capital of the kingdom, to which, in honour of that apostle, he gave the name of St. Jago. In laying out the city, he divided the ground into plats or squares, each containing 4096 toises, a fourth of which he allowed to every citizen, a plan which has been pursued in the foundation of all the other cities; one of these plats, lying upon the great square, he destined for the cathedral and the bishop's palace, which he intended to build there, and the one opposite for that of the government. He likewise appointed a magistracy, according to the forms of Spain, from such of his army as were the best qualified; and to protect the settlement in case of an attack, he constructed a fort upon a hill in the centre of the city, which has since received the name of St. Lucia. Many have applauded the discernment of Valdivia, in having made choice of this situation for the seat of the capital of the colony. But considering the wants of a great city, it would have been better placed 15 miles farther to the *s.* upon the Maypo, a large river, which has a direct communication with the sea, and might easily be rendered navigable for ships of the largest size. This city, however, contained in 1807 more than 40,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing in population, from its being the seat of government, and from its great commerce, supported by the luxury of the wealthy inhabitants. Meanwhile the natives saw with a jealous eye this new establishment, and concerted measures, although late, for freeing themselves of these unwelcome intruders. Valdivia having discovered their intentions in season, confined the chiefs of the conspiracy in the fortress; and suspecting some secret intelligence between them and the neighbouring Promaucians, repaired with 60 horse to the river Cachapoal to watch their movements. But this measure was unnecessary; that fearless people had not the policy to think of uniting with their neighbours in order to secure themselves from the impending danger.

10. *Steady unanimity of the Mapochinians.*—The Mapochinians, taking advantage of the departure of the general, fell upon the colony with inconceivable fury, burned the half-built houses, and assailed the citadel, wherein the inhabitants had taken refuge, on all sides. Notwithstanding the ultimate defeat which the Mapochinians experienced in this battle, and others of not less importance which they afterwards experienced, they never ceased, for the space of six years, until their utter ruin, to keep the Spaniards closely besieged, attacking them upon every occasion that offered, and cutting off their provisions, in such a manner that they were compelled to subsist upon unwholesome and loathsome viands, and upon the little grain that they could raise beneath the cannon of the place. The fertile plains of the neighbourhood had become desert and uncultivated, as the inhabitants had destroyed their crops and retired to the mountains. This mode of life did not fail to disgust the soldiers of Valdivia, but he contrived with much prudence and address to sooth their turbulent spirits, painting to them in seducing colours the happy prospect that awaited them.

11. *The mine of Quillota.*---Valdivia had often heard in Peru that the valley of Quillota abounded in mines of gold, and imagined that he might obtain from thence a sufficient quantity to satisfy his soldiers; in consequence, notwithstanding the difficulties with which he was surrounded, he sent thither a detachment of troops, with orders to superintend the digging of this precious metal. The mine that was opened was so rich that its product surpassed their most sanguine hopes; their present and past sufferings were all buried in oblivion, nor was there one among them who had the remotest wish of quitting the country. The governor, (for Valdivia had persuaded the magistracy of the city to give him this title), who was naturally enterprising, encouraged by this success, had a frigate built in the mouth of the river Chile, which traverses the valley, in order more readily to obtain succours from Peru, without which he was fully sensible he could not succeed in accomplishing his vast undertakings. In the mean time, as the state of affairs was urgent, Valdivia was resolved to send to Peru by land two of his captains, Alonzo Monroy and Pedro Miranda, with six companions, whose spurs, bits, and stirrups he directed to be made of gold, hoping to entice, by this proof of the opulence of the country, his fellow-citizens to come to his assistance. These messengers, though escorted by 30 men on horseback, who were ordered to accompany them to the borders of Chile, were attacked and defeated by 100]

archers of Copiapó, commanded by Coteo, an officer of the ulmen of that province. Of the whole band none escaped with life but the two officers, Monroy and Miranda, who were brought covered with wounds before the ulmen.

12. *The compassionate ulmena.*---Whilst that prince, who had resolved to put them to death, as enemies of the country, was deliberating on the mode, the *ulmena*, or princess, his wife, moved with compassion for their situation, interceded with her husband for their lives; and having obtained her request, unbound them with her own hands, tenderly dressed their wounds, and treated them like brothers. When they were fully recovered, she desired them to teach her son the art of riding, as several of the horses had been taken alive in the defeat. The two Spaniards readily consented to her request, hoping to avail themselves of this opportunity to recover their liberty. But the means they took to effect this, were marked with an act of ingratitude to their benefactress, of so much the deeper dye, as, from their not being strictly guarded, such an expedient was unnecessary. As the young prince was one day riding between them, escorted by his archers, and preceded by an officer armed with a lance, Monroy suddenly attacked him with a poniard which he carried about him, and brought him to the ground with two or three mortal wounds; Miranda at the same time wresting the lance from the officer, they forced their way through their guards, who were thrown into confusion by such an unexpected event. As they were well-mounted, they easily escaped pursuit, and taking their way through the deserts of Peru, arrived at Cuzco, the residence at that time of Vasca de Castro, who had succeededed to the government upon the death of Pizarro, cruelly assassinated by the partizans of Almagro.

13. *Recruits from Peru under Monroy.*---On being informed of the critical situation of Chile, Castro immediately dispatched a considerable number of recruits by land, under the command of Monroy, who had the good fortune to conceal his march from the Copiapins, and at the same time gave directions to Juan Bautista Pastene, a noble Genoese, to proceed thither by sea with a still greater number. Valdivia, on receiving these two reinforcements, which arrived nearly at the same time, began to carry his great designs into execution. As he had been solicitous from the first to have a complete knowledge of the sea-coast, he ordered Pastene to explore it, and note the situation of the most important parts and places, as far as the straits of Magellan. On his return from this expedition, he sent him back to Peru for new recruits, as since the affair of Copiapo, the natives became daily more bold and enterprising.

14. *Stratagem of the Quillotanes.*---Among others the Quillotanes had, a little time before, massacred all the soldiers employed in the mines. To this end they made use of the following stratagem: One of the neighbouring Indians brought to the commander, Gonzalo Rios, a pot full of gold, telling him that he had found a great quantity of it in a certain district of the country; upon this information, all were impatient to proceed thither to participate in the imagined treasure. As they arrived tumultuously at the place described, they easily became victims to an ambuscade which had been formed for them, not one of them escaping except the imprudent commander and a Negro, who saved themselves by the superior excellence of their horses. The frigate, which was then finished, was also destroyed, being burned together with the arsenal.

15. *Serena founded.*---Valdivia, on receiving advice of this disaster, hastened thither with his troops, and having revenged as far as in his power the death of his soldiers, built a fort to protect the miners. Being afterwards reinforced with 300 men from Peru, under the command of Francis Villagran and Christopher Escobar, he became sensible of the necessity of establishing a settlement in the *n.* part of the kingdom, that might serve as a place of arms, and a protection for the convoys that should come that way. For this purpose he made choice of a beautiful plain at the mouth of the river Coquimbo, which forms a good harbour, where, in 1564, he founded a city called by him Serena, in honour of the place of his birth; it is not, however, known at present by this appellation, except in geographical treatises, the country name having prevailed, as is the case with all the other European settlements in Chile.

16. *Promaucian allies.*---In the ensuing year he began to think of extending his conquests, and for that purpose proceeded into the country of the Promaucians. Contemporary writers have not made mention of any battle that was fought upon this occasion; but it is not to be supposed that this valiant people, who had with so much glory repulsed the armies of the Inca and of Almagro, would have allowed him, without opposition, to violate their territory. It is, however, highly probable that Valdivia, in the frequent incursions which he made upon their frontiers, had discovered the art to persuade them to unite with him against the other Chilians by seducing promises. In fact, the Spanish armies have ever since that period been strengthened by Promaucian]

[auxiliaries, from whence has sprung that rooted antipathy which the Araucanians preserve against the residue of that nation. In the course of the year 1546, Valdivia, having passed the Maúle, proceeded in his career of victory to the river Itata; but being defeated there, he relinquished his plans of proceeding farther, and returned to St. Jago.

17. *Valdivia sets sail for Peru, and returns with men and supplies.*—Being disappointed in his succours from Peru, he, in 1547, was on the eve of his departure for that country, when Pastenes arrived, but without any men, and bringing news of the civil war which had broken out between the conquerors of the empire of the Incas. Nevertheless, persuaded that he might reap an advantage from these revolutions, he set sail with Pastene for Peru, taking with him a great quantity of gold; on his arrival he served, in quality of quarter-master-general, in the famous battle that decided the fate of Gonzalo Pizarro. Gasca, the president, who under the royal standard had gained the victory, pleased with the service rendered him upon this occasion by Valdivia, confirmed him in his office of governor, and furnishing him with an abundance of military stores, sent him back to Chile with two ships filled with those seditious adventurers, of whom he was glad of an opportunity to be disembarrassed. The Copiapins, eager to revenge the murder of their prince, killed about the same time 40 Spaniards, who had been detached from several squadrons, and were proceeding from Peru to Chile; and the Coquimbanes, instigated by their persuasion, massacred all the inhabitants of the colony lately founded in their territory, razing the city to its foundation. Francis Aguirre was immediately ordered there, and had several encounters with them with various success. In 1549 he rebuilt the city in a more advantageous situation; its inhabitants claim him as their founder, and the most distinguished of them boast themselves as his descendants. After a contest of nine years, and almost incredible fatigues, Valdivia, conceiving himself well established in that part of Chile which was under the dominion of the Peruvians, distributed the land among his soldiers, assigning to each, under the title of commandery, a considerable portion, with the inhabitants living thereon. By this means, having quieted the restless ambition of his companions, he set out anew on his march for the *s.* provinces, with a respectable army of Spanish and Promaucian troops.

18. *Concepcion founded.*—After a journey of 120 miles, he arrived, without encountering many obstacles, at the bay of Penco, which had been already explored by Pastene, where, on the 5th of October 1550, he founded a third city, called Concepcion. The situation of this place was very advantageous for commerce from the excellence of its harbour, but, from the lowness of the ground, exposed in earthquakes to inundations of the sea. Accordingly we find it destroyed in this manner by an earthquake that occurred on the 8th of July 1730, and the 24th of May 1751; for this reason, the inhabitants established themselves, on the 24th of November 1764, in the valley of Mocha, three leagues *s.* of Penco, between the rivers Andalien and Biobio, where they founded New Concepcion. The harbour is situated in the middle of the bay called Talgacuano, a little more than two leagues *w.* of Mocha; a fort is now all the building that is left at Penco. But to return to our history, the adjacent tribes perceiving the intention of the Spaniards to occupy this important post, gave information of it to their neighbours and friends the Araucanians, who foreseeing that it would not be long before the storm would burst upon their own country, resolved to succour their distressed allies, in order to secure themselves. But before we proceed to relate the events of this war, it may be more advisable to give some account of the character and manners of that warlike people, who have hitherto, with incredible valour, opposed the overwhelming torrent of Spanish conquest, and from henceforward will furnish all the materials of our history.

Chap. III.

Of the character and manners of the Araucanians.

1. *Local situation.*—The Araucanians inhabit that delightful country situate between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia, and between the Andes and the sea, extending from 36° 44′ to 39° 50′ of *s.* latitude. They derive their appellation of Araucanians from the province of Arauco, which, though the smallest in their territory, has, like Holland, given its name to the whole nation, either from its having been the first to unite with the neighbouring provinces, or from having at some remote period reduced them under its dominion. This people, ever enthusiastically attached to their independence, pride themselves in being called *auca*, which signifies frank or free; and those Spaniards who had left the army in the Netherlands to serve in Chile, gave to this country the name of Araucanian Flanders, or the Invincible State; and some of them have even had the magnanimity to celebrate in epic poetry the exploits]

of a people, who, to preserve their independence, have shed such torrents of Spanish blood.

2. *Character.*—The Araucanians, although they do not exceed the ordinary height of the human species, are in general muscular, robust, well proportioned, and of a martial appearance. It is very unusual to find among them any person who is crooked or deformed, not from their pursuing, as some have supposed, the cruel custom of the ancient Spartans, of suffocating such unfortunate children, but because they leave to nature the care of forming them, without obstructing her operations by the improper application of bandages and stays. Their complexion, with the exception of the Boroanes, who are fair and ruddy, is of a reddish brown, but yet clearer than that of the other Americans; they have round faces, small animated eyes full of expression, a nose rather flat, a handsome mouth, even and white teeth, muscular and well shaped legs, and small flat feet; like the Tartars, they have scarce any beard, and the smallest hair is never to be discerned on their faces, from the care they take to pluck out the little that appears; they esteem it very impolite to have a beard, calling the Europeans, by way of reproach, *the long beards*. The same attention is paid to removing the hair from their bodies, where its growth is more abundant; that of their heads is thick and black, but rather coarse; they permit it to grow to a great length, and wind it in tresses around their heads; of this they are as proud and careful as they are averse to beards, nor could a greater affront be offered them than to cut it off. Their women are delicately formed, and many of them, especially among the Boroanes, are very handsome. Possessed of great strength of constitution, and unencumbered with the cares that disturb civilized society, they are not subject, except at a very advanced period of life, to the infirmities attendant upon old age; they rarely begin to be grey before they are 60 or 70, and are not bald or wrinkled until 80; they are generally longer lived than the Spaniards, and many are to be met with whose age exceeds 100; and to the latest period of their lives, they retain their sight, teeth, and memory unimpaired. Their moral qualities are proportionate to their personal endowments; they are intrepid, animated, ardent, patient in enduring fatigue, ever ready to sacrifice their lives in the service of their country, enthusiastic lovers of liberty, which they consider as an essential constituent of their existence, jealous of their honour, courteous, hospitable, faithful to their engagements, grateful for services rendered them, and generous and humane towards the vanquished. But these noble qualities are obscured by the vices inseparable from the half savage state of life which they lead, unrefined by literature or cultivation; these are drunkenness, debauchery, presumption, and a haughty contempt for all other nations. Were the civil manners and innocent improvements of Europe introduced among them, they would soon become a people deserving of universal esteem; but under the present system, this happy change appears impossible to be effected.

3. *Dress.*—All those nations, whom either the nature of the climate or a sense of decency has induced to clothe themselves, have made use at first of loose garments, as being the most easily made. But the Araucanians, from their great attachment to war, which they consider as the only true source of glory, have adopted the short garment, as best suited to martial conflicts; this dress is made of wool, as was that of the Greeks and Romans, and consists of a shirt, a vest, a pair of short close breeches, and a cloak in form of a scapulary, with an opening in the middle for the head, made full and long so as to cover the hands and descend to the knees; this cloak is called *poncho*, and is much more commodious than our mantles, as it leaves the arms at liberty, and may be thrown over the shoulder at pleasure; it is also a better protection from the wind and the rain, and more convenient for riding on horseback, for which reason it is commonly worn, not only by the Spaniards in Chile, but by those of Peru and Paraguay. The shirt, vest, and breeches are always of a greenish blue, or *turquois*, which is the favourite colour of the nation, as red is that of the Tartars. The *poncho* is also, among persons of inferior condition, of a greenish blue; but those of the higher classes wear it of different colours, either white, red, or blue, with stripes a span broad, on which are wrought, with much skill, figures of flowers and animals in various colours, and the border is ornamented with a handsome fringe: some of these *ponchos* are of so fine and elegant a texture as to be sold for 150 dollars. The Araucanians make use of neither turbans nor hats, but wear upon their heads a bandage of embroidered wool, in the form of the ancient diadem; this, whenever they salute, they raise a little as a mark of courtesy, and on going to war ornament it with a number of beautiful plumes; they also wear around the body a long woollen girdle or sash handsomely wrought. Persons of rank wear woollen boots of various colours, and leather sandals, called *chelle*, but the common people always go barefooted. The women are clad with much

[modesty and simplicity; their dress is entirely of wool, and, agreeable to the natural taste, of a greenish blue colour; it consists of a tunic, a girdle, and a short cloak, called *ichella*, which is fastened before with a silver buckle. The tunic, called *chiamal*, is long, and descends to the feet; it is without sleeves, and is fastened upon the shoulder by silver broches or buckles; this dress, sanctioned by custom, is never varied; but to gratify their love of finery, they adorn themselves with all those trinkets which caprice or vanity suggests. They divide their hair into several tresses, which float in graceful negligence over their shoulders, and decorate their heads with a species of false emerald, called *glianca*, held by them in high estimation; their necklaces and bracelets are of glass, and their ear-rings, which are square, of silver; they have rings upon each finger, the greater part of which are of silver. It is calculated that more than 100,000 marks of this metal are employed in these female ornaments, since they are worn even by the poorest class.

4. *Dwellings.*—We have already given some account of the dwellings of the ancient Chilians: the Araucanians, tenacious, as are all nations not corrupted by luxury, of the customs of their country, have made no change in their mode of building. But as they are almost all polygamists, the size of their houses is proportioned to the number of women they can maintain; the interior of these houses is very simple; the luxury of convenience, splendour, and show, is altogether unknown in them, and necessity alone is consulted in the selection of their furniture. They never form towns, but live in scattered villages or hamlets on the banks of rivers, or in plains that are easily irrigated. Their local attachments are strong, each family preferring to live upon the land inherited from its ancestors, which they cultivate sufficiently for their subsistence. The genius of this haughty people, in which the savage still predominates, will not permit them to live in walled cities, which they consider as a mark of servitude.

5. *Division of the Araucanian state.*—Although in their settlements the Araucanians are wanting in regularity, that is by no means the case in the political division of their state, which is regulated with much nicety and intelligence. They have divided it from *n.* to *s.* into four *uthal-mapus*, or parallel tetrarchates, that are nearly equal, to which they give the names of *Lauquen-mapu*, the maritime country; *Lelbun-mapu*, the plain country; *Inapire-mapu*, the country at the foot of the Andes; and *Pire-mapu*, or that of the Andes. Each uthal-mapu is divided into five *aillaregues* or provinces; and each aillaregue, into nine *regues* or counties. The maritime country comprehends the provinces of Arauco, Tucapel, Illicura, Boroa, and Nagtolten; the country of the plain includes those of Encol, Puren, Reposura, Maquegua, and Mariquina; that at the foot of the Andes contains Marven, Colhue, Chacaico, Quecheregua, and Guanagua; and in that of the Andes is included all the valleys of the *cordilleras*, situate within the limits already mentioned, which are inhabited by the Puelches. These mountaineers, who were formerly a distinct nation, in alliance with the Araucanians, are now united under their government, and have the same magistrates. In the second and third articles of the regulations of Lonquilmo, made in the year 1784, the limits of each uthal-mapu are expressly defined, and its districts marked out. It declares to be appertaining to that of the *cordilleras*, the Huilliches of Changolo, those of Gayolto and Rucachoroy, to the *s.*; the Puelches and Indian *pampas* to the *n.* from Malalque and the frontiers of Mendoza to the Mamil-mapu in the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres; the whole forming a corporate body with the Puelches and Pehuenches of Maúle, Chillan, and Antuco; so that at present, in case of an infraction of the treaty, it may easily be known what uthal-mapu is to make satisfaction. This division of Araucania, which discovers a certain degree of refinement in its political administration, is of a date anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and serves as a basis for the civil government of the Araucanians, which is aristocratic, as that of many other barbarous nations has been. This species of republic consists of three orders of nobility, each subordinate to the other; the *toquis*, the *apo-ulmenes*, and the *ulmenes*, all of whom have their respective vassals. The toquis, who may be styled tetrarchs, are four in number, and preside over the uthal-mapus. The appellation of *toqui* is derived from the verb *toquin*, which signifies to judge or command; they are independent of each other, but confederated for the public welfare. The *apo-ulmenes* or *arch-ulmenes* govern the provinces under their respective toquis. The ulmenes, who are the prefects of the regues or counties, are dependent upon the apo-ulmenes; this dependence, however, is confined almost entirely to military affairs. Although the ulmenes are the lowest in the scale of the Araucanian aristocracy, the superior ranks, generally speaking, are comprehended under the same title, which is equivalent to that of *cacique*. The discriminative badge of the toqui is a species of battle-axe, made]

[of porphyry or marble. The apo-ulmenes and the ulmenes carry staves with silver heads, but the first, by way of distinction, have a ring of the same metal around the middle of their staves. All these dignities are hereditary in the male line, and proceed in the order of primogeniture. Thus have the dukes, the counts, and marquises of the military aristocracy of the north been established, from time immemorial, under different names, in a corner of South America. With its resemblance to the feudal system, this government contains also almost all its defects. The toqui possesses but the shadow of sovereign authority. The triple power that constitutes it is vested in the great body of the nobility, who decide every important question, in the manner of the ancient Germans or modern Poles, in a general diet, which is called *butacoyog* or *aucacoyog*, the great council, or council of the Araucanians. This assembly is usually held in some large plain, where they combine the pleasures of the table with their public deliberations. Their code of laws, which is traditionary, is denominated *admapu*, that is to say, the customs of the country. In reality, these laws are nothing more than primordial usages or tacit conventions, that have been established among them, as was originally the case with almost all the laws of other nations; they have consequently all the defects peculiar to such systems.

6. *Its political form.*—The clearest and most explicit of their political and fundamental laws are those that regulate the limits of each authority, the order of succession in toquiates and in the ulmenates, the confederation of the four tetrarchates, the choice of the power of the commanders in chief in time of war, and the right of convoking the general diets, which is the privilege of the toquis; all these laws have for their object the preservation of liberty, and the established form of government. According to them, two or more states cannot be held under the rule of the same chief. Whenever the male branch of the reigning family becomes extinct, the vassals recover their natural right of electing their own chief from that family which is most pleasing to them. But before he is installed, he must be presented to the toqui of their uthal-mapu, who gives notice of his election, in order that the new chief may be acknowledged and respected by all in that quality. The subjects are not, as under the feudal government, liable to a *levy*, or to any kind of personal service, except in time of war. Neither are they obliged to pay any contributions to their chiefs, who must subsist themselves by means of their own property. They respect them, however, as their superiors, or rather as the first among their equals; they also attend to their decisions, and escort them whenever they go out of the state. These chiefs, elated with their authority, would gladly extend its limits, and govern as absolute masters; but the people, who cannot endure despotism, oppose their pretensions, and compel them to keep within the bounds prescribed by their customs.

7. *Civil institutions.*—The civil laws of a society whose manners are simple, and interests but little complicated, cannot be very numerous. The Araucanians have but a few; these, however, would be sufficient for their state of life, if they were more respected and less arbitrary. Their system of criminal jurisprudence, in a particular manner, is very imperfect. The offences that are deemed deserving of capital punishment are treachery, intentional homicide, adultery, the robbery of any valuable article, and witchcraft. Nevertheless, those found guilty of homicide can screen themselves from punishment by a composition with the relations of the murdered. Husbands and fathers are not subject to any punishment for killing their wives or children, as they are declared by their laws to be the natural masters of their lives. Those accused of sorcery, a crime chiefly known in countries involved in ignorance, are first tortured by fire, in order to make them discover their accomplices, and then stabbed with daggers. Other crimes, of less importance, are punished by retaliation, which is much in use among them, under the name of *thaulonco*. Justice is administered in a tumultuous and irregular manner, and without any of those preliminary formalities that are observed among civilized nations. The criminal who is convicted of a capital offence is immediately put to death, according to the military custom, without being suffered to rot in prison; a mode of confinement unknown to the Araucanians. It has, however, lately been introduced into Tucapel, the seat of the government of Lauquenmapu, by Cathicura, the then toqui of that district; but the success of this experiment, which was at first very ill received by his subjects, is supposed generally to have failed. The ulmenes are the lawful judges of their vassals, and for this reason their authority is less precarious. The unconquerable pride of this people prevents them from adopting the wise measures of public justice; they merely possess some general and vague ideas upon the principles of political union, whence the executive power being without force, distributive justice is ill administered, or entirely abandoned to the caprice of individuals. The injured]

[family often assumes the right of pursuing the aggressor or his relations, and of punishing them. From this abuse are derived the denominations and distinctions, so much used in their jurisprudence, of *genguerin*, *genguman*, *genla*, &c. denoting the principal connections of the aggressor, of the injured, or the deceased, who are supposed to be authorised, by the laws of nature, to support by force the rights of their relatives. A system of judicial proceedings so irregular, and apparently so incompatible with the existence of any kind of civil society, becomes the constant source of disorders entirely hostile to the primary object of all good government, and public and private security. When those who are at enmity have a considerable number of adherents, they mutually make incursions upon each other's possessions, where they destroy or burn all that they cannot carry off. These private quarrels, called *malocas*, resemble much the feuds of the ancient Germans, and are very dreadful when the ulmenes are concerned, in which case they become real civil wars. But it must be acknowledged, that they are generally unaccompanied with the effusion of blood, and are confined to pillage alone. This people, notwithstanding their propensity to violence, rarely employ arms in their private quarrels, but decide them with the fist or with the club.

8. *Military system.*—The military government of the Araucanians is not only more rational and better systematized than the civil, but in some respects appears to be superior to the genius of an uncultivated nation. Whenever the grand council determines to go to war, they proceed immediately to the election of a commander in chief, to which the toquis have the first claim, as being the hereditary generals or stadtholders of the republic. If neither of them is deemed qualified for the command, dismissing all regard for rank, they entrust it to the most deserving of the ulmenes, or even the officers of the common class, as the talents necessary for this important station are what alone are required. In consequence, *Vilumilla*, a man of low origin, commanded the Araucanian army, with much honour, in the war of 1722; and *Curignanca*, the younger son of the ulmen of the province of Encol, in that which terminated in 1773. On accepting his appointment, the new general assumes the title of toqui, and the stone hatchet, in token of supreme command; at which time the native toquis lay aside theirs, it not being lawful for them to carry them during the government of this dictator. They likewise, sacrificing private ambition to the public good, take the oaths of obedience and fealty to him, together with the other ulmenes. Even the people, who in peace shew themselves repugnant to all subordination, are then prompt to obey, and submissive to the will of their military sovereign. He cannot, however, put any one to death without the consent of the principal officers of his army; but as these are of his own appointment, his orders may be considered as absolute. From the arrival of the Spaniards in the country to the present time, it is observable, that all the toquis who have been appointed in time of war were natives of the provinces of Arauco, of Tucapel, of Encol, or of Puren. Whether this partiality be owing to some superstitious notion, or rather to some ancient law or agreement, we are unable to determine; it appears, however, to be repugnant to the principles of sound policy, as it is very rare for the component parts of a state to maintain themselves long in any sort of union when they do not all participate equally in the advantages of the government. But it is a peculiarity worthy of admiration, that this discrimination has hitherto produced no division among them. One of the first measures of the national council, after having decided upon war, is to dispatch certain messengers or expresses, called *guer-quenis*, to the confederate tribes, and even to those Indians who live among the Spaniards, to inform the first of the steps that have been taken, and to request the others to make a common cause with their countrymen. The credentials of these envoys are some small arrows tied together with a red string, the symbol of blood. But if hostilities are actually commenced, the finger, or (as Alçedo will have it) the hand of a slain enemy is joined to the arrows. This embassy, called *pulchitum*, to run the arrow, is performed with such secrecy and expedition in the Spanish settlements that the messengers are rarely discovered. The toqui directs what number of soldiers are to be furnished by each uthalmapu; the tetrarchs, in their turn, regulate the contingencies of the apo-ulmenes, and these last apportion them among their respective ulmenes. Every Araucanian is born a soldier. All are ready to proffer their services for war, so that there is no difficulty in raising an army, which usually consists of five or six thousand men, besides the *corps de reserve*, which are kept in readiness for particular occasions, or to replace those killed in battle. The commander in chief appoints his vice-toqui, or lieutenant-general, and the other officers of his staff, who in their turn nominate their subaltern officers: by this method harmony and subordination are maintained between the respective commanders. The vice-toqui is almost always selected from among the]

[Puelches, in order to satisfy that valiant tribe, who amount to the fourth part of the population of the state. Nor have the Araucanians ever had cause to repent of this selection. During the last war, one of these mountaineers, Leviantu, lieutenant-general of Curignancu, harassed the Spaniards greatly, and gave their troops constant employment. The army is at present composed of infantry and of horse. It originally consisted entirely of the former; but in their first battles with the Spaniards, perceiving the great advantages which their enemies derived from their cavalry, they soon began to discipline themselves in the same manner. Their first care was to procure a good breed of horses, which in a short time became so numerous, that in the year 1568, seventeen years after their first opposing the Spanish arms, they were able to furnish several squadrons; and in the year 1585, the cavalry was first regularly organized by the Toqui *Cadeguala*. The infantry, which they call *namuntulinco*, is divided into regiments and companies: each regiment consists of one thousand men, and contains ten companies of one hundred. The cavalry is divided in like manner, but the number of horse is not always the same. They have all their particular standards, but each bears a star, which is the national device. The soldiers are not clothed in uniform, according to the European custom, but all wear beneath their usual dress cuirasses of leather, hardened by a peculiar mode of dressing; their shields and helmets are also made of the same material.

9. *Their army and mode of making war.*—The cavalry is armed with swords and lances; the infantry with pikes or clubs pointed with iron. They formerly employed bows and slings, in the use of which they were very dexterous; but since the arrival of the Spaniards, they have almost entirely relinquished them; experience having taught them to avoid the destructive effect of their musketry, by immediately closing in, and fighting hand to hand with the enemy. The art of making gunpowder is as yet unknown to this warlike people. Either they regard it but little, or, what is more probable, those Spaniards with whom they have sometimes traded would not, if they were themselves acquainted with it, communicate to them the composition. It is, however, believed that they made use at first of the greatest exertions to obtain the knowledge of this secret, so important in the present system of warfare. The discovery of powder is well ascertained to have been owing more to accident than to the efforts of human ingenuity, although some pretend that it was known in China long before the period that it was discovered in Europe. The inhabitants of the country relate the following anecdote respecting gunpowder, which, however fabulous and absurd it may appear, is generally credited. The Araucanians, on first seeing Negroes with the Spaniards, imagined that they prepared from them the powder which they used. Soon after, having taken one of those unfortunate men, they first covered him with stripes from head to foot, and afterwards burned him to a coal, in order, by reducing it to powder, to obtain the so much wished-for secret; but were soon convinced of the fallacy of their chemical principles. In their various encounters with the Spaniards, they occasionally took from them powder and muskets, which, in the subsequent battles, they employed with as much skill as if they had been for a long time accustomed to them; but as soon as the powder was expended, they were forced to resume their former arms. The Dutch, when they took the city of Valdivia, attempted to form an alliance with them, and promised to supply them with powder and cannon; but as they distrusted all Europeans, they would not listen to their proposal. Before setting out on his expedition, the general assigns three days for consultation, in order to consider anew the plans of the campaign, and to adopt the best expedients. Upon this occasion every one has the liberty of offering his opinion, if he deems it conducive to the public welfare. In the mean time the general consults in secret with the officers of his staff upon the plans which he has formed, and the means of remedying sinister events. After this the army commences its march to the sound of drums, being always preceded by several advanced parties, in order to prevent a surprise. The infantry, as well as cavalry, proceed on horseback; but on coming to action, they immediately dismount, and form themselves into their respective companies. Each soldier is obliged to bring from home not only his arms, but his supply of provisions, according to the custom of the Romans. As all are liable to military service, so no one in particular is obliged to contribute to the support of the army. The provision consists in a small sack of parched meal for each, which, diluted with water, furnishes sufficient food for them until they are enabled to live at free quarters upon the enemy. The Araucanian troops are extremely vigilant; they adopt at night the most prudent measures, by encamping in secure and advantageous positions. On these occasions centinels are placed upon all sides; and in presence of the enemy they re-]

[double their precautions, and strengthen the posts they occupy with strong entrenchments. Every soldier during night is obliged, in order to prove his vigilance, to keep up a fire before his tent: the great number of these fires serves to deceive the enemy, and have at a distance a very singular appearance. They are, besides, well acquainted with the art of constructing military works, and of protecting themselves with deep ditches, which they guard with branches of thorn, and strew caltrops in the environs to repress the incursions of the enemy's horse. In short, there are few military stratagems that they do not employ at a proper time and place. The celebrated Spanish poet Ercilla, who fought against them under Don Garcia, expresses his admiration at meeting with troops so well disciplined, and possessing such perfection in tactics, which, to use his expressions, the most celebrated nations in the world have not been able to attain without great trouble, and after a long course of years. When an action becomes necessary, they separate the cavalry into two wings, and place the infantry in the centre, divided into several battalions, the files being composed alternately of pikemen and soldiers armed with clubs, in such a manner, that between every two pikes a club is always to be found. The vice-toqui has the command of the right wing, and that of the left is committed to an experienced officer. The toqui is present every where, as occasion may require, and exhorts his men with much eloquence to fight valiantly for their liberties. But of this there appears little need, as the soldiers manifest such ardour, that their officers have much more difficulty in restraining their impetuosity than in exciting them to action. Fully impressed with the opinion, that to die in battle is the greatest honour that a man can acquire in this life, on the signal for combat being given, they advance desperately, shouting in a terrific manner; and notwithstanding the slaughter made among them by the cannon, endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy. Though they know full well that the first ranks will be exposed to almost certain destruction, they eagerly contend with each other for these posts of honour, or to serve as leaders of the files. As soon as the first line is cut down, the second occupies its place, and then the third, until they finally succeed in breaking the front ranks of the enemy. In the midst of their fury they nevertheless preserve the strictest order, and perform all the evolutions directed by their officers. The most terrible of them are the club-bearers, who, like so many Hercules, destroy with their iron-pointed maces all whom they meet in their way.

10. *Division of the spoil.*—The spoils of war are divided among those who have had the good fortune to take them. But when the capture has been general, they are distributed among the whole in equal parts, called *reg*, so that no preference is shown to any of the officers, nor even to the toqui. The prisoners, according to the custom of all barbarous nations, are made slaves, until they are exchanged or ransomed. According to the *admapu*, one of these unfortunate men must be sacrificed to the manes of the soldiers killed in the war. This cruel law, traces of which are to be found in the annals of almost all nations, is nevertheless very rarely put in practice, but one or two instances having occurred in the space of nearly 200 years. The Araucanians are sensible to the dictates of compassion, although the contrary is alleged by certain writers, who having assumed as an incontrovertible principle, that they never give quarter to their enemies, afterwards contradict themselves in mentioning the great number of prisoners who have either been exchanged or ransomed after the war.

11. *Sacrifice after the war.*—The sacrifice above mentioned, called *pruloneon*, or the dance of the head, is performed in the following manner: The officers, surrounded by the soldiers, form a circle, in the centre of which, in the midst of four poniards, representing the four uthal-mapus, is placed the official axe of the toqui. The unfortunate prisoner, as a mark of ignominy, is then led in upon a horse deprived of his ears and tail, and placed near the axe, with his face turned towards his country. They afterwards give him a handful of small sticks and a sharp stake, with which they oblige him to dig a hole in the ground; and in this they order him to cast the sticks one by one, repeating the names of the principal warriors of his country, while at the same time the surrounding soldiers load these abhorred names with the bitterest execrations. He is then ordered to cover the hole, as if to bury therein the reputation and valour of their enemies, whom he has named. After this ceremony the toqui, or one of his bravest companions, to whom he relinquishes the honour of the execution, dashes out the brains of the prisoner with a club. The heart is immediately taken out by two attendants, and presented palpitating to the general, who sucks a little of the blood, and passes it to his officers, who repeat in succession the same ceremony; in the mean time he fumigates with tobacco smoke from his pipe the four cardinal]

[points of the circle. The soldiers strip the flesh from the bones, and make of them flutes; then, cutting off the head, carry it round upon a pike, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, while, stamping in measured pace, they thunder out their dreadful war-song, accompanied by the mournful sound of these horrid instruments. This barbarous festival is terminated by applying to the mangled body the head of a sheep, which is succeeded by a scene of riot and intoxication. If the skull should not be broken by the blows of the club, they make of it a cup, called *ralilonco*, which they use in their banquets in the manner of the ancient Scythians and Goths.

12. *Congress of peace.*—On the termination of a war, a congress is assembled, called by the Spaniards *parlamento*, and the Araucanians *huincacoyag*. This is usually held in a delightful plain, between the rivers Biobio and Duqueco, on the confines of both territories, whither the Spanish president and the Araucanian toqui repair with the attendants agreed upon in the preliminary articles. The four uthal-mapus send at the same time four deputies, who are usually the tetrarchs themselves, and whose unanimous consent is requisite for the establishment and ratification of peace. In the congress which was held after the war of 1723, were present 130 ulmenes, with their attendants, who amounted to the number of 2000 men. The camps of the negociating parties were separated by an interval of two miles. The conference is commenced with many compliments on either side, and in token of future friendship, they bind the staves of the ulmenes with that of the Spanish president together, and place them in the midst of the assembly: an Araucanian orator then presents a branch of cinnamon, which is with them the token of peace, and placing his left hand upon the bundle of staves, makes, in the Chilian language, a pertinent harangue on the causes which produced the war, and the most eligible means of preserving harmony between the two nations. He then proceeds with much eloquence to point out the losses and miseries occasioned by war, and the advantages which are derived from peace, to which he exhorts the chiefs of either party in a pathetic peroration. An interpreter then explains the precise meaning of all that the Araucanian has said. The Spanish president replies in another speech adapted to the subject, which is interpreted in the same manner. The articles of the treaty are then agreed upon, and are ratified by a sacrifice of several *chilineques*, or Chilian camels, which the Araucanians immolate for the happy continuance of the peace. After this the president dines at the same table with the toqui and the principal ulmenes, to whom he makes the customary presents in the name of his sovereign. This parliament is renewed as often as a new president is sent from Spain to Chile, and cannot possibly be dispensed with, as in that case the Araucanians, imagining themselves despised, would without any other cause commence war. For this reason, there is always a considerable sum ready in the royal treasury for the expences necessary on these occasions. On the arrival of a new president, an envoy, called the national commissary, is dispatched in his name to the four uthal-mapus, to invite the toquis and the other ulmenes to meet him at the place appointed, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with each other, and to confirm the friendship contracted with his predecessors. In this convention nearly the same ceremonies are practised as are made use of on ratifying a treaty of peace. The ulmenes collect upon this occasion in great numbers, not only for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the new governor, but to form an opinion, from his manners and countenance, of his pacific or warlike disposition. A great number of merchants are attracted to the place where this meeting is held, and they form a kind of fair, which is mutually advantageous to both nations.

13. *System of religion.*—The religious system of the Araucanians is simple, and well adapted to their free manner of thinking and of living. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Author of all things, whom they call *Pillan*, a word derived from *pulli* or *pilli*, the soul, and signifies the Supreme Essence; they also call him *Guenu-pillan*, the Spirit of Heaven; *Buta-gen*, the Great Being; *Thalcove*, the Thunderer; *Vilvemvoe*, the Creator of all; *Vilpepilvoe*, the Omnipotent; *Mollgelu*, the Eternal; *Aonolu*, the Infinite, &c. The universal government of the *Pillan* is a prototype of the Araucanian polity. He is the great toqui of the invisible world, and as such, has his apo-ulmenes, and his ulmenes, to whom he entrusts the administration of affairs of less importance. In the first class of these subaltern divinities is the Epunamun, or god of war; the Meulen, a benevolent deity, the friend of the human race; and the Guecubu, a malignant being, the author of all evil, who appears to be the same as the Algue. From hence it appears, that the doctrine of two adverse principles, called Manicheism, is very extensive. The Guecubu is the Mavari of the Oronoques, and the Aherman of the Persians. He is, according to the general opinion of the Araucanians, the efficient cause of all the misfortunes that occur. If a horse tires, it is because the Guecubu has rode him. If]

[an earthquake happens, the Guecubu has given it a shock; nor does any one die that is not suffocated by the Guecubu. The ulmenes of their celestial hierarchy are the genii, who have the charge of all created things, and who, in concert with the benevolent Meulen, form a counterpoise to the enormous power of Guecubu. They are of both sexes, male and female, who always continue pure and chaste, propagation being unknown to their system of the spiritual world. The males are called *gen*, that is, lords, unless this word should be the same as the *ginn* of the Arabians. The females are called *amei-malghen*, which signifies spiritual nymphs or fairies, and perform for men the offices of *lares*, or familiar spirits. There is not an Araucanian but imagines he has one of these in his service. *Nien cai gni amchimalghen*, "I keep my nymph still," is a common expression when they succeed in an undertaking. The Araucanians carry still farther their ideas of the analogy between the celestial government and their own; for as their ulmenes have not the right of imposing any species of service or contributions upon their subjects, still less, in their opinion, should those of celestial race require it of man, since they have no occasion for it. Governed by these singular opinions, they pay to them no exterior worship. They have neither temples nor idols, nor are they accustomed to offer any sacrifices, except in cases of some severe calamity, or on concluding a peace; at such times they sacrifice animals, and burn tobacco, which they think is the incense the most agreeable to their deities. Nevertheless they invoke them and implore their aid upon urgent occasions, addressing themselves principally to Pillan and to Meulen. To this little regard for religion, is owing the indifference which they have manifested at the introduction of Christianity among them, which is tolerated in all the provinces of their dominion. The missionaries are there much respected, well treated, and have full liberty of publicly preaching their tenets, but notwithstanding there are but few of the natives who are converted. If the Araucanians discover little regard for their deities, they are, however, very superstitious in many points of less importance. They firmly believe in divination, and pay the greatest attention to such favourable or unfavourable omens as the capriciousness of their imagination may suggest. These idle observations are particularly directed to dreams, to the singing and flight of birds, which are esteemed by the whole of them the truest interpreters of the will of the gods. The fearless Araucanian, who with incredible valour confronts death in battle, trembles at the sight of an owl. Their puerile weakness in this respect would appear incompatible with the strength of their intellect, if the history of the human mind did not furnish us with continual examples of similar contradictions. They consult upon all occasions their diviners, or pretenders to a knowledge of futurity, who are sometimes called *gligua* or *gugol*, among whom are some who pass for *genpugnu*, *genpiru*, &c. which signifies masters of the heavens, of epidemic diseases, and of worms or insects; and, like the *llamas* of Tibet, boast of being able to produce rain, of having the power to cure all disorders, and to prevent the ravages of the worms which destroy the corn. They are in great dread of the *calcus*, or pretended sorcerers, who, they imagine, keep concealed by day in caverns with their disciples, called *ivunches*, man-animals, and who at night transform themselves into nocturnal birds, make incursions in the air, and shoot invisible arrows at their enemies. Their superstitious credulity is particularly obvious in the serious stories which they relate of apparitions, phantoms, and hobgoblins; respecting which they have innumerable tales. But, in truth, is there a nation on earth so far removed from credulity in that particular, as to claim a right of laughing at the Araucanians? They have, nevertheless, some among them who are philosophers enough to despise such credulity as an absurdity, and to laugh at the folly of their countrymen. They are all, however, agreed in the belief of the immortality of the soul. This consolatory truth is deeply rooted, and in a manner innate with them. They hold that man is composed of two substances essentially different: the corruptible body, which they call *anca*, and the soul, *am* or *pulli*, which they say is *ancanolu*, incorporeal, and *mugealu*, eternal, or existing for ever. This distinction is so fully established among them, that they frequently make use of the word *anca* metaphorically, to denote a part, the half, or the subject of any thing. As respects the state of the soul after its separation from the body, they are not however agreed. All concur in saying, with the other American tribes, that after death they go towards the *w.* beyond the sea, to a certain place called Gulcheman; that is, the dwelling of the men beyond the mountains. But some believe that this country is divided into two parts, one pleasant, and filled with every thing delightful, the abode of the good; and the other desolate, and in want of every thing, the habitation of the wicked. Others are of opinion that all indiscriminately enjoy there eternal pleasures, pretending that the deeds of this life have no influence upon a future state.]

[14. *Funeral ceremonies.*---Notwithstanding they know the difference between the body and the soul, their ideas of the spirituality of the latter do not seem to be very distinct, as appears from the ceremonies practised at their funerals. As soon as one of their nation dies, his friends and relations seat themselves upon the ground around the body, and weep for a long time; they afterwards expose it, clothed in the best dress of the deceased, upon a high bier, called *pilluay*, where it remains during the night, which they pass near it in weeping, or in eating and drinking with those who come to console them; this meeting is called *curicahuin*, the black entertainment, as that colour is among them, as well as the Europeans, the symbol of mourning. The following day, though sometimes not until the second or third after the decease of the person, they carry the corpse in procession to the *eltun*, or burying place of the family, which is usually situated in a wood or on a hill; two young men on horseback, riding full speed, precede the procession. The bier is carried by the principal relations, and is surrounded by women, who bewail the deceased in the manner of the hired mourners among the Romans; while another woman, who walks behind, strews ashes in the road, to prevent the soul from returning to its late abode. On arriving at the place of burial, the corpse is laid upon the surface of the ground, and surrounded, if a man, with his arms, if a woman, with female implements, and with a great quantity of provisions, and with vessels filled with *chica*, and with wine, which according to their opinions are necessary to subsist them during their passage to another world; they sometimes even kill a horse, and inter it in the same ground. After these ceremonies, they take leave with many tears of the deceased, wishing him a prosperous journey, and cover the corpse with earth and stones placed in a pyramidal form, upon which they pour a great quantity of *chica*. The similarity between these funeral rites and those practised by the ancients must be obvious to those acquainted with the customs of the latter. Immediately after the relations have quitted the deceased, an old woman, called *Tempulcague*, comes, as the Araucanians believe, in the shape of a whale, to transport him to the Elysian fields; but before his arrival there, he is obliged to pay a toll, for passing a very narrow strait, to another malicious old woman who guards it, and who, on failure, deprives the passenger of an eye. This fable resembles much that of the ferryman Charon, not that there is any probability that the one was copied from the other; as the human mind, when placed in similar situations, will give birth to the same ideas. The soul, when separated from the body, exercises in another life the same functions it performed in this, with no other difference except that they are unaccompanied with fatigue or satiety; husbands have there the same wives as they had on earth, but the latter have no children, as that happy country cannot be inhabited by any except the spirits of the dead; and every thing there is spiritual. According to their theory, the soul, notwithstanding its new condition of life, never loses its original attachments; and when the spirits of their countrymen return, as they frequently do, they fight furiously with those of their enemies whenever they meet with them in the air; and these combats are the origin of tempests, thunder, and lightning. Not a storm happens upon the Andes or the ocean which they do not ascribe to a battle between the souls of their fellow-countrymen and those of the Spaniards; they say that the roaring of the wind is the trampling of their horses; the noise of the thunder that of their drums, and the flashes of lightning the fire of their artillery. If the storm takes its course towards the Spanish territory, they affirm that their spirits have put to flight those of the Spaniards, and exclaim triumphantly, *Inavimen, inavimen, puen, laguvimen!* "Pursue them, friends, pursue them, kill them!" If the contrary happens, they are greatly afflicted, and call out in consternation, *Yavulumen, puen, namuntumen!* "Courage, friends, be firm!" Thus do they believe that the dead, although mere spirits, are possessed, like the shadows which thronged about Æneas in his descent into the infernal regions, of the same passions, and a love of the same pursuits, by which they were actuated when living.

"*Quæ gratia curruum*
Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes
Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure repostos."

Their ideas respecting the origin of creation are so crude and ridiculous, that to relate them would serve for little else than to shew the weakness of human reason when left to itself. They have among them the tradition of a great deluge, in which only a few persons were saved, who took refuge upon a high mountain, called *Thegtheg*, the thundering, or the sparkling, which had three points, and possessed the property of moving upon the water. From hence it is to be inferred, that this deluge was in consequence of some volcanic eruption, accompanied by terrible earthquakes, or should appear to be a corrupted tradition of Noah's flood. Whenever a violent earthquake occurs, these people fly for safety to these moun-]

[tains, which they fancy to be of a similar appearance, and which, of course, as they suppose, must possess the same property of floating upon the water, assigning as a reason, that they are fearful after an earthquake that the sea will again return and deluge the world. On these occasions, each one takes a good supply of provisions, and wooden plates to protect their heads from being scorched, provided the *Thegtheg*, when raised by the waters, should be elevated to the sun. Whenever they are told that plates made of earth would be much more suitable for this purpose than those of wood, which are liable to be burned, their usual reply is, that their ancestors did so before them.

15. *Division of time.*---Time is divided by the Araucanians, as with us, into years, seasons, months, days, and hours, but in a very different method. Their year is solar, and begins on the 22d of December, or immediately after the southern solstice; for this reason they call this solstice *thaumathipantu*, the head and tail of the year, and denominate June *Udanthipantu*, the divider of the year, from its dividing it into two equal parts. These two essential points they are able to ascertain with sufficient exactness by means of the solstitial shadows. The year is called *tipantu*, the departure, or course of the son, as that luminary departs, or appears to depart, from the tropic, in order to make its annual revolution : it is divided into 12 months of 30 days each, as was that of the Egyptians and Persians. In order to complete the tropical year, they add five intercalary days, but in what manner they are introduced we are not able to determine ; it is, however, probable they are placed in the last month, which in that case will have 35 days. These months are called generally *cujen*, or moons, and must have originally been regulated wholly by the phases of the moon. The proper names of them, as near as they can be rendered by ours, are the following, which are derived from the qualities, or the most remarkable things which are produced in each month :

Avun-cujen,	January, The month of fruit.
Cogi-cujen,	February, The month of harvest.
Glor-cujen,	March, The month of maize.
Rimu-cujen,	April, The first month of the *rimu*.
Inarimu-cujen,	May, The second month of the *rimu*.
Thor-cujen,	June, The first month of foam.
Inanthor-cujen,	July, The second month of foam.
Huin-cujen,	August, The unpleasant month.
Pillal-cujen,	September, The treacherous month.
Hueul-cujen,	October, The first month of new winds.
Inanhueul-cujen,	November, The second month of new winds.
Hueviru-cujen,	December, The month of new fruit.

The seasons, as in Europe, consist of three months ; the spring is called *peughen*, the summer *ucan*, the autumn *gualug*, and the winter *pucham*. To render the distribution of the year uniform, they also divide the natural day into 12 parts, which they call *gliagantu*, assigning six to the day, and six to the night, in the manner of the Chinese, the Japanese, the Otaheitans, and several other nations. Thus each *gliagantu*, or Araucanian hour, is equal to two of ours. Those of the day they determine by the height of the sun, and those of the night by the position of the stars ; but as they make use of no instrument for this purpose, it follows that this division, which must necessarily be unequal, according to the different seasons of the year, will be much more so from the imperfect manner of regulating it. They begin to number their hours, as is general in Europe, from midnight, and give to each a particular name. In civil transactions they calculate indifferently, either by days, nights, or mornings; so that three days, three nights, or three mornings, signify the same thing.

16. *Astronomical ideas.*---To the stars in general they give the name of *huaglen*, and divide them into several constellations, which they call *pal* or *ritha*. These constellations usually receive their particular appellations from the number of remarkable stars which compose them. Thus the pleiades are called *cajupal*, the constellation of six ; and the antarctic cross, *meleritho*, the constellation of four ; as the first has six stars which are very apparent, and the last four. The milky way is called *rupuepeu*, the fabulous road, from a story which, like other nations, they relate of it, and which is considered as fabulous by the astronomers of the country. They are well acquainted with the planets, which they call *gau*, a word derived from the verb *gaun*, to wash ; from whence it may be inferred, that they have respecting these bodies the same opinion as the Romans, that at their setting they submerge themselves in the sea. Nor are there wanting Fontenelles among them, who believe that many of those globes are so many other earths, inhabited in the same manner as ours; for this reason they call the sky *Guenumapu*, the country of heaven; and the moon, *Cuyen-mapu*, the country of the moon. They agree likewise with the Aristotelians, in maintain-]

[ing that the comets, called by them *cheruvoe*, proceed from terrestrial exhalations, inflamed in the upper regions of the air; but they are not considered as the precursors of evil and disaster, as they have been esteemed by almost all the nations of the earth. An eclipse of the sun is called by them *layantu*, and that of the moon *lacujen*, that is, the death of the sun or of the moon. But these expressions are merely metaphorical, as are the correspondent ones in Latin, of *defectus solis aut lunæ*. Their opinions as to the causes of these phenomena are not known, but it has been observed that they evince no greater alarm upon these occasions than at the most common operations of nature. Their language contains many words solely applicable to astronomical subjects, such as *thoren*, the late rising of the stars, and others similar, which prove that their knowledge in this respect is much greater than what is generally supposed.

17. *Measures.*---Their long measures are the palm, *nela;* the span, *duche;* the foot, *namun;* the pace, *thecan;* the ell, *neveu;* and the league, *tupu*, which answers to the marine league, or the *parasang* of the Persians. Their greater distances are computed by mornings, corresponding to the day's journeys of Europe. Their liquid and dry measures are less numerous: the *guampar*, a quart; the *can*, a pint; and the *mencu*, a measure of a less quantity, serve for the first. The dry measures are the *chiaigue*, which contains about six pints; and the *gliepu*, which is double that quantity. With regard to the speculative sciences they have very little information. Their geometrical notions are, as might be expected from an uncultivated people, very rude and confined. They have not even proper words to denote the principal figures, as the point, the line, the angle, the triangle, the square, the circle, the sphere, the cube, the cone, &c.; their language, however, is so flexible and copious, that it would be easy to form from it a vocabulary of technical words to facilitate the acquisition of the sciences to the Araucanians.

18. *Rhetoric.*---Notwithstanding their general ignorance, they cultivate successfully the sciences of rhetoric, poetry, and medicine, as far as these are attainable by practice and observation; for they have no books among them, nor are there any of them who know how to read or write. Neither can they be induced to learn these arts, either from their aversion to every thing that is practised by the Europeans, or from their being urged by a savage spirit to despise whatever does not belong to their country. Oratory is particularly held in high estimation, and, as among the ancient Romans, is the high road to honour, and the management of public affairs. It is equally valued amongst the North American Indians. The eldest son of an ulmen who is deficient in this talent, is for that sole reason excluded from the right of succession, and one of his younger brothers, or the nearest relation that he has, who is an able speaker, substituted in his place. Their parents, therefore, accustom them from their childhood to speak in public, and carry them to their national assemblies, where the best orators of the country display their eloquence. From hence is derived the attention which they generally pay to speak their language correctly, and to preserve it in its purity, taking great care to avoid the introduction of any foreign word; in which they are so particular, that whenever a foreigner settles among them, they oblige him to relinquish his name, and take another in the Chilian language. The missionaries themselves are obliged to conform to this singular regulation, if they would obtain the public favour. These have much to endure from their excessive fastidiousness, as even while they are preaching, the audience will interrupt them, and with importunate rudeness correct the mistakes in language or pronunciation which may escape them. Many of them are well acquainted with the Spanish language, from their frequent communication with the neighbouring Spaniards. They, however, make but little use of it, none of them ever attempting to speak in Spanish in any of the assemblies or congresses that have been held between the two nations; on which occasions they had much rather submit to the inconvenience of listening to some tiresome interpreter, than, by hearing another language, to suffer their native tongue to be degraded. The speeches of their orators resemble those of the Asiatics, or more properly those of all barbarous nations. The style is highly figurative, allegorical, elevated, and replete with peculiar phrases and expressions, that are employed only in similar compositions; from whence it is called *coyagtucan*, the style of parliamentary harangues. They abound with parables and apologues, which sometimes furnish the whole substance of the discourse. Their orations, notwithstanding, contain all the essential parts required by the rules of rhetoric; which need not excite our surprise, since the same principle of nature which led the Greeks to reduce eloquence to an art, has taught the use of it to these people. They are deficient neither in a suitable exordium, a clear narrative, a well-founded argument, or a pathetic peroration: they commonly divide their subject]

[into two or three points, which they call *thoy*, and specify the number by saying, *epu thoy-gei tamen piavin*, "what I am going to say is divided into two points." They employ in their oratory several kinds of style, but the most esteemed is the *rachidugun*, a word equivalent to academic.

19. *Poetry.*---Their poets are called *gempin*, lords of speech. This expressive name is well applied to them, since, possessing that strong enthusiasm excited by passions undebilitated by the restraints and refinements of civil life, they follow no other rules in their compositions than the impulse of their imaginations. Of course, their poetry generally contains strong and lively images, bold figures, frequent allusions and similitudes, novel and forcible expressions, and possesses the art of moving and interesting the heart by exciting its sensibility. Every thing in it is metaphorical and animated, and allegory is, if we may use the expression, its very soul or essence. The principal subject of the songs of the Araucanians is the exploits of their heroes. Their verses are composed mostly in stanzas of eight or eleven syllables, a measure which appears most agreeable to the human ear. They are blank, but occasionally a rhyme is introduced, according to the taste or caprice of the poet.

20. *Medical skill.*---The Araucanians have three kinds of physicians, the *ampives*, the *vileus*, and the *machis*. The *ampives*, a word equivalent to empirics, are the best. They employ in their cures only simples, are skilful herbalists, and have some very good ideas of the pulse, and the other diagnostics. The *vileus* correspond to the regular physicians. Their principal theory is, that all contagious disorders proceed from insects, an opinion held by many physicians in Europe. For this reason, they generally give to epidemics the name of *cutampiru*, that is to say, *vermiculous* disorders, or diseases of worms. The *machis* are a superstitious class, that are to be met with among all the savage nations of both continents. They maintain that all serious disorders proceed from witchcraft, and pretend to cure them by supernatural means, for which reason they are employed in desperate cases, when the exertions of the *ampives* or the *vileus* are ineffectual. Their mode of cure is denominated *machitun*, and consists in the following idle ceremonies, which are always performed in the night. The room of the sick person is lighted with a great number of torches; and in a corner of it, among several branches of laurel, is placed a large bough of cinnamon, to which is suspended the magical drum; near it is a sheep ready for sacrifice. The *machi* directs the women who are present to sing with a loud voice a doleful song, accompanied with the sound of some little drums, which they beat at the same time. In the mean while he fumigates three times with tobacco smoke the branch of cinnamon, the sheep, the singers, and the sick person. After this ceremony he kills the sheep, takes out the heart, and after sucking the blood, fixes it upon the branch of cinnamon. He next approaches the patient, and by certain charms pretends to open his belly to discover the poison which has been given him by the pretended sorcerer. He then takes the magical drum, which he beats in concert to a song sung by himself and the women, who follow him round the room in procession; when, all at once, he falls to the ground like a maniac, making frightful gesticulations and horrible contortions of his body, sometimes wildly opening his eyes, then shutting them, appearing like one possessed of an evil spirit. During this farcical scene, the relations of the sick interrogate the *machi* upon the cause of the malady. To these questions the fanatical impostor replies in such a manner as he believes best calculated to promote the deception, either by naming, as the cause of the malady, some person of whom he wishes to be revenged, or expressing himself doubtfully as to the success of his incantations. In this manner these diabolical mountebanks become very frequently the cause of horrible murders; as the relations of the sick, supposing the accusation true, put to death without pity those accused of these practices, and sometimes involve in their revenge the whole family, should they not be strong enough to resist their violence. But these malicious fomenters of discord are careful never to accuse the principal families. The *machis*, though not invested with the sacerdotal character, like the physicians of most other savage nations, greatly resemble in their impostures the *shamanis* of Kamschatka, the *mokises* of Africa, and the *piachis* of Orenoque, whose tricks are accurately described by the Abbé Gili, in his History of the Orinokians. These physicians, notwithstanding the different systems they pursue, sometimes meet to satisfy the solicitude or the vanity of the relations of the sick; but their consultations, which are called *thauman*, have generally the same issue as those of the physicians of Europe. They have besides these other kinds of professors of medicine. The first, who may be styled surgeons, are skilful in replacing dislocations, in repairing fractures, and in curing wounds and ulcers: they are called *gutarve*, possess real merit, and often perform wonderful cures. But this is by no means the case with the others, called *cupove*, from the verb *cupon*, to ana-]

[tomize: these, infatuated with *machiism*, dissect bodies in order to show the entrails, which they say are infected with magic poison. Nevertheless, by means of this practice, they acquire ideas, by no means contemptible, respecting the conformation of the human body, for the different parts of which they have appropriate names. Before the arrival of the Spaniards, the Araucanians made use of bleeding, blistering, clysters, emetics, cathartics, and sudorifics, all which remedies have their peculiar names in their language. They let blood with the sharp point of a flint fixed in a small stick. This instrument they prefer to a lancet, as they think it less liable to fail. Instead of a syringe they make use, like the inhabitants of Kamschatka, of a bladder, to which they apply a pipe. Their emetics, cathartics, and sudorifics, are almost all obtained from the vegetable kingdom.

21. *Commerce.*—Their internal and exteral commerce is very limited: not having yet introduced among them the use of money, every thing is conducted by means of barter. This is regulated by a kind of conventional tariff, according to which all commercial articles are appraised, under the name of *cullen.* Thus a horse or a bridle forms one payment; an ox two, &c. Their external commerce is carried on with the Spaniards, with whom they exchange *ponchos* and animals for wine, or the merchandize of Europe, and their good faith in contracts of this kind has always been highly applauded. "The Spaniard," says Raynal in his history, "who engages in this trade, applies directly to the heads of families. When he has obtained the necessary permission, he proceeds to all the houses, and distributes indiscriminately his merchandize to all those who present themselves. When he has completed his sale, he gives notice of his departure, and all the purchasers hasten to deliver to him, in the first village he arrives at, the articles agreed upon; and never has there been an instance of the least failure of punctuality." We cannot help extracting also the following from the Compendium of the Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chile, printed in Bologna, 1776. "The Spaniards who live in the province of Maúle, and near the frontiers of Araucania, carry on a commerce with these people, which consists in supplying them with iron ware, bits for bridles, cutlery, grain, and wine. This trade is conducted altogether by the way of barter, as it is not possible to persuade the Araucanians to open the gold mines, nor to produce any of that metal. The returns therefore are in *ponchi*, or Indian cloaks, of which they receive more than 40,000 annually; in horned cattle, horses, ostrich feathers, curiously wrought baskets, and other trifles of a similar kind. This commerce, although generally prohibited, is carried on in the Indian country, whither the traders go with their merchandize by bye-roads, and deposit it in the cabins of the natives, to whom they readily trust whatever they wish to sell, certain of being punctually paid at the time agreed upon, which is always the case, these Indians observing the greatest faith in their contracts."

22. *National pride.*—The Araucanians, proud of their valour and unbounded liberty, believe themselves the only people in the world deserving the name of men. From hence it is, that, besides the appellation of *auca*, or free, which they value so highly, they give themselves metaphorically the names of *che*, or the nation; of *reche*, pure or undegenerated nation; and of *huentu*, men, a word of similar signification with the *vir* of the Latins; and as the latter is the root of the word *virtus*, so from the former is derived *huentugen*, which signifies the same thing. From this ridiculous pride proceeds the contempt with which they regard all other nations. To the Spaniards they gave, on their first knowledge of them, the nickname of *chiapi*, vile soldiers; from whence proceeded the denomination of *chiapeton*, by which they are known in South America. They afterwards called them *huinca;* this injurious appellation, which from time and custom has lost its odiousness, comes from the verb *huincun*, which signifies to assassinate. It is true that in their first battles the Spaniards gave them too much reason for applying to them these opprobrious epithets, which serve to the present time to denote one of that nation. Esteeming themselves fortunate in their barbarity, they call those Indians who live in the Spanish settlements *culme-huinca*, or wretched Spaniards. To the other Europeans, the English, French, and Italians, whom they readily distinguish from each other, they give the name of *maruche*, which is equivalent to the term *moro*, used by the common people of Spain, to denote all strangers indiscriminately. They call each other *pegni*, that is, brothers, and even apply the same name to those born in their country of foreign parents.

23. *Kindness towards each other.*—The benevolence and kindness with which these people treat each other is really surprising. For the word *friend*, they have six or seven very expressive terms in their language; among others, that of *canay*, which corresponds to the *alter ego* of the Latins. Those who have the same name call each

[other *laca*, and those who bear but a part of the name *apellaca*: these denominations incur an obligation of mutual esteem and aid. Relations by consanguinity are called in general *monmague*, and those of affinity *quillan*. Their table of genealogy is more intricate than that of the Europeans; all the conceivable degrees of relationship being indicated therein by particular names. From the mutual affection which subsists between them, proceeds their solicitude reciprocally to assist each other in their necessities. Not a beggar or an indigent person is to be found throughout the whole Araucanian territory; even the most infirm and most incapable of subsisting themselves are decently clothed. This benevolence is not, however, confined only to their countrymen: they conduct themselves with the greatest hospitality towards all strangers of whatever nation, and a traveller may live in any part of their country without the least expence.

24. *Mode of salutation.*—Their usual expression whenever they meet is *marimari;* and when they quit each other, *ventempi* or *venteni*. They are rather tiresome in their compliments, which are generally too long, as they take a pride upon such occasions, as well as every other, in making a display of their eloquence. The right hand is among them, as with the Europeans, the most honourable station, contrary to the practice of the Asiatics, with whom the left enjoys that privilege. They are naturally fond of honourable distinction, and there is nothing they can endure with less patience than contempt or inattention. From hence, if a Spaniard speaks to any one of them with his hat on, he immediately says to him in an indignant tone, *entugo tami curtesia*, "take off your hat." By attention and courtesy any thing may be obtained from them, and the favours which they receive make an indelible impression upon their minds; while, on the contrary, ill treatment exasperates them to such a degree, that they proceed to the greatest excesses to revenge themselves.

25. *Proper names.*—The names of the Araucanians are composed of the proper name, which is generally either an adjective or a numeral, and the family appellation or surname, which is always placed after the proper name, according to the European custom, as *Cari-lemu*, green bush; *Meli-antu*, four suns. Nor is there scarcely a material object which does not furnish them with a discriminative name. From hence, we meet among them with the families of Rivers, Mountains, Stones, Lions, &c. These families, which are called *Cuja* or *Elpa*, are more or less respected according to their rank, or the heroes they have given to their country. The origin of these surnames is unknown, but is certainly of a period much earlier than that of the Spanish conquests.

26. *Matrimony.*—By the *admapu*, polygamy is allowed among the Araucanians, whence they marry as many wives as they can furnish with a dower, or more properly purchase, as to obtain them they must give to their fathers a certain amount of property, as has been, and still is, the practice in most countries of both continents. But in their marriages they scrupulously avoid the more immediate degrees of relationship. Celibacy is considered as ignominious. Old bachelors are called by way of contempt *vuchiapra*, and old maids *cudepra*, that is, old, idle, good for nothing. Their marriage ceremonies have little formality, or, to speak more accurately, consist in nothing more than in carrying off the bride by pretended violence; which is considered by them, as by the Negroes of Africa, an essential prerequiste to the nuptials. The husband, in concert with the father, conceals himself with some friends near the place where they know the bride is to pass. As soon as she arrives, she is seized and put on horseback behind the bridegroom, notwithstanding her pretended resistance and her shrieks, which are far from being serious. In this manner she is conducted with much noise to the house of her husband, where her relations are assembled, and where they receive the presents agreed upon, after having partaken of the nuptial entertainment. Of course, the expences of an Araucanian wedding are by no means inconsiderable; from whence it happens that the rich alone can maintain any considerable number of wives. The poor content themselves with one, or two at most. Nor does there arise any inconvenience from the scarcity of women, as the number of females is much greater than that of males, which is, however doubtful, said to be the case in those countries where polygamy is permitted. The first wife, who is called *unendomo*, is always respected as the real and legitimate one by all the others, who are called *inandomo*, or secondary wives. She has the management of the domestic concerns, and regulates the interior of the house. The husband has much to do to maintain harmony among so many women, who are not a little inclined to jealousy; and each night, at supper, makes known his choice of her who is to have the honour of sharing his bed, by directing her to prepare it. The others sleep in the same room, and no one is permitted to approach them. Strangers, on their arrival, are lodged in a cabin entirely separate from]

this seraglio. The wives have the greatest respect for their husbands, and generally give him the title of *buta*, or great. Besides female occupations, they are obliged to employ themselves in many which in civilized countries are considered as the peculiar province of the men, according to the established maxim of all barbarous nations, that the weaker sex are born to labour, and the stronger to make war and to command. Each of them is obliged to present to her husband daily a dish prepared by herself in her separate kitchen or fire-place; for this reason the houses of the Araucanians have as many fires as there are women inhabiting them; whence, in inquiring of any one how many wives he has, they make use of the following phrase, as being the most polite, *muri onthalgeimi*, "how many fires do you keep." Each wife is also obliged to furnish her husband yearly, besides his necessary clothing, with one of those cloaks already described, called *ponchos*, which form one of the principal branches of the Araucanian commerce.

26. *Domestic employments.*—The greatest attention is paid by the women to the cleanliness of their houses, which they sweep, as well as their courts, several times in the course of a day; and whenever they make use of any utensil they immediately wash it; their houses being so situated as to be always readily supplied with an abundance of running water. The same attention to cleanliness is paid with regard to their persons: they comb their heads twice a day, and once a week wash them with a soap made from the bark of the *quillai*, which keeps the hair very clean, and which is also much used by the Spaniards, especially those who live in the country. There is never to be seen a spot of dirt on the clothes of an Araucanian woman. The men are likewise equally fond of cleanliness; they never fail to comb their heads every day, and are also accustomed frequently to wash them. Bathing, as among the ancients, is in common use with these people, who think it necessary for the sake of preserving their health and of strengthening their bodies; and in order to have it convenient, they are careful to place their houses on the banks of rivers. In warm weather they bathe themselves several times a day, and it is rare, even in winter, that they do not bathe themselves at least once a day: by means of this continued exercise they become excellent swimmers, and give wonderful proofs of dexterity in this art. They will swim for a great distance under water, and in this manner cross their largest rivers, which renders them some of the best divers in the world. The women are also fond of frequent bathing, and for this purpose select the most obscure solitary places, at a great distance from the men. Even on the very day of the birth of a child, they take the infant to the river and wash it, and also themselves, and within a short time return to their customary avocations, without experiencing any inconvenience; so true it is, that the human constitution is not naturally delicate, but is rendered so by our customs and living. Child-birth is with them attended with little pain; which must be attributed to the strength of their constitutions; for a similar reason, the women of the lower classes in Europe, according to the statement of Doctor Bland, in the Philosophical Transactions, experience a more easy delivery than the ladies, and are less subject to sickness in consequence. Whether directed by an impulse of simple nature, or actuated by their solicitude to furnish strong men to the state, they rear their children in a very different manner from what is practised in civilized countries. When they have washed them in running water, as has been already observed, they neither swathe nor bandage them, but place them in a hanging cradle, called *chigua*, lined with soft skins, where they merely cover them with a cloth, and swing them from time to time by means of a cord attached to the cradle, which leaves them more at liberty to attend to their domestic concerns. When their children begin to walk, which is very soon, they neither put them into stays, nor any other confined dress, but keep them loosely clad, and let them go any where, and eat what they please. Formed thus, as it were, by themselves, they become well shaped and robust, and less subject to those infirmities that are the consequence of a tender and a delicate education. Indeed, the maladies which prevail among the Araucanians are but few, and are for the most part reducible to inflammatory fevers, originating either from intemperance in drinking, or to the excessive exercise which they sometimes use. If the physical education of the Araucanian children is in a certain degree laudable, the moral education which they receive will not certainly meet with our entire approbation. It is, nevertheless, conformable to the ideas of that high-minded people respecting the innate liberty of man, and such as may be expected from an uncivilized nation. Their fathers are satisfied in insructing them in the use of arms, and the management of horses, and in teaching them to speak their native language with elegance. In other respects they leave them to do whatever they please, and praise them whenever they see them insolent, saying, that in this manner they learn to become men. It is very unusual for them

[to chastise or correct them, as they hold it as an established truth, that chastisement only renders men base and cowardly.

27. *Food.*—The usual diet of the Araucanians is very simple; their principal subsistence is several kinds of grain and pulse, which they prepare in a variety of different modes. They are particularly fond of maize, or Indian corn, and potatoes; of the last they have cultivated more than 30 different kinds from time immemorial, esteeming them a very healthy nutriment. Although they have large and small animals and birds in plenty, yet they eat but little flesh, and that is simply boiled or roasted. They have the same abstemiousness in the use of pork, from which they know very well how to prepare black puddings and sausages. Their seas and rivers abound with excellent fish, but they do not much esteem this kind of aliment. Instead of bread, which they are not accustomed to eat, except at their entertainments, they make use of small cakes of maize or roasted potatoes with a little salt. Their usual drinks consist of various kinds of beer, and of cider made from Indian corn, from apples, and other fruits of the country. They nevertheless are extremely fond of wine, which they purchase from the Spaniards, but hitherto, either for political reasons, or more probably from carelessness, they have paid no attention to the raising of vines, which, as has been proved by experiment, produce very well in all their provinces. The master of the house eats at the same table with the rest of his family. The plates are earthen, of their own manufactory, and the spoons and cups are made of horn or wood. The ulmenes have in general wrought plate for the service of their tables, but they only make use of it when they entertain some stranger of rank: upon such occasions they ostentatiously display it, being naturally fond of show, and of being considered rich. Their seasonings are made of Guinea-pepper, of *madi*, and salt. In summer they are fond of dining in the shade of trees, which for this purpose are always planted around their houses. They do not use the flint for the purpose of obtaining fire, but employ, like the Kamschatdales, two pieces of dry wood, one of which they place upon another, and turn it in their hands until it takes fire, which is very soon. Besides dinner, supper, and breakfast, they have every day without fail their luncheon, which consists of a little flour of parched corn, steeped in hot water in the morning, and in cold in the evening. But they often deviate from this simple mode of living when at their public entertainments, which they give each other on occasion of funerals, marriages, or any other important event. At such times no expence is spared, and they are profuse of every thing that can promote festivity. In one of these banquets, at which it is common for 300 persons to be present, more meat, grain, and liquor is consumed, than would be sufficient to support a whole family for two years. It is usual for one of these feasts to continue two or three days: they are called *cahuin*, or circles, from the company seating themselves in a circle around a large branch of cinnamon. Such entertainments are made gratuitously, and any person whatever is permitted to partake of them without the least expence. But this is not the case with the *mingacos*, or those dinners which they are accustomed to make on occasion of cultivating their land, threshing their grain, building a house, or any other work which requires the combined aid of several. At such times all those who wish to partake in the feast, must labour until the work is completed. But as these people have abundant leisure, the labourers collect in such numbers, that in a very few hours the work is finished, and the rest of the day is devoted to feasting and drinking. The Spaniards who live in the country have also adopted a similar plan, availing themselves of the same kind of industry to complete their rural labours. Fermented liquors, in the opinion of the Araucanians, form the principal requisites of an entertainment; for whenever they are not in plenty, whatever may be the quantity of provisions, they manifest great dissatisfaction, exclaiming *golingelai*, "it is a wretched feast, there is no drink." These bacchanalian revels succeed each other almost without interruption throughout the year, as every man of property is ambitious of the honour of giving them; so that it may be said, that the Araucanians, when not engaged in war, pass the greater part of their lives in revelry and amusement.

28. *Music and other diversions.*—Music, dancing, and play, form their customary diversions. As to the first, it scarcely deserves the name; not so much from the imperfection of the instruments, which are the same they make use of in war, but from their manner of singing, which has something in it harsh and disagreeable to the ear, until one has been accustomed to it for a long time. They have several kinds of dances, which are lively and pleasing, and possess considerable variety. The women are rarely permitted to dance with the men, but form their companies apart, and dance to the sound of the same instruments. If what the celebrated Leibnitz asserts is true, that men have never dicovered greater talents than in the invention of the different kinds of games, the]

[Araucanians may justly claim the merit of not being in this respect inferior to other nations. Their games are very numerous, and for the most part very ingenious; they are divided into the sedentary and gymnastic. It is a curious fact, and worthy of notice, that among the first is the game of chess, which they call *comican*, and which has been known to them from time immemorial. The game of *quechu*, which they esteem highly, has a great affinity to that of back-gammon; but instead of dice they make use of triangular pieces of bone marked with points, which they throw with a little hoop or circle, supported by two pegs, as was probably the *fritillus* of the Romans. The youth exercise themselves frequently in wrestling and running. They are fond of playing at ball, which is made from a species of rush, and called *pilma*. All their gymnsatic games, many of which resemble those of the European youth, require strength, are well suited to their genius, and for the most part serve as an image of war. What has been said of the Araucanians does not altogether apply to the Puelches, or inhabitants of the fourth uthal-mapu, situated in the Andes. These, although they conform to the general custom of the nation, always discover a great degree of rudeness and savageness of manners. Their name signifies eastern-men. They are of lofty stature, and are fond of hunting, which induces them frequently to change their habitations, and extend their settlements, not only to the eastern skirts of the Andes, but even to the borders of the lake *Naguelguapi*, and to the extensive plains of Patagonia, on the shores of the Atlantic. The Araucanians hold these mountaineers in high estimation for the important services which they occasionally render them, and for the fidelity which they have ever observed in their alliance with them.

Chap. IV.

The wars of the Araucanians with the Spaniards, and concomitant events.

Sect. I. *Comprising a period of nine years, from* 1550 *to* 1559.

1. *The Toqui Aillavila.*—It was in the year 1550, that the Araucanians, having resolved to send succours to the inhabitants of Penco, who were at that time invaded by the Spaniards, gave orders to the Toqui *Aillavila* to march immediately to their assistance at the head of 4000 men: he accordingly passed the great river Biobio, which separates the Araucanian territory from that of the Pencones, and boldly offered battle to these new enemies, who had advanced to meet him to the shores of the Andalien. After the first discharge of musketry, which the Araucanians sustained without being terrified or disconcerted, thus early manifesting how little they would regard it when rendered familiar by habit, Aillavila, with a rapid movement, fell at once upon the front and flanks of the Spanish army. The Spaniards were consequently thrown into much disorder, and their general was exposed to imminent danger, having had his horse killed under him, when Aillavila, hurried forwards by a rash courage, received a mortal wound. The Araucanians having lost their general, with many of their most valiant officers, then retired, but in good order, leaving the field to the Spaniards, who had no disposition to pursue them. Valdivia, who had been in many battles in Europe as well as America, declared that he had never been exposed to such imminent hazard of his life as in this engagement.

2. *The Toqui Lincoyan.*—In the following year the Araucanians were again led on to the attack by a new toqui, Lincoyan; when such was the terror inspired by their approach, that the Spaniards, after confessing themselves, and partaking of the sacrament, thought proper to take shelter under the cannon of their fortifications. The event of this battle was the cause of the foundation of the chapel dedicated to St. James, which chapel was built by the Spanish soldiers from sentiments of gratitude, and from their supposition that the retreat of Lincoyan, who was unsuccessful in his first attack, was caused by the supernatural agency of the apostle St. James himself, whom they declared to have seen riding upon a white horse with a flaming sword, and striking terror into his enemies. The governor, after the elapse of nearly a year, resolved to attack them with a reinforcement he had just received from Peru: he accordingly, unobstructed by the tardy operations of Lincoyan, bent his way towards the shores of the Cauten, which divides the Araucanian territory into two nearly equal parts.

3. *Imperial founded.*—At the confluence of this river and that of Damas, he founded the city of Imperial, so called in honour of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, or, as it is said by some, in consequence of finding there eagles with two heads cut in wood, and placed as ornaments upon the tops of houses. This city was situated in a beautiful spot, abounding with every convenience of life; and during the short period of its existence became the most flourishing of any in Chile. Its position on the shore of a large river, of sufficient depth for vessels to lie close to the walls, rendered it a highly advantageous situation for commerce, and would enable it to obtain immediate succour]

[in case of a siege. Modern geographers speak of it as a city not only existing in the present time, but as very stongly fortified, and the seat of a bishopric, when it has been buried in ruins for more than 200 years.

4. *Villarica founded.*—About the same time he dispatched Alderete, one of his officers, with 60 men, to form a settlement on the shore of the great lake *Lauquen*, to which he gave the name of Villarica, from the great quantity of gold that he found in its environs. In the mean time, having received fresh reinforcements, he commenced his march towards the *s.* still kept in view by Lincoyan, whom timid caution constantly prevented from offering himself to his enemy.

5. *The Cunches.*—In this manner the Spanish commander traversed, with little loss, the whole of Araucania from *n.* to *s.*; but at his arrival at the *Calacalla*, which separates the Araucanians from the Cunches, he found the latter in arms determined to oppose his passage. While he was deliberating what measures to pursue, a woman of the country, called *Recloma*, had the address to persuade the Cunchese general to favour the strangers; and without foreseeing the consequences, he permitted them to pass unmolested. The Cunches form one of the most valiant nations of Chile: they inhabit that tract of country which lies upon the sea, between the river Calacalla, at present called Valdivia, and the Archipelago of Chiloé. They are the allies of the Araucanians, and mortal enemies to the Spaniards, and are divided into several tribes, which, like those in the other parts of Chile, are governed by their respective ulmenes.

6. *Valdivia founded.*—The Spanish commander having passed the river with his troops, founded upon the southern shore the sixth city, called Valdivia, being the first of the American conquerors who sought in this manner to perpetuate his family name. This settlement, of which at present only the fortress remains, in a few years attained a considerable degree of celebrity, not only from the superior fineness of the gold dug in its mines, which obtained it the privilege of a mint, but from the excellence of its harbour, one of the most secure and pleasant in the S. sea. The river is very broad, and so deep, that ships of the line may anchor within a few feet of the shore; it also forms several other harbours in the vicinity.

7. *Fortresses of Puren, Tucapel, and Arauco built.*—Valdivia, satisfied with the conquests, or rather incursions, that he had made, turned back, and in repassing the provinces of Puren, Tucapel, and Arauco, built in each of them, in 1553, a fortress, to secure the possession of the others; as he well knew that from these provinces alone he had to apprehend any attempt that might prove fatal to his settlements. Ercilla says, that in this expedition the Spaniards had to sustain many battles with the natives; which is highly probable, as the continuance of Lincoyan in command can on no other principle be accounted for. Without reflecting upon the imprudence of occupying so large an extent of country with so small a force, Valdivia had the farther rashness, on his return to Santiago, to dispatch Francis de Aguirre, with 200 men, to conquer the provinces of Cujo and Tucumán, situated to the *e.* of the Andes.

8. *City of the Frontiers founded.*—The Spanish general, indefatigable in his plans of conquest, returned also himself to Araucania; and in the province of Encol founded the seventh and last city, in a country fertile in vines, and gave it the name of the City of the Frontiers. This name, from events which could not possibly have been in the calculation of Valdivia, has become strictly applicable to its present state, as its ruins are, in reality, situated upon the confines of the Spanish settlement in that part of Chile. It was a rich and commercial city, and its wines were transported to Buenos Ayres by a road over the *cordilleras*.

9. *Three principal military offices instituted at Concepcion.*—After having made suitable provisions for this colony, Valdivia returned to his favourite city of Concepcion, where he instituted the three principal military offices; that of quarter-master-general, of serjeant-major, and of commissary; a regulation which has, till within a few years, prevailed in the royal army of Chile. At present only two of these offices exist; that of the quarter-master-general, who is also called the intendant, and resides in the city of Concepcion, and that of the serjeant-major.

10. *The Toqui Caupolican.*—The next toqui who distinguished himself in the Araucanian wars, and who succeeded Lincoyan in command, was Caupolican; he evinced a spirit of much enterprise and cunning, and succeeded in driving the Spaniards from the forts of Arauco and Tucapel, which were by his orders completely destroyed. In a succeeding battle we find this commander, from the loss of a number of his men, flying in confusion before the Spanish artillery, and suffering all the horror and disgrace attendant upon an apparent defeat, when, in a momentous crisis, a young Araucanian, called Lautaro, whom Valdivia in one of his incursions had taken prisoner,]

[baptized, and made his page, instigated by shame for his countrymen, quitted the victorious party, and by encouragement and entreaties prevailed upon the Araucanians to return to the conflict. Thus was changed the fate of the day: of the Spanish army only two Promaucians had the fortune to escape: and this may be considered an epoch in the history of Araucanian valour, not only from the event of the battle itself, but as being the dawn of that glory which ever after signalized the armies of that nation under the happy auspices of the Araucanian Hannibal, the great and valiant Lautaro.

11. *Valdivia slain; Lautaro appointed lieutenant-general.*—After the death of Valdivia, who was taken prisoner in the battle, and dispatched by an old ulmen whilst pleading for his life in an assembly of ulmenes, the young Lautaro was appointed lieutenant-general extraordinary to Caupolican, with the privilege of commanding in chief another army, which he intended to raise to protect the frontiers from the invasion of the Spaniards. In the mean time the Spanish inhabitants of the City of the Frontiers and of Puren, thinking themselves insecure within their walls, retired to Imperial. The same was the case of those of Villarica, who abandoned their houses, and took refuge in Valdivia. Thus had the Araucanians only these two places to attack. Caupolican having determined to besiege them, committed to Lautaro the care of defending the *n.* frontier.

12. *The mountain Mariguenu.*—The young vice-toqui fortified himself upon the lofty mountain of Mariguenu, situated on the road which leads to the province of Arauco, supposing, as it happened, that the Spaniards, desirous of revenging the death of their general, would take that road in search of Caupolican. This mountain, which on several occasions has proved fatal to the Spaniards, has on its summit a large plain interspersed with shady trees. Its sides are full of clefts and precipices; on the part towards the *w.* the sea beats with great violence, and the *e.* is secured by impenetrable thickets. A winding bye-path on the *n.* was the only road that led to the summit of the mountain.

13. *The Governor Villagran.*—Villagran, who had succeeded Valdivia in the government, was not able to cope with the valour and military prowess of Lautaro. Without entering into particulars of a desperate battle which was fought between these two commanders, we shall content ourselves with observing, that the result was the immediate evacuation of Concepcion; as Villagran, thinking it impossible to defend that city, embarked precipitately the old men, the women, and children, on board of two ships which were then fortunately in the harbour, with orders to the captains to conduct part of them to Imperial, and part to Valparaiso; while with the rest of the inhabitants he proceeded by land to Santiago.

14. *Concepcion destroyed.*—Lautaro, on entering the deserted city, found in it a very great booty, as its commerce and mines had rendered it very opulent; and the citizens, more attentive to save their lives than their riches, had, on their departure, taken scarcely any thing with them except a few provisions. After having burned the houses, and razed the citadel to its foundation, the victor returned with his army to celebrate his triumph in Arauco. But although Lautaro was thus successful, Caupolican was obliged to raise the siege of Imperial and Valdivia; these places having had strong reinforcements thrown into them by Villagran.

15. *The small-pox appears.*—It was at this awful period, when he, availing himself of the absence of his enemy, was ravaging the country in the vicinity of Imperial, and burning the houses and crops, that the Araucanians were visited by that baneful enemy of mankind, the small-pox, supposed to have been communicated by some of the Spanish soldiers, who were either infected at the time, or who had but recently recovered from it. It made the greatest ravages; and we hear that of the several districts of the country there was one whose population amounted to 12,000 persons, of which number not more than 100 escaped with life. This pestilential disorder had, to be sure, already made its appearance a few years before in some of the *n.* provinces, but those of the *s.* had been for more than a century exempt from its ravages, from the precautions employed by the inhabitants to prevent all communication with the infected countries. Whilst Villagran was employing all his attention in maintaining, as far as possible, the Spanish power, his attention was drawn off to the claims of Francis Aguirre, who, in Valdivia's instructions, had been named the second as governor; and who, on learning the death of that general, determined to possess himself of the government either by favour or force.

16. *Decision of the audience of Lima respecting the governors.*—His pretensions must infallibly have produced a civil war between Villagran and himself, had they not both consented to submit their claims to the decision of the royal audience of Lima. This court, whose jurisdiction at that]

[time (1555) extended over the whole of S. America, did not think proper to commit the government to either, but in their place directed that the corregidors of the city should have the command, each in his respective district, until further orders.

17. *Concepcion rebuilt, and destroyed by Lautaro.*—Upon a remonstrance of the inhabitants to the court of audience, Villagran was afterwards appointed to the command, but merely, however, with the title of corregidor, receiving orders at the same time to rebuild the city of Concepcion. No sooner was this order executed, than the young Lautaro rallied his army, and, exasperated against what he termed "obstinacy," passed the Biobio without delay, and attacked the Spaniards, who imprudently confiding in their valour, awaited him in the open plain. The first encounter decided the fate of the battle. The Araucanians entered the fort with those citizens who fled with precipitation, and killed a great number of them; some indeed embarked in a ship which was in the port, and others fled into the woods. Thus Lautaro, having plundered and burned the city as before, returned laden with spoils to his wonted station. Continued victories had so heightened the confidence of this commander, that nothing appeared to him impossible, and he formed the determination of attacking the Spaniards in their very capital, of carrying his arms against Santiago itself. He accordingly passed with a chosen band of 600 followers through the country of the Promaucians, where his indignation did not fail to vent itself upon these people; a people detested by him for having submitted to the Spanish yoke. The inhabitants of Santiago could not at first believe it possible that he should have had the boldness to undertake a journey of 300 miles in order to attack them; but being undeceived as to the fact, thought proper to make some preparations of defence.

18. *Lautaro arrives at Santiago.*—Lautaro had now encamped his army in a low meadow, on the shore of the Matiquito; a measure he had been obliged to adopt from repeated loss he had sustained in some skirmishes with young Villagran, who had taken the command on account of his father being confined by sickness; but the father having recovered his health, and being strongly solicited by the citizens, who every moment expected to see the Araucanians at their gates, at length, in 1556, began his march with 196 Spaniards, and 1000 auxiliaries, in search of Lautaro; but too well remembering the defeat of Mariguenu, he resolved to attack him by surprise. With this intent he quitted the great road, secretly directed his march by the sea-shore, and under the guidance of a spy, by a private path, came at daybreak upon the Araucanian encampment.

19. *Death of Lautaro.*---Lautaro, who at that moment had retired to rest, after having been upon guard, as was his custom during the night, leaped from his bed at the first alarm of the sentinels, and ran to the entrenchments to observe the enemy; at this moment a dart, hurled by one of the Indian auxiliaries, pierced his heart, and he fell lifeless in the arms of his companions. It would seem that fortune, hitherto propitious, was desirous by so sudden a death to save him from the mortification of finding himself, for the first time in his life, defeated. It is, however, not improbable that his genius, so fertile in expedients, would have suggested to him some plan to have baffled the attempts of the assailants, if this fatal accident had not occurred. Encouraged by this unexpected success, Villagran attacked the fortifications on all sides, and forced an entrance, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the Araucanians, who, retiring to an angle of the works, determined rather to be cut to pieces than to surrender themselves to those who had slain their beloved general. In vain the Spanish commander repeatedly offered them quarter; none of them accepted it, excepting a few of the neighbouring Indians who happened to be in their camp. The Araucanians perished to a man, after having fought with such obstinacy, that a few of the last sought their death by throwing themselves on the lances of their enemies. This victory, which was not obtained without great loss by the victors, was celebrated for three days in succession in Santiago, and in all the other Spanish settlements, with the utmost demonstrations of joy. The Spaniards felicitated themselves on being at last freed from an enemy, who at the early age of 19 had already obtained so many victories over their nation, and who possessed talents capable of entirely destroying their establishments in Chile, and even harassing them in Peru, as he had resolved upon, when he had restored the liberty of his native country. The Araucanians for a long time lamented the loss of their valiant countryman, to whom they owed all the success of their arms, and on whose conduct and valour they entirely relied for the recovery of their liberties. His name is still celebrated in their heroic songs, and his actions proposed as the most glorious model for the imitation of their youth.

20. *Caupolican raises the siege of Imperial.*---But above all, Caupolican felt this fatal loss; as he was a sincere lover of his country, far from]

[thinking he had freed himself from a rival, he believed he had lost his chief co-operator in the glorious work of restoring his country. As soon as he received the mournful news, he quitted the siege of Imperial, which was reduced to the last extremity, and returned with his army to the frontiers to protect them from the incursions of the enemy.

21. *The Governor Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza.*---The next person this general had to encounter, proved more formidable than any of the former Spanish chiefs; it was Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, who was appointed to the government by his father, the Marquis of Cañete, viceroy of Peru.

22. *Caupolican taken prisoner and impaled.*---He took possession of the island of Quriquina, and during his stay there, which was almost the whole winter, he did not fail to send embassies to the Araucanians, expressing the wish of coming to an amicable accommodation; but they were not inclined to listen to any proposals, and on the 6th of August military operations again commenced, and the result of several battles which were fought on this occasion was, that the Araucanians were generally defeated, and that they eventually lost their leader Caupolican, who being taken prisoner by the Spaniards was, by the command of Don Garcia, and with the entire disapprobation of the Spanish army, put to an ignominious death.

23. *Cañete founded.*—But it should be remarked, that the Spanish general having proceeded in his marches to the province of Tucapel, and having come to the place where Valdivia had been defeated, built there, in contempt of his conquerors, a city which he called Cañete, from the titular appellation of his family; and that, considering the Araucanian war as already terminated, he gave orders for the rebuilding of the city of Concepcion.

24. *The Cunches, their curious embassy and stratagem.*---It was in 1558 that the above commander first marched with a numerous body of troops against the Cunches, a people who had not yet been opposed to the Spanish arms. These, when they first heard of the arrival of the strangers, met to deliberate whether they should submit, or resist their victorious forces; and an Araucanian exile, called *Tunconobal*, who was present at the assembly, and who was desired to give his opinion upon the measures proposed, replied in the following terms: "Be cautious how you adopt either of these measures; as vassals you will be despised, and compelled to labour; as enemies, you will be exterminated. If you wish to free yourselves of these dangerous visitors, make them believe you are miserably poor; hide your property, particularly your gold; they will not remain where they have no expectation of finding that sole object of their wishes; send them such a present as will impress them with an idea of your poverty, and in the mean time retire to the woods." The Cunches approved the wise counsel of the Araucanian, and commissioned him, with nine natives of the country, to carry the present which he had recommended to the Spanish general. Accordingly, clothing himself and companions in wretched rags, he appeared with every mark of fear before that officer, and after complimenting him, in rude terms, presented him a basket containing some roasted lizards and wild fruits. The Spaniards, who could not refrain from laughter at the appearance of the ambassadors and their presents, began to dissuade the governor from pursuing an expedition which, from all appearances, would prove unproductive. But although he was persuaded that these people were poor and wretched, yet, lest he should discover too great facility in relinquishing his plan, he exhorted his troops to prosecute the expedition he had undertaken, assuring them, that further on, according to the information he had received, they would find a country that abounded in all the metals. Having therefore inquired of the Cunches the best road to the *s.* Tunconobal directed him towards the *w.* which was the most rough and mountainous; and the same, being applied to for a guide, gave him one of his companions, whom he charged to conduct the army by the most desolate and difficult roads of the coast. The guide pursued so strictly the instruction of the Araucanian, that the Spaniards, who in their pursuit of conquest were accustomed to surmount with ease the severest fatigues, acknowledged that they had never before, in any of their marches, encountered difficulties comparable with these.

25. *Archipelago of Chiloé discovered.*---Having at length overcome all obstacles, they came to the top of a high mountain, from whence they discovered the great Archipelago of Anced, more commonly called Chiloé, whose channels were covered with a great number of boats navigated with sails and oars. From these islanders the Spaniards experienced every mark of politeness and humanity, and constantly regaled by them, they coasted the Archipelago to the bay of Reloncavi, when some went over to the neighbouring islands, where they found land well cultivated, and women employed in spinning wool mixed with feathers of sea birds, with which they made their clothes.]

[The celebrated poet Ercilla was one of the party, and solicitous of the reputation of having proceeded further *s.* than any other European, he crossed the gulf, and upon the opposite shore inscribed on the bark of a tree some verses containing his name, and the time of the discovery, the 31st January 1559.

26. *City of Osorno founded.*—Don Garcia satisfied with having been the first to discover by land the Archipelago of Chiloé, returned, taking for his guide one of those islanders, who conducted him safely to Imperial through the country of the Huilliches, which is for the most part level, and abounds in provisions. The inhabitants, who are similar in every respect to their western neighbours the Cunches, made no opposition to his passage. He there founded, or, according to some writers, rebuilt the city of Osorno, which increased rapidly, not less from its manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, than from the fine gold procured from its mines, which were afterwards destroyed by the Toqui Paillamacu.

SECT. II. *Comprising a period of 27 years, from* 1559 to 1586.

27. *Coupolican II.*---The campaign of the following year was rendered still more memorable by the numerous battles that were fought between the two armies; that of the Araucanians was commanded by Caupolican, the eldest son of the general of that name; but though he possessed the celebrated talents of his father, he was not equally successful in defeating his enemy. But of all his contests, that of Quipeo was the most unfortunate; for here he lost all his most valiant officers, and being pursued by a detachment of Spanish horse, he slew himself to avoid the melancholy fate of his father.

28. *The Guarpes subjected.*---Don Garcia, considering this battle decisive in every point of view, and finding himself provided with a good number of veteran troops, sent a part of them, under the command of Pedro Castillo, to complete the conquest of Cujo, which had been commenced by Francis de Aguirre. That prudent officer subjected the Guarpes, the ancient inhabitants of that province, to the Spanish government.

29. *St. Juan and Mendoza founded.*---He founded on the *e.* limits of the Andes two cities, one of which he called Jt. Juan, and the other Mendoza, from the family name of the governor. This extensive and fertile country remained for a considerable time under the government of Chile, but has since been transferred to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, to which, from its natural situation, it appertains. Whilst in this manner Don Garcia took advantage of the apparent calm that prevailed in the country, he heard of the arrival at Buenos Ayres of the person appointed his successor by the court of Spain. In consequence of this information, confiding the government for the present to Rodrigo de Quiroga, he returned to Peru, where, as a reward for his services, he was promoted to the exalted station which his father had filled.

30. *Villagran reinstated.*---The governor appointed in place of Don Garcia was his predecessor, Francis Villagran, who having gone to Europe after he had been deprived of the government, procured his reinstatement therein from the court of Spain. On his arrival at Chile, supposing, from the information of Don Garcia and Quiroga, that nothing more was necessary to be done with the Araucanians, and that they were in no condition to give him trouble, Villagran turned his attention to the re-acquisition of the province of Tucumán, which, after having been by him, in 1549, subjected to the government of Chile, had been since attached to the viceroyalty of Peru.

31. *The province of Tucumán restored, afterwards retaken.*---Gregori Castaneda, who had the charge of this enterprise, defeated the Peruvian commander, Juan Zurita, the author of the dismemberment, and restored the country to the obedience of the captains-general of Chile; it was, however, retained under their government but a short time, as they were obliged by the court of Spain, before the close of the century, to cede it again to the government of Peru. But neither Don Garcia nor Quiroga, notwithstanding the long time they had fought in Chile, had formed a correct opinion of the temper of the people whom they pretended they had conquered. The invincible Araucanian cannot be made to submit to the bitterest reverses of fortune. The few ulmenes who had escaped from the late defeats, more than ever determined to continue the war, assembled, immediately after the rout of Quipeo, in a wood, where they unanimously elected as toqui an officer of inferior rank, called Antiguenu, who had signalized himself in the last battle. He, with a few soldiers, retired to the inaccessible marches of Lumaco, called by the Spaniards the Rochela, where he caused high scaffolds to be erected to secure his men from the extreme moisture of this gloomy retreat. The youth, who were from time to time enlisted, went thither to be instructed in the science of arms, and the Araucanians still considered themselves free, since they had a toqui.

32. *Cañete destroyed.*---Antiguenu began now to make incursions in the Spanish territory, in]

[order to practise his troops, and subsist them at the expence of the enemy; and after defeating one of Villagran's sons, who, with a large force, came to give him battle, he marched against Cañete; but Villagran, convinced of the imposibility of defending it, anticipated him by withdrawing all the inhabitants, part of whom retired to Imperial, and part to Concepcion. The Araucanians, on their arrival, did not fail to destroy this city; they set it on fire, and in a short time it was entirely consumed.

33. *Pedro Villagran.*---In the mean time Villagran, more the victim of grief and mental anxiety than of his disorder, died, universally regretted by the colonists, who lost in him a wise, humane, and valiant commander, to whose prudent conduct they had been indebted for the preservation of their conquests. Before his death he appointed as his successor, by a special commission from the court, his eldest son Pedro, whose mental endowments were no way inferior to his father's. The death of the governor appeared to Antiguenu to present a favourable opportunity to undertake some important enterprise. Having formed his army, which consisted of 4000 men, into two divisions, he ordered one, under the command of his vice-toqui, to lay siege to Concepcion, in order to attract thither the attention of the Spaniards, while with the other he marched against the fort of Arauco. The siege was protracted to a considerable length; the commanders therefore determined to settle the affair by single combat; but after having fought, with the greatest obstinacy for the space of two hours, they were separated by their men. But what force had not been able to effect, was performed by famine. Several boats loaded with provisions had repeatedly attempted in vain to relieve the besieged: the vigilance of the besiegers opposed so insuperable an obstacle, that Bernal, the commander, saw himself at length compelled to abandon the place. The Araucanians permitted the garrison to retire without molestation, and contented themselves with burning the houses and demolishing the walls. The capture of Angol, after that of Cañete and Arauco, appeared easy to Antiguenu, but the attempt cost him his life; for after the most brilliant feats of valour and intrepidity, he was forced along with a crowd of soldiers who fled, and, falling from a high bank into a river, was drowned.

34. *The Toqui Paillataru*—Antiguenu had for successor in the toquiate Paillataru, the brother or cousin of the celebrated Lautaro. During the same time a change was made of the Spanish governor. Rodrigo de Quiroga, who had been appointed to that office by the royal audience of Lima, began his administration by arresting his predecessor, and sending him prisoner to Peru. Having received a reinforcement of 300 soldiers in 1665, he entered the Araucanian territory, rebuilt the fort of Arauco, and the city of Cañete, constructed a new fortress at the celebrated post of Quipeo, and ravaged the neighbouring provinces. Towards the end of the following year he sent the Marshal Ruiz Gamboa with 60 men to subject the inhabitants of the Archipelago of Chiloé; that officer encountered no resistance, and founded in the principal island the city of Castro and the port of Chacao.

35. *Archipelago of Chiloé subjected; description of the same, its inhabitants*, &c.—The islands of the Archipelago amount to 80, and have to all appearance been produced by earthquakes, owing to the great number of volcanoes, with which that country formerly abounded. Every part of them exhibits the most unquestionable marks of fire. Several mountains in the great island of Chiloé, which has given its name to the Archipelago, are composed of basaltic columns, which some authors strongly urge could have been produced only by the operation of fire. The native inhabitants, though descended from the continental Chilians, as their appearance, their manners, and their language all evince, are nevertheless of a very different character, being of a pacific, or rather a timid disposition. They made no opposition, as we have already observed, to the handful of Spaniards who came there to subjugate them, although their population is said to have exceeded 70,000; nor have they ever attempted to shake off the yoke until the beginning of the last century, when an insurrection of no great importance was excited, and soon quelled. The number of inhabitants at present amounts to upwards of 11,000; they are divided into 76 districts or ulmenates, the greater part of which are subject to the Spanish commanders, and are obliged to render personal service for fifty days in the year, according to the feudal laws, which are rigidly observed in this province, notwithstanding they have been for a long time abolished throughout the rest of the kingdom. These islanders generally possess a quickness of capacity, and very readily learn whatever is taught them. They have a genius for mechanical arts, and excel in carpentry, cabinet-making, and turnery, from the frequent occasions which they have to exercise them, all their churches and houses being built of wood. They are very good manufacturers of linen and woollen, with which they mix the feathers of sea-birds, and form beautiful coverings for their]

[beds. From their swine, which are very numerous, they make excellent hams, the most esteemed of any in S. America. Notwithstanding the great quantity of timber taken from them, these islands are covered with thick woods; and as it rains there almost incessantly, the cultivated grounds continue wet the whole year. From hence it follows that the inhabitants, although they have cattle, make no use of them for ploughing, but till the earth in a very singular manner. About three months before sowing time they turn their sheep upon their lands, changing their situation every three or four nights. When the field is sufficiently manured in this manner, they strew the grain over it. One of their strongest men then attempts to harrow it by means of a machine formed of two large sticks of hard wood, made sharp, and fastened together, which he forces against the ground with his breast, and thus covers the seed. Notwithstanding this imperfect tillage, a crop of wheat will yield them ten or twelve for one. They also raise great quantities of barley, beans, peas, *quinoa*, and potatoes, which are the largest and best of any in Chile. From the excessive moisture of the atmosphere, the grape never acquires sufficient maturity to be made into wine, but its want is supplied by various kinds of cider, obtained from apples and other wild fruits of the country. The necessity they are under of often going from one island to another, where the sea is far from deserving the name of the Pacific, renders the Chilotes excellent sailors. Their *piragues* are composed of three or five large planks sewed together, and caulked with a species of moss that grows on a shrub. These are in great numbers throughout the whole of the Archipelago, and are managed with sails and oars, and in these frail skiffs the natives will frequently venture as far as Concepcion: and here it may not be improper to observe, that the Indians, who form the principal part of the sailors of the S. seas, are very active and docile, and excellent seamen. These people are fond of fishing, an occupation to which they are led from the great variety of fish with which their coasts abound. Large quantities of these are dried and sent to foreign countries. They likewise dry the testaceous kinds, particularly the conchs, the clamps, and the *piures*. For this purpose they arrange them in a long trench, covering them with the large leaves of the *panke tinctoria*. Over these they place stones, on which they make a hot fire for several hours. They then take the roasted animals from their shells, and string them upon threads, which they hang for some time in the smoke: in this manner they find them to keep very well, and so carry them to Cujo, and other places at a distance from the sea. As soon as the Christian religion was preached in Chiloé, it was readily embraced by the natives, who have ever since continued faithful and obedient to its precepts. Their spiritual concerns are under the direction of the bishop of Concepcion, and their temporal were administered by a governor appointed by the captain-general of Chile; but in 1792 it was vested in the viceroyalty of Lima. The Spaniards at present established in this Archipelago amount to about 15,000, and its commerce is conducted by means of three or four ships which trade there annually from Peru and Chile. These purchase of the natives large quantities of red cedar boards, timber of different kinds, suitable for carriages, upwards of 2000 *ponchos* of various qualities, hams, pilchards, dried shell-fish, white cedar boxes, cloaks, embroidered girdles, and a small quantity of ambergris, which is found upon the shores; giving in exchange wine, brandy, tobacco, sugar, herb of Paraguay, salt, and several kinds of European goods. Independently of the above trade, Chiloé has of late years been made an *entrepôt* of illicit commerce between the Spanish colonies, and English and N. American ships engaged in the S. sea fishery.

36. *The court of audience established.*—But to return to our history, the continuation of the war, and the great importance of the conquest, finally induced Philip II. to erect a court of royal audience in Chile, independent of that of Peru. This supreme tribunal, embracing the political, as well as military administration of the kingdom, and being composed of four judges of law, and a fiscal, made, on the 13th of August 1567, its solemn entry into Concepcion, where it fixed its residence. Immediately on assuming its functions, it removed Quiroga from the government, and gave the command of the army, with the title of general, to Ruiz Gamboa. The military government of the royal audience was soon found to be inadequate to the purpose of its establishment, and accordingly Don Melchor de Bravo was, in 1568, invested with the triple character of president, governor, and captain-general of Chile. Between him and Paillataru some serious battles were fought, though not such as to alter the general state of affairs, when, until the death of the latter commander, (a period of about four years), the two belligerent nations observed a truce or suspension of arms. This was probably owing in a great measure to the general consternation caused by a dreadful earthquake which was felt throughout the country, and did great injury to the Spanish settlements, particularly the city of Concepcion, which was entirely destroyed.]

[37. *Suppression of the tribunal of audience.*—In 1575 the tribunal of audience was suppressed, as it is asserted, on the sole principle of economy, and Rodrigo Quiroga was reinstated in the government by order of Philip II. This experienced officer, having received a reinforcement of 2000 men from Spain, gave directions to his father-in-law, Ruiz Gamboa, to found a new colony at the foot of the *cordilleras*, between the cities of Santiago and Concepcion, which has since received the appellation of Chillan, from the river on whose shore it stands, and has become the captial of the fertile province of that name. Shortly after the establishment of this settlement, in 1580, the governor died at a very advanced age, having nominated Gamboa as his successor. The three years of Gamboa's government were occupied on one side in opposing the attempts of Paynenancu, the then existing toqui, and on the other in repelling the Pehuenches and Chiquillanians, who, instigated by the Araucanians, had begun to molest the Spanish settlements.

38. *Description of the Pehuenches.*—The Pehuenches form a numerous tribe, and inhabit that part of the Chilian Andes lying between lat. 34° and 37° *s.* to the *e.* of the Spanish provinces of Calchagua, Maúle, Chillan, and Huilquilemu. Their dress is no way different from that of the Araucanians, except that instead of drawers or breeches, they wear around the waist a piece of cloth like the Japanese, which falls down to their knees. Their boots or shoes are all of one piece, and made from the skin of the hind leg of an ox taken off at the knee; this they fit to the foot while green, turning the hair within, and sewing up one of the ends, the skin of the knee serving for the heel. These shoes, from being worn, and often rubbed with tallow, become as soft and pliable as the best dressed leather. Although these mountaineers have occasionally shown themselves to be valiant and hardy soldiers, they are nevertheless fond of adorning and decorating themselves like women. They wear ear-rings and bracelets of glass beads upon their arms; they also ornament their hair with the same, and suspend little bells around their heads. Notwithstanding they have numerous herds of cattle and sheep, their usual food is horse-flesh, which, like the Tartars, they prefer to any other; but, more delicate than that people, they eat it only when boiled or roasted. They dwell in the manner of the Bedouin Arabs, in tents made of skins, disposed in a circular form, leaving in the centre a spacious field, where their cattle feed during the continuance of the herbage. When that begins to fail, they transport themselves to another situation, and in this manner, continually changing place, they traverse the valleys of the *cordilleras*. Each village or encampment is governed by an ulmen or hereditary prince. In their language and religion they differ not from the Araucanians. They are fond of hunting, and often, in pursuit of game, traverse the immense plains which lie between the great river of Plata and the straits of Magellan. These excursions they sometimes extend as far as Buenos Ayres, and plunder the country in the vicinity. They frequently attack the caravans of merchandize going from thence to Chile; and so successful have they been in their enterprises, that, owing to that cause, the commerce in that quarter was once almost entirely stopped, though very lately resumed with a tolerable degree of vigour. They have, nevertheless, for many years abstained from committing hostilities within the Chilian boundaries in time of peace; induced either by the advantages which they derive from the trade with the inhabitants, or from the fear of being roughly handled by them. Their favourite weapon is the *laque*, which they always carry with them fastened to their girdles. It is very probable that the ten Americans conducted by the valiant Orellana, of whose amazing courage mention is made in Lord Anson's voyage, were of this tribe. Notwithstanding their wandering and restless disposition, these people are the most industrious and commercial of any of the savages. When in their tents they are never idle. The women weave cloths of various colours: the men occupy themselves in making baskets and a variety of beautiful articles of wood, feathers, or skins, which are highly prized by their neighbours. They assemble every year on the Spanish frontiers, where they hold a kind of fair, which usually continues for 15 or 20 days. Hither they bring fossil salt, gypsum, pitch, bed-coverings, *ponchos*, skins, wool, bridle-reins beautifully wrought of plaited leather, baskets, wooden vessels, feathers, ostrich eggs, horses, cattle, and a variety of other articles; and receive in exchange wheat, wine, and the manufactures of Europe. They are very skilful in traffic, and can with difficulty be overreached. For fear of being plundered by those who believe every thing is lawful against infidels, they never all drink at the same time, but separate themselves into several companies; and while some keep guard, the others indulge themselves in the pleasures of wine. They are generally humane, complacent, lovers of justice, and possess all those good qualities that are produced or perfected by commerce.

39. *Description of the Chiquillanians.*—The]

[Chiquillanians, whom some have erroneously supposed to be a part of the Pehuenches, live to the *n. e.* of them, on the *e.* borders of the Andes. These are the most savage, and of course the least numerous of any of the Chilians; for it is an established fact, that the ruder the state of savage life, the more unfavourable it is to population. They go almost naked, merely wrapping around them the skin of the *guanaco*: their language is guttural, and a very corrupt jargon of the Chilian. It is observable that all the Chilians who inhabit the *e.* valleys of the Andes, both the Pehuenches, the Puelches, and the Huilliches, as well as the Chiquillanians, are much redder than those of their countrymen who dwell to the *w.* of that mountain. All these mountaineers dress themselves in skins, paint their faces, live in general by hunting, and lead a wandering and unsettled life. They are no other, as we have hitherto observed, than the so much celebrated Patagonians, who have occasionally been seen near the straits of Magellan, and have been at one time described as giants, and at another as men a little above the common stature. It is true, that they are, generally speaking, of a lofty stature and great strength.

40. *Landing and defeat of the Engish.*—Now whilst the Araucanians endeavoured to oppose the progress of the Spaniards in their country, and whilst Don Alonzo Sotomayor, who succeeded Rodrigo Quiroga in the government, was strenuously exerting his influence to suppress the Pehuenches and the Chiquillanians on the *e.* the English also had planned an expedition to these remote parts. On the 21st July 1586, Sir Thomas Cavendish sailed with three ships from Plymouth, and in the following year arrived on the coast of Chile. He landed in the desert port of Quintero, and endeavoured to enter into a negociation with the natives of the country. But his stay there was of short continuance; he was attacked by Alonzo Molina, the *corregidor* of Santiago, and compelled to quit the coast with the loss of several of his soldiers and seamen.

SECT. III. *Comprising a period of* 201 *years, from* 1586 *to* 1787.

The history of the Araucanians, with regard to their wars with the Spaniards in the above period, would form little more than a recapitulation of battles similar to those already described, but bearing, nevertheless, a corroborative testimony to the exertions which a brave and generous people will ever exhibit for the just maintenance of their natural rights. The interest of these wars must, therefore, have been in a great measure anticipated, and they will consequently be treated of in a manner much more general than those which have been already mentioned; and this, since they will allow space for the more free detail of other political events.

41. *Nature of the war in anno* 1589.—In the toquiate of Guanoalca, in 1589, the Spanish governor, Don Alonzo Satomayor, apprehensive that he should not be able to defend them, or not considering them of sufficient importance, evacuated the forts of Puren, Trinidad, and Spirito Santo, transferring the garrison to another fortress which he had directed to be built upon the river Puchanqui, in order to protect the city of Angol: so that the war now became in a great measure reduced to the construction and demolition of fortifications. To the Toqui Guanoalca snceeeded Quintuguenu and Paillaeco, and it has been observed that the repeated victories gained over them by the Spaniards, and which they held as the cause of such exultation, were but the preludes of the severest disasters that they had ever experienced in Chile.

42. *Independence restored.*—After the death of the last mentioned toqui, the Araucanians appointed to the chief command the hereditary toqui of the second uthal-mapu, called Paillamachu, a man of a very advanced age, but of wonderful activity. Fortune, commonly supposed not to be propitious to the old, so far favoured his enterprises, that he surpassed all his predecessors in military glory, and had the singular felicity of restoring his country to its ancient state of independence. Owing to the continued successes of this general, on the 22d of November 1598, and under the government of Loyola, not only the Araucanian provinces, but those of the Cunchese and Huilliches were in arms, and even the whole of the country to the Archipelago of Chiloé. It is asserted, that every Spaniard who had the misfortune of being found without the garrisons was put to death; and it is certain that the cities of Osorno, Valdivia, Villarica, Imperial, Cañete, Angol, Coya, and the fortress of Arauco, were all at once invested with a close siege. But not content with this, Paillamachu, without loss of time, crossed the Biobio, burned the cities of Concepcion and Chillan, laid waste the provinces in their dependence, and returned loaded with spoil to his country. In some successive battles he likewise caused the Spaniards to evacute the fort of Arauco, and the city of Cañete, and obliged the inhabitants to retire to Concepcion. On the 14th of November 1599, he caused his army to pass the broad river Calacalla or Valdivia, by swimming, stormed the city at day-break, burned the houses,]

[killed a great number of the inhabitants, and attacked the vessels at anchor in the harbour, on board of which many had taken refuge, who only effected their escape by immediately setting sail. After this he returned in triumph to join Millacalquin, one of his officers, to whom he had entrusted the guard of the Biobio, with a booty of 2,000,000 of dollars, all the cannon, and upwards of 400 prisoners.

43. *Expedition of the Dutch.*—Ten days after the destruction of Valdivia, Colonel Francisco Campo arrived there from Peru with a reinforcement of 300 men; but finding it in ashes, he endeavoured, though ineffectually, to introduce those succours into the cities of Osorno, Villarica, and Imperial. Amidst so many misfortunes, an expedition of five ships of war from Holland arrived in 1600 upon the coast of Chile, which plundered the island of Chiloé, and put the Spanish garrison to the sword. Nevertheless, the crew of the commodore having landed in the little island of Talca or Santa Maria, was repulsed with the loss of 23 of their men, by the Araucanians who dwelt there, and who probably supposed them to be Spaniards. After a siege of two years and 11 months, Villarica, a very populous and opulent city, fell at length, in 1602, into the hands of the Araucanians. A similar fate, after a short interval, was experienced by Imperial, the metropolis of the *s.* colonies; indeed, this city would have fallen some months before, had not its fate been protracted by the courage of a Spanish heroine, called Ines Aguilera. This lady perceiving the garrison to be discouraged, and on the point of capitulating, dissuaded them from surrendering, and directed all the operations in person, until a favourable opportunity presenting itself, she escaped by sea with the bishop and a great part of the inhabitants. She had lost during the siege her husband and brother, and her valour was rewarded by the king with an annual pension of 2000 dollars.

44. *All the Spanish settlements destroyed.*—Osorno, a city not less rich and populous than the preceding, was not able much longer to resist the fate that awaited it. It fell under the violent efforts of the besiegers, who, freed from their attention to the others, were able to bring their whole force against it. Thus, in a period of little more than three years, were destroyed all the settlements which Valdivia and his successors had established and preserved at the expence of so much blood, in the extensive country between the Biobio and the Archipelago of Chiloé, none of which have been since rebuilt, as what is at present called Valdivia is no more than a fort or garrison. The sufferings of the besieged were great, and can scarcely be exceeded by those endured in the most celebrated sieges recorded in history. They were compelled to subsist on the most loathsome food, and a piece of boiled leather was considered a sumptuous repast by the voluptuous inhabitants of Villarica and Osorno. The cities that were taken were destroyed in such a manner, that at present few vestiges of them remain, and those ruins are regarded by the natives as objects of detestation. Although great numbers of the citizens perished in the defence of their walls, the prisoners of all ranks and sexes were so numerous, that there was scarcely an Araucanian family who had not one to its share. The women were taken into the seraglios of their conquerors. Husbands were, however, permitted for the most part to retain their wives, and the unmarried to espouse the women of the country; and it is not a little remarkable that the *Mustees*, or offspring of these singular marriages, became in the subsequent wars the most terrible enemies of the Spanish name. The ransom and exchange of prisoners was also permitted. By this means many escaped from captivity. Some, however, induced by the love of their children, preferred to remain with their captors during their lives; others, who acquired the affection of the people, by their pleasing manners or their skill in the arts, established themselves advantageously in the country. Among the latter were Don Basilio Roxas and Don Antonio Bascugnan, both of noble birth, who acquired high reputation among the natives, and have left interesting memoirs of the transactions of their own times. But those who fell into brutal hands had much to suffer. Paillamachu did not long enjoy the applause of his countrymen: he died at the end of the year 1603, and was succeeded by Hunecura. In consequence of the disasters the Spaniards encountered during the reign of the last mentioned toqui, and under the second government of Garcia Ramon, in 1608, the court of Spain issued orders, that hereafter there should constantly be maintained on the Araucanian frontier a body of 2000 regular troops, for whose support an appropriation of 292,279 dollars annually was made in the treasury of Peru.

45. *Court of audience re-established.*—On the 8th of September in the following year, the royal court of audience, which had been suppressed for 34 years, was again established, though not in its ancient situation, but in the city of St. Jago, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants; since which period it has continued to exist with a high reputation for justice and integrity. According to the royal decree establishing the court of audience,]

[the government now devolved upon the eldest son of the auditor, Don Louis Merlo de la Fuente.

46. *Ineffectual efforts of Philip III. to establish a lasting peace.*—Among the missionaries about this time charged with the conversion of the Chilians, there was a Jesuit called Luis Valdivia, who perceiving that it was impossible to preach to the Araucanians during the tumult of arms, went to Spain, and represented in the strongest terms to Philip III. who was then on the throne, the great injury done to the cause of religion by the continuance of the war. That devout prince, who had more at heart the advancement of religion than the augmentation of his territories, sent orders immediately to the government of Chile, to discontinue the war and settle a permanent peace with the Araucanians, by establishing the river Biobio as the line of division between the two nations. The articles of peace had been discussed, and were about to be mutually agreed upon, when an unexpected event rendered abortive all the measures that had been taken. Among the wives of Ancanamon, the existing toqui, was a Spanish lady, who, taking advantage of his absence, fled for refuge to the governor, with two small children, and four women, whom she had persuaded to become Christians, two of whom were the wives, and the others the daughters of her husband. The indignation of the toqui on this occasion was carried to such an extreme, that, upon some missionaries being sent under the superintendence of Valdivia to preach the gospel among the Araucanians, he hastened to meet them at Illicura, where, without deigning to listen to their arguments, he put them all to the sword. Thus were all the plans of pacification rendered abortive; Ancanamon incessantly harassed the Spanish provinces, and the war was recommenced in 1617, with greater fury than before. From the above-mentioned period to the year 1637, nothing material occurred in our history, saving the enterprises of the Toquis Leintur and Putapichion; these, however, did not serve materially to change the state of affairs.

47. *Second expedition of the Dutch.*—In the following year the Dutch attempted a second time to form an alliance with the Araucanians, in order to obtain possession of Chile; but this expedition was not more fortunate than the first. The squadron, which consisted of four ships, was dispersed by a storm on its arrival on the coast, in 1638. A boat well manned and armed, being afterwards dispatched to the island of Mocha, belonging to the Araucanians, the inhabitants supposing that they came to attack them, fell upon the crew, put the whole to death, and took possession of the boat. Another crew experienced a similar misfortune in the little island of Talca or Santa Maria. The Araucanians, as has been already observed, were equally jealous, and not (as may be readily imagined) without reason, of every European nation.

48. *Second expedition of the English.*—Notwithstanding the ill success of the Dutch, Sir John Narborough, an English naval commander, undertook some years after a similar enterprise, by order of his sovereign Charles II.; but in passing the straits of Magellan, he lost his whole fleet, which was much better equipped than that of the Dutch. The war continued to rage with undiminished fury until the year 1640, the time when the reins of government were assumed by Don Francisco Zuniga, Marquis de Baydes. It was under his milder auspices, that, in January of the following year, the articles of peace were agreed upon, the day of its ratification being fixed for the sixth of that month, and the place of meeting, the village of Quillin, in the province of Puren.

49. *Peace at length concluded.*—At the time prefixed, the marquis appeared at the appointed place, with a retinue of about 10,000 persons, from all parts of the kingdom. Lincopichion, the existing toqui, at the head of the four hereditary toquis, and a great number of ulmenes and other natives, opened the conference with a very eloquent speech. He then, according to the Chilian custom, killed a *llama*, and sprinkling some of the blood on a branch of cinnamon, presented it in token of peace to the governor. The articles of the treaty were next proposed and ratified, and in one of these the marquis stipulated that the Araucanians should not permit the landing of any strangers upon the coast, or furnish supplies to any foreign nation whatever; which being conformable to the political maxims of the nation, was readily complied with. Thus was a period put to a war of 90 years duration, and this grand negociation was terminated by a sacrifice of 28 camels, and an eloquent harangue from Antiguenu, chief of the district, upon the mutual advantages which both nations would derive from the peace.

50. *Last expedition of the Dutch.*—In 1643, two years after the peace, the importance of the article inserted by the governor in the treaty was rendered very apparent to the Spaniards, by a last attempt made by the Dutch to possess themselves of Chile. Their measures were so well taken, that had they been in the least seconded by the Araucanians, they must have infallibly succeeded. Having left Brazil, which they had conquered, with a numerous fleet, well provided with men and cannon, they took possession of the harbour of Valdivia, which]

[had been deserted for more than 40 years, where they intended to form an establishment in order to conquer the rest of the kingdom. With this view they immediately began building three strong forts at the entrance of the river, in order to secure its possession. The Araucanians were invited, with the most flattering promises, to join them; this they not only declined, but strictly adhering to the stipulations of the treaty, refused to furnish them with provisions, of which they were greatly in want. The Cunchese, to whom the territory which they had occupied belonged, following the counsel of their allies, refused also to treat with them or supply them. In consequence of this refusal, the Dutch, pressed with hunger, and hearing that a combined army of Spaniards and Araucanians were on their march against them, were compelled to abandon the place in three months after their landing. The Marquis de Mancura, son to the viceroy of Peru, having soon after arrived there in search of them, with 10 ships of war, fortified the harbour, and particulary the island, which has since borne the titular name of his family. On the termination of the sixth year of his government, Baydes was recalled by the court, and Don Martin Muxica appointed in his place.

51. *Dreadful earthquake.*—He succeeded in preserving the kingdom in that state of tranquillity in which he found it, no other commotion occurring during his government, but that produced by a violent earthquake, which, on the 8th of May 1647, destroyed part of the city of St. Jago. The fortune of his successor, Don Antonio Acugna, was very different. During his government the war was excited anew between the Spaniards and Araucanians; but contemporary writers have left us no accounts of the causes that produced it. Clentaru, the hereditary toqui of Lauquemapu, being, in 1655, unanimously elected general, signalized his first campaign by the total defeat of the Spanish army. He, moreover, continued to persecute the Spaniards with great violence for a period of 10 years, under the governments of Don Pedro Portel Casanate, and Don Francisco Meneses. The last, who was a Portuguese by birth, had the glory of terminating it, in 1665, by a peace more permanent than that made by Baydes. All the succeeding governors appear to have kept up a good understanding with the Araucanians until the year 1686, when Garro was nearly breaking it, on occasion of removing the inhabitants of the island of Mocho to the *n.* shore of the Biobio, in order to cut off all communication with foreign enemies.

52. *Commerce with the French.*—The commencement of the present æra was marked in Chile by the deposition of the Governor Don Francisco Ibanez, the rebellion of the inhabitants of Chiloé, and the trade with the French. The islanders of Chiloé were soon restored to obedience, through the prudent conduct of the quarter-master-general of the kingdom, Don Pedro Molina, who succeeded in reducing them rather by mild measures than by useless victories. The French, in consequence of the war of the succession, possessed themselves for a time of all the external commerce of Chile. From 1707 to 1717, its ports were filled with their ships, and they carried from thence incredible sums in gold and silver. It was at this period that the learned Father Feuillé, who remained there three years, made his botanical researches and meteorological observations upon the coast. His amiable qualities obtained him the esteem of the inhabitants, who still cherish his memory with much affection. It was in 1722 that the Araucanians, impatient at the insolence of those who were designated by the title of *captains of the friends;* and who having been introduced under pretence of guarding the missionaries, arrogated to themselves a species of authority over the natives, resolved to create a toqui, and have recourse to arms. A war in consequence ensued, but it soon became reduced to little skirmishes, which were finally terminated by the celebrated peace of Negrete, a place situated at the confluence of the rivers Biobio and Lara, where the treaty of Quillan was reconfirmed, and the odious title of *captain of friends* wholly abolished.

53. *How the Pehuenches became inimical to the Spaniards.*—The Governor Gonzaga was the next who excited the flames of war by endeavouring to effect more than his predecessors. He undertook to compel the Araucanians to live in cities. This chimerical scheme was ridiculed by those who knew the prejudices of this people, and it was finally abandoned, not, however, till it had procured another powerful, and for ever after implacable enemy to the Spaniards. This was no other than the Pehuenches, who being in the above war in alliance with the Spaniards, and who suffered a considerable defeat whilst fighting against the Araucanians, resolved all at once to change sides, and have ever since been the firm allies of the latter. They have a practice of attacking the Spanish caravans from Buenos Ayres to Chile, and every year furnishes some melancholy information of that kind. We shall not proceed particularly to notice several actions, and among others a bloody battle which was fought in the beginning of the year 1773; mention of which was made in the]

[European gazettes of that period, at which time the war had cost the royal treasury and individuals 1,700,000 dollars.

54. *Peace restored.*—The same year an accommodation was agreed on; and by this it was allowed that the Araucanians should afterwards have a minister resident in the city of St. Jago. With respect to the other articles of the peace, it is sufficient to state, that the treaties of Quillan and Negrete were by mutual consent revived. On the death of Gonzaga, the court of Spain sent Don Augustin Jauregui to govern Chile, who has since filled with universal approbation the important office of viceroy of Peru. His successor, Don Ambrosio Benavides, has rendered the country happy by his wise and beneficent administration.

Chap. V.

Present state of Chile.

From the brief relation that we have given of the occurrences in Chile since its discovery, it will be seen that its possession has cost Spain more blood and treasure than all the rest of her settlements in America. The Araucanians, occupying but a small extent of territory, have with far inferior arms not only been able to counterbalance her power, till then reputed irresistible, but to endanger the loss of her best established possessions. Though the greater part of her officers had been bred in that school of war, the Low Countries, and her soldiers, armed with those destructive weapons before which the most extensives empires of that continent had fallen, were considered the best in the world, yet have these people succeeded in resisting them. The Spaniards, since losing their settlements in Araucania, have prudently confined their views to establishing themselves firmly in that part of Chile which lies between the *s.* confines of Peru and the river Biobio, and extends from lat. 24° to 36½° *s.*: this they have divided into 13 provinces. They also possess the fortress of Valdivia, in the country of the Cunchese, the Archipelago of Chiloé, and the island of Juan Fernandez.

1. *Civil government.*—These provinces are governed by an officer, who has usually the rank of lieutenant-general, and combines the title of president, governor, and captain-general of the kingdom of Chile. He resides in the city of St. Jago, and is solely dependent upon the king, except in case of war, when, in certain points, he receives his directions from the viceroy of Peru. In quality of captain-general he commands the army, and has under him not only the three principal officers of the kingdom, the quarter-master, the serjeant-major, and the commissary, but also the four governors of Chiloé, Valdivia, Valparaiso, and Juan Fernandez. As president and governor, he has the supreme administration of justice, and presides over the superior tribunals of that capital, whose jurisdiction extends all over the Spanish provinces in those parts. The principal of these is the tribunal of audience, or royal senate, whose decision is final in all causes of importance, both civil and criminal; and is divided into two courts, the one for the trial of civil, and the other for the trial of criminal causes. Both are composed of several respectable judges, called auditors, of a regent, a fiscal or royal procurator, and a protector of the Indians. All these officers receive large salaries from the court. Their judgment is final, except in causes where the sum in litigation exceeds 10,000 dollars, when an appeal may be had to the supreme council of the Indies. The other supreme courts are those of finance, of the *cruzada*, of vacant lands, and the consulate or tribunal of commerce, which is wholly independent of any other of that kind. The provinces are governed by prefects, formerly called corregidors, but at present known by the name of *sub-delegates*; these, according to the forms of their institution, should be of royal nomination, but owing to the distance of the court they are usually appointed by the captain-general, of whom they style themselves the lieutenants. They have jurisdiction both of civil and military affairs, and their emoluments of office depend entirely upon their fees, which are by no means regular. In each capital of a province there is, or at least should be, a municipal magistracy, called the *cabildo*, which is composed, as in other parts of the Spanish dominions, of several members, called *regidores*, who are appointed for life, of a standard-bearer, a procurator, a forensic judge, denominated the provincial *alcalde*, an alguazil or high sheriff, and of two consuls or burgo-masters, called *alcaldes*. The latter are chosen annually from among the principal nobility by the cabildo itself, and have jurisdiction both in civil and criminal causes in the first instance.

2. *Military force.*—The inhabitants are divided into regiments, which are obliged to march to the frontiers or the sea-coast in case of war. In 1792 there were 15,856 militia troops enrolled in the two bishoprics of Santiago and Concepcion; 10,218 in the first, and 5638 in the latter. Besides this regular militia, there are a great many city militias, that are commanded by commissaries, who act as colonels. A sufficient force also of regular troops for the defence of the country is maintained by]

[the king. All the veteran troops in Chile do not exceed 2000, and these consist of artillery, dragoons, and infantry. The infantry as well as the artillery is under the command of two licutenant-colonels.

3. *Ecclesiastical government.*—As respects the ecclesiastical government, Chile is divided into the two large dioceses of St. Jago and Concepcion, which cities are the residencies of the bishops, who are suffragans to the archbishop of Lima. The first diocese extends from the confines of Peru to the river Maúle, comprehending the province of Cujo upon the other side of the Andes. The second comprises all the rest of Chile, with the islands, although the greater part of this extent is inhabited by pagans. The cathedrals are supplied with a proper number of canons, whose revenues depend upon the tithes, as do those of the bishops. The court of inquisition at Lima has at St. Jago a commissioner with several subaltern officers. Pedro Valdivia, on his first entering Chile, brought with him the monks of the order of Mercy; and about the year 1553, introduced the Dominicans and strict Franciscans. The Augustins established themselves there in 1595; and the Hospitallers of St. John of God, about the the year 1615. These religious orders have all a number of convents, and the three first form distinct jurisdictions. The brothers of St. John of God have the charge of the hospitals, under a commissary, who is dependent upon the provincial of Peru. These are the only religious fraternities now in Chile. The Jesuits, who came into Chile in 1593, with the nephew of their founder, Don Martin de Loyola, formed likewise a separate province. Others have several times attempted, but without success, to form establishments, the Chilians having always opposed the admission of new orders among them. In St. Jago and Concepcion are several convents of nuns; but they are the only cities that contain them.

4. *The cities and dwellings.*—The cities are built in the best situations in the country. Many of them, however, would have been better placed, for the purposes of commerce, upon the shores of the large rivers. This is particularly the case with those of more recent construction. The streets are straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and are 36 French feet in breadth. On account of earthquakes the houses are generally of one story; they are, however, very commodious, whitewashed without, and generally painted within. Each is accommodated with a pleasant garden, irrigated by an aqueduct which furnishes water for the use of the family. Those belonging to the wealthier classes, particularly the nobility, are furnished with much splendour and taste. The inhabitants perceiving that old buildings of two stories have resisted the most violent shocks, have of late years ventured to reside in the upper rooms, and now begin to construct their houses in the European manner. In consequence of this the cities have a better appearance than formerly; and the more so, as instead of forming their houses of clay hardened in the sun, which was supposed less liable to injury, they now employ brick and stone. Cellars, sewers, and wells, were formerly much more common than at present; a circumstance which may have contributed to render the buildings more secure from earthquakes. The churches are generally more remarkable for their wealth than their style of architecture. The cathedral and the church of the Dominicans in the capital, which are built of stone, are however exceptions. The first was constructed at the royal expence, under the direction of the Bishop Don Manuel Alday, an excellent and learned prelate; it is built in a masterly style, and is 384 French feet in front. The plan was drawn by two English architects, who superintended the work: but when it was half finished they refused to go on, unless their wages were increased. In consequence of this the building was suspended, when two of the Indians who had worked under the Englishmen, and had secretly found means of instructing themselves in every branch of the art, offered to complete it; which they did with as much skill and perfection as their masters themselves could have displayed. In the capital the following edifices are also worthy of remark: the barracks for the dragoons, the mint, which has been lately built by a Roman architect, and the hospital for orphans.

5. *Population.*—Spanish Chile, in consequence of the freedom granted to its maritime trade, is peopling with a rapidity proportioned to the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil. Its population in general is composed of Europeans, Creoles, Indians, Negroes, and *Mustees*. The Europeans, except a few French, English, and Italians, are Spaniards, who for the most part are from the *s.* provinces of Spain. D. Cosme Bueno, whose manuscript account of Peru is stated by Robertson, as having been drawn up in 1764, (though the copies which we have seen of this work contain facts of a later date by at least 20 years), gives to Chile a population of 240,000 souls. Malespina, who visited that country in 1790, is of opinion that this estimate is greatly under the truth; and we have been lately informed, on good authority, that the present population of Chile]

[amounts to 720,000 souls, including 70,000 independent Araucanos.

6. *Chilian Creoles.*—The Creoles, who form the greater number, are the descendants of Europeans. Their character, with some slight difference, proceeding from climate or government, is precisely similar to that of the other American Creoles of European origin. The same modes of thinking, and the same moral qualities, are discernible in them all. This uniformity, which furnishes much subject for reflection, has never yet been considered by any philosopher in its full extent. Whatever intelligent and unprejudiced travellers have observed respecting the characters of the French and English Creoles, will perfectly apply to that of the Chilian. They are generally possessed of good talents, and succeed in any of the arts to which they apply themselves. They would make as great progress in the useful sciences as they have done in metaphysics, if they had the same motives to stimulate them as are found in Europe. They do not readily imbibe prejudices, and are not tenacious in retaining them.

7. *State of arts and sciences.*—As scientific books and instruments, however, are very scarce, or sold at an exorbitant price, their talents are either never developed, or are wholly employed upon trifles. The expences of printing are also so great, as to discourage literary exertion, so that few aspire to the reputation of authors. The knowledge of the civil and canonical laws is held in great esteem by them, so that many of the Chilian youth, after having completed their course of academical education in Chile, proceed to Lima, which is highly celebrated for its schools of law, in order to be instructed in that science. The fine arts are in a very low state in Chile, and even the mechanical are as yet very far from perfection. We may except, however, those of carpentry, and the working of iron and the precious metals, which have made considerable progress, in consequence of the information obtained from some German artists, who were introduced into the country by that worthy ecclesiastic, Father Carlos, of Hainhausen in Bavaria. In a word, the arts and sciences of Chile have for these latter years much engaged the attention of the inhabitants, and it is affirmed that the state of the country has already assumed a very different appearance.

8. *The peasantry.*—The peasantry, though for much the greater part of Spanish origin, dress in the Araucanian manner. Dispersed over that extensive country, and unencumbered by restraint, they possess perfect liberty, and lead a tranquil and happy life, amidst the enjoyments of that delightful climate. Raynal observes, "the principal part of these robust men live dispersed upon their possessions, and cultivate with their own hands a greater or less extent of ground. They are incited to this laudable labour by a sky always clear and serene, and a climate the most agreeably temperate of any in the two hemispheres, but more especially by a soil whose fertility has excited the admiration of all travellers." They are naturally gay and fond of all kinds of diversion. They have likewise a taste for music, and compose verses after their manner, which, although rude and inelegant, possess a certain natural simplicity more interesting than the laboured compositions of cultivated poets. Extemporaneous rhymes, or *improvisatori*, are common among them, and are called in their language *palladores*. Those known to possess this talent are held in high estimation, and apply themselves to no other occupation. In the countries dependent on the Spanish colonies, there is generally no other language than the Spanish spoken, but on the frontiers the peasants speak the Araucanian or Chilian, as well as the former.

9. *Dress, &c.*—The men dress in the French, and the women in the Peruvian fashion, except that the women of Chile wear their garments longer than those of Peru. In point of luxury, there is no difference between the inhabitants of the two countries; Lima prescribes the fashions for Chile, as Paris does for the rest of Europe. Those who are wealthy make a splendid display in their dress, their servants, coaches, or titles. Chile alone, of all the American provinces, has enjoyed the superior privilege of having two of its citizens exalted to the dignity of grandees of Spain; the one Don Fernando Irrazabal, Marquis of Valparaiso; the other, Don Fermin Caravajal, Duke of St. Carlos.

10. *Diseases; small-pox, how cured.*—The salubrity of the air, and the constant exercise on horseback to which they accustom themselves from childhood, render them strong and active, and preserve them from many diseases. The small-pox is not so common as in Europe, but it makes terrible ravages when it appears. This disease was, in the year 1766, for the first time introduced into the province of Maúle, where it became very fatal. A countryman who had recovered from it, conceived the idea of attempting to cure a number of unhappy wretches, who had been abandoned, by cow's milk, which he gave them to drink, or administered to them in clysters. With this simple remedy he cured all those whom he attended; while the physicians, with their complicated prescriptions, saved but a very few. This anecdote is supported by, at the same time that it tends strongly]

[to confirm, the experiments of M. Lassone, physician to the queen of France, in the cure of the small-pox with cow's milk, published by himself in the Medical Transactions of Paris for the year 1779. The countryman, however, employed milk alone, whereas M. De Lassone thought it advisable to mix it with a decoction of parsley roots. These instances would seem to prove that milk has the singular property of lessening the virulence of this disorder, and repressing its noxious and deadly qualities. It is for the Jennerians to consider how far these facts may corroborate, or what may be their analogy to the principles that are inculcated by the vaccine institutions of this country.

11. *Manners, moral and physical.*—The inhabitants of the country are generally very benevolent. Contented with a comfortable subsistence, they may be said scarcely to know what parsimony or avarice is, and are very rarely affected with that vice. Their houses are open to all travellers that come, whom they freely entertain without any idea of pay, and often on these occasions regret that they are not more wealthy, in order to exercise their hospitality to a greater extent. This virtue is also common in the cities, and Feuille observes, that "the ill return that they have frequently met with from individuals of our nation, has never been able to produce a diminution of their native hospitality." vol. II. To this hospitality it is owing that they have not hitherto been attentive to the erection of inns and public lodging houses; which will, however, become necessary when the commerce of the interior is more increased. Lord Anson, in his voyage, gives a particular description of the dexterity of the South American peasants in managing the *laqui*, with which they take animals, either wild or domestic. In Chile, the inhabitants of the country constantly carry this *laqui* with them, fastened to their saddles, in order to have it ready upon occasion, and are very skilful in the use of it. It consists merely in a strip of leather several fathoms in length, well twisted in the manner of a cord, and terminated by a strong noose of the same material. They make use of it both on foot and on horseback, and in the latter case with equal certainty, whether amidst woods, mountains, or steep declivities. On these occasions one end of it is fastened under the horse's belly, and the other held by the rider, who throws it over the flying animal with a dexterity that scarcely ever misses its aim. Herodotus makes mention of a similar noose which was used in battle by the Sagartians. "The Sagartii," he observes, "were originally of Persian descent, and use the Persian language: they have no offensive weapons either of iron or brass, except their daggers: their principal dependence in action is upon cords made of twisted leather, which they use in this manner: when they engage an enemy, they throw out these cords, having a noose at the extremity; if they entangle in them either horse or man, they without difficulty put them to death." Beloe's Herodotus, vol. III. Polymnia, p. 205. The Chilians have also employed the *laqui* with much success against the English pirates who have landed upon their coast. They are also skilful in the management of horses, and in the opinion of travellers, who have had an opportunity of witnessing their dexterity and courage in this exercise, they might soon be formed into the best body of cavalry in the world. Their attachment to horses renders them particularly fond of horse-racing, which they conduct in the English manner. The Negroes, who have been introduced into Chile wholly by contraband means, are subjected to a state of servitude, which may be considered as tolerable in comparison to that which they endure in many parts of America, where the interest of the planter stifles every sentiment of humanity. As the planting of sugar and other articles of West Indian commerce has not been established in Chile, the slaves are employed in domestic services, where by attention and diligence they may readily acquire the favour of their masters. Those in most esteem are either such as are born in the country of African parents, or the Mulattoes, as they become more attached to the family to which they belong. The humanity of the government or the inhabitants has introduced in favour of this unfortunate race a very proper regulation. Such of them as by their industry have obtained a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of a slave, can ransom themselves by paying it to their masters, who are obliged to receive it, and set them at liberty; and numbers who have in this manner obtained their freedom, are to be met with throughout the country. The same law subsists in all the Spanish colonies; and a slave who cannot redeem himself entirely, is allowed to redeem one or more days in the week, by paying a proportion of his price. Those who are ill treated by their owners can demand a *letter of sale*, which is a written permission to them to seek a purchaser. In case of the master's refusal, they have the privilege of applying to the judge of the place, who examines their complaints, and if well founded, grants them the permission required. Such instances are, however, very unusual, either because the master, on account of his reputation, avoids reducing his slaves to this extremity, or that the slaves themselves contract such an attachment to]

[their masters, that the greatest punishment inflicted on them would be to sell them to others. Masters nevertheless exercise the rights of fathers of families over their slaves, in correcting them for their faults.

12. *Internal and external commerce, mines, imports, and exports.*—The internal commerce of Chile has been hitherto of very little importance, notwithstanding the advantages that the country offers for its encouragement. Its principal source, industry, or more properly speaking, necessity, is wanting. An extensive commerce is correlative with a great population, and in proportion as the latter increases, the former will also be augmented. Hitherto it may be said, that of the two branches that in general give birth to commerce, agriculture and industry, the first is that alone which animates the internal commerce of Chile, and even that part of the external which is carried on with Peru. The working of mines also occupies the attention of many in the provinces of Copiapó, Coquimbo, and Quillota; but the industry is so trifling that it does not deserve the name. Notwithstanding the abundance of its fruits and materials of manufacture, as flax, wool, hemp, skins and metals, which might produce a flourishing commerce, it is conducted but languidly. The inhabitants employ themselves only in making *ponchos*, stockings, socks, carpets, blankets, skin-coats, saddles, hats, and other small articles chiefly made use of by the common or poorer class of people, since those of the middle rank employ those of European manufacture. These, but more particularly the sale of hides and tanned leather, which they have in great plenty, with that of grain and wine, form the whole of the internal commerce of the kingdom. The external, which is carried on with all the ports of Peru, particularly Callao, arises from the exportation of fruits; this amounts to 700,000 dollars annually, according to the statements given in the periodical publications at Lima. The commerce between Chile and Buenos Ayres is quite otherwise, since for the herb of *Paraguay* alone, it is obliged to advance 300,000 dollars annually in cash; the other articles received from thence are probably paid for by those sent thither. In the trade with Spain, the fruits received from Chile go but a little way in payment of more than a million of dollars, which are received from thence annually in European goods, either directly, or by the way of Buenos Ayres, and sometimes from Lima. Gold, silver, and copper, are the articles which form nearly the whole of this commerce, since the hides and *vicuña* wool are in such small quantities as to render them of little importance.

Notwithstanding the working of the mines in Chile has in a great measure been relinquished from the expence, and from the impediments offered by the warlike spirit of the Araucanians, there are more than a thousand now in work between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapó, besides those of the province of Aconcagua; and it is a matter of fact that the produce of its mines has been increasing ever since that the passage into the S. sea by cape Horn was frequented by the Spanish merchants. The gold coined in the capital was lately regulated at 5200 marks annually; but the present yearly produce of the mines, as calculated from the amounts of the royal duties, and therefore considerably under the truth, amounts to 10,000 Spanish marks of pure gold, and 29,700 do. of pure silver. The value in dollars of both is 1,737,380; the gold being estimated at $145\frac{8}{100}$ dollars, and the silver at $9\frac{4}{10}$ dollars the Spanish mark. Besides this, we must add for contraband 322,620 dollars; and the total produce will then be 2,060,000. According to Humboldt, the dollars imported into Chile and Peru in 1803 amounted to 11,500,000, and the exports consisted of produce to the value of 4,000,000 dollars, besides 8,000,000 dollars in specie. The receipts of Chile, Guatemala, and Caracas, are consumed within the country. The remittances of gold and silver to Spain are usually made from Buenos Ayres; the first being less bulky, is carried by the monthly packets in sums of 2 or 3000 ounces; as to the second, it has, till within a very late period, been sent in two convoy ships in the summer, by which conveyances gold is also remitted. The copper which is extracted from the mines is estimated from 8 to 10,000 quintals. From these data it will not be difficult to form a general estimate of all that Chile produces annually. A communication by water, which greatly facilitates the progress of commerce, has been already commenced. In several of the ports, barks are employed in the transportation of merchandize, which was before carried by land upon mules. Several large ships have also been built in the harbour of Concepcion and the mouth of the river Maúle. The external commerce is carried on with Peru and Spain. In the first, 23 or 24 ships, of 5 or 600 tons each, are employed, which are partly Chilian and partly Peruvian. These usually make three voyages in a year; they carry from Chile wheat, wine, pulse, almonds, nuts, cocoa-nuts, conserves, dried meat, tallow, lard, cheese, sole-leather, timber for building, copper, and a variety of other articles, and bring back in return silver, sugar, rice and cotton. The Spanish ships receive in exchange for Euro-]

pean merchandise gold, silver, copper, *vicugna* wool, and hides. A trade with the East Indies would be more profitable to the Chilians than any other, as their most valuable articles have either become scarce, or are not produced in that wealthy part of Asia; and the passage, in consequence of the prevalence of the *s.* winds in the Pacific, would be easy and expeditious. No money is coined or has currency in Chile except gold and silver, a circumstance very embarrassing to the internal traffic. Their smallest silver coin is one sixteenth of a dollar, and their weights and measures are the same that are used in Madrid.

13. *Natural divisions.*—Chile, properly called, or that part which is situated between the Andes and the sea, and within lat. 24° and 45° *s.* is at least 120 miles in breadth. It is commonly divided into two equal parts, that is, the maritime country, and the midland country; the maritime country is intersected by three chains of mountains, running parallel to the Andes, between which are numerous valleys watered by delightful rivers. The midland country is almost flat; a few insulated hills only are to be seen, which diversify and render the appearance of it more pleasing. The Andes, which are considered as the loftiest mountains in the world, cross the whole continent of America, in a direction from *s.* to *n.* for we cannot consider the mountains in North America in any other light than as a continuation of the *cordilleras*. The part appertaining to Chile may be 120 miles in breadth; it consists of a great number of mountains, all of them of a prodigious height, which appear to be chained to each other, and where nature displays all the beauties and all the horrors of the most picturesque situations. Although it abounds with frightful precipices, many agreeable valleys and fertile pastures are to be found there; and the rivers, which derive their sources from the mountains, often exhibit the most pleasing as well as the most terrifying features. That portion of the *cordilleras* which is situated between lat. 24° and 33° is wholly desert; but the remainder, as far as the 45°, is inhabited by some colonies of Chilians, who are called Chiquillanes, Pehuenches, Puelches, and Huilliches, but are more generally known by the name of Patagonians. The surface of Chile is estimated at 378,000 square miles. There are about eight or nine roads which cross its *cordillera;* of which that leading from the province of Aconcagua to Cuyo, although dangerous, as being narrow, and having on either side lofty and perpendicular mountains, is the most travelled. Mules are often precipitated from these roads into the rivers beneath.

14. *Political divisions.*—The political divisions of Chile consist of the part occupied by the Spaniards, and that which is inhabited by the Indians. The Spanish part is situated between lat. 24° and 37° *s.* and is divided into 13 provinces, viz. Copiapó, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, and St. Jago, (which contains the capital city of the country of the same name), Rancagua, Calchagua, Maúle, Ytata, Chillan, Puchacay, and Huilquelemu. The Indian country is situated between the river Biobio and the Archipelago of Chiloé, or lat. 36° and 41°. It is inhabited by three different nations, the Araucanians, the Cunches, and the Huilliches. The Araucanians do not, as Mr. De Paun pretends, inhabit the barren rocks of Chile, but, on the contrary, the finest plains in the whole country, situate between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia.

15. *Climate.*—Chile is one of the best countries in America. The beauties of its sky, the constant mildness of its climate, and its abundant fertility, render it, as a place of residence, extremely agreeable; and with respect to its natural productions, it may be said, without exaggeration, not to be inferior to any portion of the globe. The seasons succeed each other regularly, and are sufficiently marked, although the transition from cold to heat is very moderate. The spring in Chile commences, as in all the countries of the *s.* hemisphere, the 22d September, the summer in December, the autumn in March, and the winter in June. The following account is from *Robertson's History of America*, vol. IV. c. 7. "That part of Chile which may properly be deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast from the desert of Atacamas to the island of Chiloé, above 900 miles. Its climate is the most delicious of the new world, and is hardly equalled by that of any region on the face of the earth. Though bordering on the torrid zone, it never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the *e.* by the Andes, and refreshed from the *w.* by cooling sea-breezes. The temperature of the air is so mild and equable, that the Spaniards give it the preference of that of the *s.* provinces in their native country. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chile, as if they had been native in the country. All the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity there. The animals of our hemisphere not only multiply, but improve in this delightful region. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain. Its breed of horses surpasses, both in beauty and in]

[spirit, the famous Andalucían race, from which they sprang. Nor has Nature exhausted her bounty on the surface of the earth; she has stored its bowels with riches: valuable mines of gold, of silver, of copper, and of lead, have been discovered in various parts of it. A country distinguished by so many blessings, we may be apt to conclude, would early become a favourite station of the Spaniards, and must have been cultivated with peculiar predilection and care; instead of this, a great part of it remains unoccupied. In all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and about three times that number of Negroes and people of a mixed race. The most fertile soil in America lies uncultivated, and some of its most promising mines remain unwrought."

16. *Of rain.*—From the beginning of spring until autumn, there is throughout Chile a constant succession of fine weather, particularly between the 24° and 36° of latitude; but in the islands, which for the most part are covered with woods, the rains are very frequent, even in summer. The rainy season on the continent usually commences in April, and continues until the end of August. In the *n.* provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapó it very rarely rains; in the central ones it usually rains three or four days in succession, and the pleasant weather continues 15 or 20 days; in the *s.* the rains are much more frequent, and often continue for nine or ten days without cessation. These rains are never accompanied with storms or hail, and thunder is scarcely known in the country, particularly in places at a distance from the Andes, where, even in summer, it is seldom ever heard. Lightning is wholly unknown in the province of Chile; and although, in the above-mentioned mountains, and near the sea, storms occasionally arise, yet they, according to the direction of the wind, pass over, and take their course to the *n.* or *s.* In the maritime provinces snow is never seen. In those nearer the Andes it falls about once in five years; sometimes not so often, and the quantity very trifling; it usually melts while falling, and it is very uncommon to have it remain on the ground for a day. In the Andes, however, it falls in such quantities from April to November, that it not only lies there constantly during that time, but even renders them wholly impassable during the greater part of the year. The highest summits of these mountains, which are constantly covered with snow, are distinguishable at a great distance by their whiteness, and form a very singular and pleasing appearance. Those of the inhabitants who are not sufficiently wealthy to have ice-houses, procure snow from the mountains, which they transport upon mules. The consumption of this article is very considerable, as a general use is made of it in summer to cool their liquors. The maritime countries being at a distance from the Andes, do not enjoy this advantage, but they feel the privation of it less, as the heat is much more moderate upon the coast than in the interior. In the midland provinces is sometimes seen, in the month of August, a white frost, accompanied by a slight degree of cold, which is the greatest that is experienced in those districts. This coldness continues two or three hours after sun-rise; from which time the weather is like that of a fine day in spring. The dews are abundant throughout Chile in the spring, summer, and autumnal nights, and in a great measure supply the want of rain during those seasons. Although the atmosphere is then loaded with humidity, its salubrity is not injured thereby, for both husbandmen and travellers sleep in the open air with perfect security. Fogs are common on the coast, especially in the autumn; they continue but a few hours in the morning, and as they consist only of watery particles, are not prejudicial either to the health of the inhabitants, or to the vegetation.

17. *Winds.*—The *n.* and *n. w.* winds usually bring rain, and the *s.* and *s. e.* a clear sky; these serve as infallible indications to the inhabitants, who are observant of them, and furnish themselves with a kind of barometer to determine previously the state of the weather. The same winds produce directly contrary effects in the *s.* and in the *n.* hemispheres. The *n.* and northerly winds, before they arrive at Chile, cross the torrid zone, and there becoming loaded with vapours, bring with them heat and rain; this heat is, however, very moderate, and it would seem that these winds, in crossing the Andes, which are constantly covered with snow, become qualified, and lose much of their heat and unhealthy properties. In Tucumán and Cujo, where they are known by the name of *sonda*, they are much more incommodious, and are more suffocating than even the *siroc* in Italy. The *s.* winds coming immediately from the antarctic pole, are cold and dry; these are usually from the *s. w.* and prevail in Chile during the time that the sun is in the *s.* hemisphere; they blow constantly towards the equator, the atmosphere at that period being highly rarefied, and no adverse current of air opposing itself to their course: as they disperse the vapours, and drive them towards the Andes, it rains but seldom during their continuance. The clouds collected upon these mountains, uniting with those]

[which come from the *n.* occasion very heavy rains, accompanied with thunder, in all the provinces beyond the Andes, particularly in those of Tucumán and Cujo, while at the same time the atmosphere of Chile is constantly clear, and its inhabitants enjoy their finest season. The contrary takes place in winter, which is the fine season in these provinces, and the rainy in Chile. The *s.* wind never continues blowing during the whole day with the same force; as the sun approaches the meridian, it falls very considerably, and rises again in the afternoon. At noon, when this wind is scarcely perceptible, a fresh breeze is felt from the sea, which continues about two or three hours; the husbandmen give it the name of the twelve o'clock breeze, or the countryman's watch, as it serves to regulate them in determining that hour. This sea-breeze returns regularly at midnight, and is supposed to be produced by the tide; it is stronger in autumn, and sometimes accompanied with hail. The *e.* winds rarely prevail in Chile, their course being obstructed by the Andes. Hurricanes, so common in the Antilles, are unknown here; there exists indeed a solitary example of a hurricane, which, in 1633, did much injury to the fortress of Caremalpo, in the *s.* part of Chile. The mild temperature which Chile almost always enjoys must depend entirely upon the succession of these winds, as a situation so near the tropic would naturally expose it to a more violent degree of heat. In addition to those, the tide, the abundant dews, and certain winds from the Andes, which are distinct from the *e.* wind, cool the air so much in summer, that in the shade no one is ever incommoded with perspiration. The dress of the inhabitants of the sea-coast is the same in the winter as in the summer; and in the interior, where the heat is more perceptible than elsewhere, Reaumur's thermometer scarcely ever exceeds 25°. The nights, throughout the country, are generally of a very agreeable temperature. Notwithstanding the moderate heat of Chile, all the fruits of warm countries, and even those of the tropics, arrive to great perfection there, which renders it probable that the warmth of the soil far exceeds that of the atmosphere. The countries bordering on the *e.* of Chile do not enjoy these refreshing winds; the air there is suffocating, and as oppressive as in Africa under the same latitude.

18. *Meteors.*—Meteors are very frequent in Chile, especially those called shooting stars, which are to be seen there almost the whole year; also balls of fire, that usually rise from the Andes, and fall into the sea. The *aurora australis*, on the the contrary, is very uncommon; that which was observed in 1640 was one of the largest; it was visible, from the accounts that have been left us from the month of February until April. During this century they have appeared at four different times. This phenomenon is more frequently visible in the Archipelago of Chiloé, from the greater elevation of the pole in that part of the country.

19. *Volcanoes.*—That a country producing such an abundance of sulphureous, nitrous, and bituminous substances, should be subject to volcanic eruptions, is not to be wondered at. The numerous volcanoes in the *cordilleras* would, of themselves, furnish a sufficient proof of the quantity of these combustible materials; there are said to be 14 which are in a constant state of eruption, and a still greater number that discharge smoke only at intervals. These are all situated in that part of the Andes appertaining to Chile, and nearly in the middle of that range of mountains; so that the lava and ashes thrown out by them never extend beyond their limits. These mountains and their vicinities are found, on examination, to contain great quantities of sulphur and sal-ammoniac, marcasite in an entire and decomposed state, calcined and crystallized stones, and various metallic substances. The greatest eruption ever known in Chile was that of Peteroa, which happened on the 3d of December 1760, when that volcano formed itself a new crater, and a neighbouring mountain was rent asunder for many miles in extent; the eruption was accompanied by a dreadful explosion, which was heard throughout the whole country; fortunately it was not succeeded by any very violent shocks of an earthquake: the quantity of lava and ashes was so great that it filled the neighbouring valleys, and occasioned a rise of the waters of the Tingeraca, which continued for many days. At the same time the course of the Lontue, a very considerable river, was impeded for 10 days, by a part of the mountain which fell and filled its bed; the water at length forced itself a passage, overflowed all the neighbouring plains, and formed a lake which still remains. In the whole of the country not included in the Andes, there are but two volcanoes; the first, situate at the mouth of the river Rapel, is small, and discharges only a little smoke from time to time; the second is the great volcano of Villarica, in the country of Arauco. This volcano may be seen at the distance of 150 miles; and although it appears to be insulated, it is said to be connected by its base with the Andes. The summit of the mountain is covered with snow, and is in a constant state of eruption; it is 14 miles in circumference at its base, which is principally covered with]

[pleasant forests: a great number of rivers derive their sources from it, and its perpetual verdure furnishes a proof that its eruptions have never been very violent.

20. *Earthquakes.*—The quantity of inflammable substances with which the soil of Chile abounds, rendered active by the electric fluid, may be considered as one of the principal causes of earthquakes, the only scourge that afflicts this favoured country. Another, however, not less capable of producing this terrible phenomenon, is the elasticity of the air contained in the bowels of the earth, in consequence of the water which, insinuating itself by subterranean passages from the sea, becomes changed into vapour. This hypothesis will explain why the provinces to the *e.* of the Andes, at a distance from the sea, are so little incommoded by earthquakes. Two, however, Copiapó and Coquimbo, although near the sea, and as rich in minerals as the others, have never suffered from earthquakes; and whilst the other parts of the country have been violently shaken, these have not experienced the least shock, or been but slightly agitated. It is a general opinion that the earth in these provinces is intersected by large caverns. The noises heard in many places, and which appear to indicate the passage of waters, or subterraneous winds, seem to confirm this opinion, and it is highly probable that by affording a free vent to the inflamed substances, these caverns may serve to counteract the progress of those convulsions to which the neighbouring country is subject. The inhabitants usually calculate three or four earthquakes at Chile annually, but they are very slight, and little attention is paid to them. The great earthquakes happen but rarely, and of these not more than five have occurred in a period of 244 years, from the arrival of the Spaniards to the present period, 1812. From a course of accurate observations it has been ascertained, that earthquakes never occur unexpectedly in this country, but are always announced by a hollow sound proceeding from a vibration of the air; and as the shocks do not succeed each other rapidly, the inhabitants have sufficient time to provide for their safety. They have, however, in order to secure themselves at all events, built their cities in a very judicious manner; the streets are left so broad that the inhabitants would be safe in the middle of them, should even the houses fall upon both sides. In addition to this, all the houses have spacious courts and gardens, which would serve as places of refuge; those who are wealthy have usually in their gardens several neat wooden barracks, where they pass the night whenever they are threatened with an earthqnake. Under these circumstances the Chilians live without apprehension, especially as the earthquakes have never been hitherto attended with any considerable sinking of the earth, or falling of buildings; this is probably owing to subterranean passages communicating with the volcanoes of the Andes, which are so many vent-holes for the inflamed substances, and serve to counteract their effects. Were it not for the number of these volcanoes, Chile would, in all probability, be rendered uninhabitable. Some pretend that they can foretel an earthquake from certain changes in the atmosphere: although this does not appear to be impossible, it is altogether discredited by many of the best writers on Chile: these observe that they will occur both in the rainy and dry seasons, during a storm as well as a calm.

21. *Some detail of productions.*—Chile produces none of those dangerous or venomous animals which are so much dreaded in hot countries; and it has but one species of small serpent, which is perfectly harmless, as the French academicians ascertained when they went to Peru, in 1736, to measure a degree of the meridian. Ulloa also, in his Voyage, part II. vol. III. observes, "This country is not infested by any kind of insect except the *chiguas*, or pricker, or any poisonous reptile; and although in the woods and fields some snakes are to be found, their bite is by no means dangerous; nor does any savage or ferocious beast excite terror in its plains. The *puma*, or American lion, which is sometimes met with in the thickest and least frequented forests, is distinguished from the African lion, both by its being without a mane and its timidity; there is no instance of its ever having attacked a man, and a person may not only travel, but lie down to sleep with perfect security, in any part of the plain, and even in the thickest forests of the mountains. Neither tigers, wolves, nor many other ferocious beasts that infest the neighbouring countries, are known there. Probably the great ridge of the Andes, which is every where extremely steep, and covered with snow, serves as a barrier to their passage. The mildness of the climate may also be unfavourable to them, as the greater part of these animals are natives of the hottest countries. Horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards. All these animals have multiplied exceedingly, and increased in size. The price of the best horses is from 100 to 500 crowns; the asses are strong and stately, though hunted chiefly for their skins; and the mules are]

[distinguished for being very sure-footed and active. The horned cattle have, through the favourable temperature of the climate, acquired a larger size, while their flesh has become better and more nutritive; the sheep imported from Spain retain a wool as beautiful as that of the best Spanish sheep, each sheep yielding annually from 10 to 15 lbs. of wool; they breed twice a-year, and have generally two at a birth. The common price of cattle throughout the country is from three to four *filippi* (fifteen or twenty francs), but in the sea-ports the price is fixed by an ancient regulation, at 10 crowns; of which the commandant of the port receives four, and the owner six.

The different kinds of trees known in Chile amount to 97, and of these only 13 shed their leaves: amongst the plants, there are 3000 not mentioned in botanical works. The melons here are, according to Molina, three feet long, and the only fruits unknown are medlars, service apples, three-grained medlar, and the jujubre. Of the indigenous worms, insects, &c. are 36 species, and the tunicated cuttle-fish found here is of 150 lbs. weight. There are 13 species of crabs and crawfish found on the sea-coast, and four species in the fresh waters. There are 135 species of land-birds, and of quadrupeds 36, without those imported. The various kinds of esculent fish found upon the coast are computed by the fishermen at 76, the most of them differing from those of the *n.* hemisphere, and appearing to be peculiar to that sea.

Amongst the earths of this country is a clay thought to be very analogous to *kaolin* of the Chinese; another kind called *rovo*, producing an excellent black dye, and represented by Feuille and Frazier as superior to the best European blacks. The membraneous *mica*, otherwise Muscovy grass, is also found here in the greatest perfection, both as respects its transparency and the size of its laminæ; of this substance the country people manufacture artificial flowers, and like the Russians, make use of it for glazing their houses. The thin plates which are used for windows are by many preferred to glass, from their being pliable and less fragile, and possessing what appears to be a peculiar property, of freely admitting the light and a view of external objects to those within, while persons without are prevented from seeing any thing in the house.

22. *Present revolution.*—In Chile, the authority of the mother country has been superseded by the aristocracy of the colony. The government has fallen, peaceably and without resistance, into the hands of the great Creole families, who seem hitherto to have used their power with temper and moderation. See La Plata.]

Chile, a river of the former kingdom, in the district of Tolten Baxo. It runs *w.* and enters the sea between the rivers Tolten and Budi.

Chile, a point of the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa.

Chile, a small island of the S. sea, in the same province and *corregimiento*.

CHILENO, Paso del, a ford of the river Jazegua, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres, close to the river Cordobes.

CHILERIOS, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *n.* and enters the river Negro.

CHILES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pasto in the kingdom of Quito.

[CHILHOWEE Mountain, in the *s. e.* part of the state of Tennessee, and between it and the Cherokee country.]

CHILIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla and Collay in Peru.

CHILINTOMO, a mountain of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito; inhabited by some Indians, who, although reduced to the Catholic faith, are nevertheless of such vile habits as constantly to manifest how deeply idolatry is rooted in them.

CHILIPUIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

[CHILISQUAQUE, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania.]

CHILLAHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

[CHILLAKOTHE, an Indian town on the Great Miami, which was destroyed in 1782 by a body of militia from Kentucky. General Harmar supposes this to be the "English Tawixtwi," in Hutchins's map. Here are the ruins of an old fort, and on both sides of the river are extensive meadows. This name is applied to many different places, in honour of an influential chief who formerly headed the Shawanoes. See Tawixtwi.]

[Chillakothe, Old, is an Indian town destroyed by the forces of the United States in 1780. It lies about three miles *s.* of Little Mimia river; the country in its vicinity is of a rich soil, and is beautifully chequered with meadows.]

CHILLAN, a city, the capital of the district and *corregimiento* of this name in the kingdom of Chile. It is very small and poor, although it contains some families of distinction. It consists,

nt the most, of 360 houses: for having been destroyed by the Araucanians, in 1599, it has never since been able to reach its former degree of splendour. It lies between the river Nuble to the *n.* and the Itata to the *s.* in lat. 35° 56′ *s.*

CHILLAN, a mountain or volcano of the same province and *corregimiento*, at a little distance from the former city. On its skirts are the Indian nations of the Puelches, Pehuenches, and Chiquillanes, who have an outlet by the navigation of the river Demante.

CHILLAN, a small river of the same province.

CHILLAOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of this name in Peru. It is of a hot temperature, and produces some tobacco and almonds.

CHILLOA, or CHILLO, a *llanura* of the kingdom of Quito, near this capital, between two chains of mountains, one very lofty towards the *e.* and the other lower towards the *s.* It is watered by two principal rivers, the Pita and the Amaguaña, which at the end of the *llanura* unite themselves at the foot of the mountain called Guangapolo, in the territory of the settlement of Alangasi, and at the spot called Las Juntas. In this plain lie the settlements of Amaguaña, Sangolqui, Alangasi, and Conocoto, all of which are curacies of the jurisdiction of Quito. It is of a mild and pleasant temperature, although sometimes rather cold, from its proximity to the mountains or *páramos* of Pintac, Antisana, Ruminavi, and Sincholagua. Here was formerly celebrated the *cavalgata*, by the collegians of the head college and seminary of San Luis de Quito, during the vacations. The soil produces abundance of wheat and maize. It is much resorted to by the gentlemen of Quito as a place of recreation. It is eight or nine leagues in length, and six in width.

CHILLOGALLO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the district of Las Cinco Leguas de su Capital.

[CHILMARK, a township on Martha's Vineyard island, Duke's county, Massachusetts, containing 771 inhabitants. It lies 99 miles *s.* by *e.* of Boston. See MARTHA'S VINEYARD.]

CHILOE, a large island of the Archipelago or Ancud of the kingdom of Chile, being one of the 18 provinces or *corregimientos* which compose it. It is 38 leagues in length, and nine in width at the broadest part; and varies until it reaches only two leagues across, which is its narrowest part. It is of a cold temperature, being very subject to heavy rains and fresh winds; notwithstanding which its climate is healthy. Around it are four other islands; and the number of settlements in these are 25, which are,

Achau,	Quehuy,
Lin-lin,	Chelin,
Lliñua,	Limuy,
Quenac,	Tanqui,
Meulin,	Chiduapi,
Cahuac,	Abtau,
Alau,	Tabor,
Apiau,	Quenú,
Chaulinec,	Llaycha,
Añihue,	Huar,
Chegñiau,	Calbuco,
Vuta-Chauquis,	Isla Grande.
Caucahue,	

All of these are mountainous, little cultivated, and produce only a small proportion of wheat, barley, flax, and *papas*, esteemed the best of any in America; besides some swine, of which hams are made, which they cure by frost, and are of so delicate a flavour as not only to be highly esteemed here, but in all other parts, both in and out of the kingdom, and are in fact a very large branch of commerce. The principal trade, however, consists in planks of several exquisite woods, the trees of which are so thick, that from each of them are cut in general 600 planks, of 20 feet in length, and of 1½ foot in width. Some of these trees have measured 24 yards in circumference. The natives make various kinds of woollen garments, such as *ponchos*, quilts, coverlids, baizes, and *bordillos*. The whole of this province is for the most part poor; its natives live very frugally, and with little communication with any other part of the world, save with those who are accustomed to come hither in the fleet once a-year. Although it has some small settlements on the continent, in Valdivia, yet these are more than 20 or 30 leagues distant from this place, and are inhabited by infidel Indians. These islands abound in delicate shellfish of various kinds, and in a variety of other fish; in the taking of which the inhabitants are much occupied, and on which they chiefly subsist. This jurisdiction is bounded on the *n.* by the territory of the ancient city of Osorno, which was destroyed by the Araucanian Indians, *s.* by the extensive Archipelagoes of Huayaneco and Huaytecas, and others which reach as far as the straits of Magellan and the Terra del Fuego, *e.* by the *cordilleras* and the Patagonian country, and *w.* by the Pacific or S. sea. On its mountains are found amber, and something resembling gold dust, which is washed up by the rains, although no

mines have as yet been discovered here. These islands have some ports, but such as are small, insecure, and without any defence, with the exception of that of Chacao. The inhabitants should amount to 22,000 souls, and these are divided into 41 settlements or parishes, being formed by the *reducciones* of the missionaries of St. Francis, and consisting at the present day, for the most part, of Spaniards and Creoles. The capital is the city of Santiago de Castro, in the large island of Chiloé. [For further account, see index to additional history of CHILE, chap. IV. § 35.]

CHILON, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru; situate in a valley which is beautiful and fertile, and which abounds in wheat. Twenty-eight leagues from the settlement of Samaypata.

CHILOSTUTA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zedales in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHILPANSINGO, or CHILPANTZINCO, a settlement of the intendancy of Mexico, surrounded with fertile fields of wheat. Elevation 1080 metres, or 3542 feet.

CHILQUES Y MASQUES, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru, bounded by the province of Quispicanchi; *s. e.* by that of Chumbivilcas; *s.* and *s. w.* by that of Cotabambas; *w.* by that of Abancay; and *n. w.* by Cuzco. Its temperature is various, the proportion of heat and cold being regulated by its different degrees of elevation; so that in the *quebradas* or deep glens, it is warm, and in the *sierras* or mountains, cold. It is 13 leagues in length, and 25 in width; is watered by three rivers, which are the Cusibamba, passing through the valley of this name, the Velille, and the Santo Tomas; over these rivers are extended seven bridges, which form a communication with the other provinces. It has likewise eight small lakes, and in some of these are found water-fowl. The hot parts abound in all kinds of fruits; in wheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, and are well stocked with some sorts of cattle, and great herds of deer. Its natives fabricate the manufactures of the country; such as cloths, baizes, and coarse frieze, by means of *chorillos*, or running streams, as they have no mills for fulling, since a royal licence is necessary for the making use of the same. Although the appearance of mines has in many places been discovered amongst the mountains, yet no mines have as yet been worked, and two only have been known to have been opened in former times. This province has suffered much from earthquakes; and the greatest of these happened in 1707, when many settlements were made desolate. It is composed of 27 settlements, and these contain 16,000 inhabitants. The capital is Paruro; and the *repartimiento* of the *corregimiento* used to amount to 84,550 dollars, and the *alcavala* to 676 dollars per ann. The other settlements are,

Colcha,	Pocoray,
Araipalpa,	Hanoquite,
San Lorenzo,	Corca,
Pampacucho,	Paucartambo,
Ceapa,	Amacha,
Cuchirihuay,	Antapalpa,
Tucuyachi,	Quilli,
Coron,	Acca,
Pacopata,	Vilque,
Aicha-Urinzaba,	Capi,
Pilpinto,	Cavabamba,
Huayaconga,	Huancahuanca,
Accha-Amansaia,	Yaurisque.
Parco,	

CHILQUES, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pucquin.

CHILTAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacames or Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; situate in the valley of Chota, on the shore of the river Mira.

CHILTEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of Tepalcatepec in Nueva España. Its temperature is the mildest of any part of its jurisdiction. It is situate in the middle of a plain, extending over the top of a hill, on two sides of which are large chasms, so immensely deep, that it is really astonishing to observe how the Indians contrive to cultivate the *napoleras* on their edges. It contains 67 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

CHILTEPEC, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco, which runs into the sea.

CHILUA, SAN MARCOS DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru; annexed to the Curacy of Huamanguilla.

CHIMA, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, in the government and *corregimiento* of Chimbo or Guaranda, to the *w.* of the settlement of Asancoto. It is entirely covered with woods and with streams, which flow down from the heights into the plains of Babahoyo. The river named De la Chima runs from *e.* to *w.* until it joins the Caracol. A way has been opened through this mountain which leads to Guaranda or Guayaquil; but it is passable in the summer only. There is also another pass equally difficult and dangerous, called Angas. The cold is great at the top of the mountain, and at the skirts the heat is excessive. It is in lat. 44′ *s.*

CHIMALAPA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldia mayor* of Tehuantepec in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and the whole of its district is covered with very large trees, especially firs fit for ship-building. Twenty-five leagues *n. w.* of its capital.

CHIAMLHUACAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Coatepec in Nueva España. It contains a good convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, 300 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, who employ themselves in labour, and in the commerce of seeds and large and small cattle, which are bred in the estates contiguous; but the latter in no great degree, owing to the scarcity of water and pasture which prevails here.

Chimalhuacan, another settlement and head settlement of the district in the *alcaldía mayor* of Chalco, of the same kingdom. It contains 166 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo. Five leagues *n.* of its capital.

CHIMALTENANGO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Guatemala; situate in the valley of this capital. It is very pleasant and fertile, and peopled with Indians.

CHIMALTEPEC, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 29 families of Indians, and is two leagues from the *real* of the mines of Cairo.

Chimaltepec, another small settlement of the head settlement of Malcatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, very near its head settlement.

CHIMAN, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near the coast of the S. sea, and on the shore of the river of its name, having a small port, which is garrisoned by a detachment from Panama, for the purpose of restraining the invasions which are continually made by the Indians.

Chiman, a river of this province and government, which rises in the mountains on the *s.* coast, and runs into the sea opposite the island of Narranjal.

CHIMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. It has the celebrated talc gold-mine which was discovered 36 years ago by a fisherman, who pulling up a plant of large and prickly leaves, called *cardon*, or fuller's thistle, for the purpose of fuel for his fire, observed that particles of gold dropped from its roots; and having more narrowly inspected it, found pieces amidst the mould of considerable size and of very fine quality. Thus a mine became established here, and when it was first dug it yielded from 300 to 500 dollars each *caxon*.

Chimba, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andajes.

CHIMBACALLE, or San Juan Evangelista, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de la Capital, (of the Five Leagues from the Capital), of which this is looked upon as a suburb from its proximity.

CHIMBARONGO, a river of the kingdom of Chile. It rises in the mountains of its *cordillera*, and unites itself with that of Tinguiragua to enter the Napel. This river waters and fertilizes some very pleasant and delightful valleys, abounding in pastures, whereon breed and fatten an infinite number of cattle. On its shores are two convents, one of the religious order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, for the instruction of the Indians in the Christian faith; and another a house for novices, which belonged to the regulars of the society of Jesuits; and also within a league's distance from the latter, is a convent of the order of St. Domingo.

Chimbarongo, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Colchagua in the same kingdom; situate in the former valley, between the rivers Tinguiririca and Teno. There is also another small settlement annexed, with a chapel of ease. In its district is a convent of the religious order of La Merced.

[CHIMBO, a jurisdiction in the province of Zinto in South America, in the torrid zone. The capital is also called by the same name.]

Chimbo y Alausi, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *n.* by the *serranía* of the *asiento* of Ambato; *s.* by the government and jurisdiction of Guayaquil; *e.* by the district of the point of Santa Elena of this government; and *w.* by the province of Riobamba. Its district is barren and poor, and the country being mountainous, the inhabitants have no resource for getting their livelihood other than by acting as carriers between the provinces of Riobamba and Tacunga on the one hand, and the warehouses of Babahoyo on the other, where also are the royal magazines; and thus they bring back goods from the provinces of Peru, having for this traffic a number of *requas*, or droves of mules, amounting in the whole to 1500 head. This commerce can only be carried on in the summer, the roads being impassable in the winter through the mountains, when they say that these are shut up: at the same season the rivers become swollen to such a degree

as to render it impracticable to cross them. In the road they usually take lies the steep declivity of San Antonio, extremely difficult to be passed. The mules however are so well versed in the manner of letting themselves slide down it, that there has never been an instance of these animals falling. The vegetable productions of this province are confined to bark, and from this no emolument is derived, although it was discovered, after much search and solicitude, by the Lieutenant-colonel Don Miguel de Santistevan. It accordingly provides itself with all that it may require in this way from the adjoining provinces of Riobamba and Tacunga. It is of a very cold temperature, from its being so near to the mountainous desert of Chimborazo. Its natives amount to 2000 souls, the greater part of them being *Mustees*, and the whole are divided into seven settlements, of which the capital bears the same name; and although this was formerly the residence of the *corregidor*, yet has it of late been deserted for the settlement of Guaranda. The seven settlements are,

San Lorenzo,	Guaranda,
Asancoto,	Guanujo,
Chapacoto,	Tomabelas.
San Miguel,	

CHIMBORAZO, or Chimborasu, a very lofty mountain or desert of the *cordillera* of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba, in the kingdom of Quito; which, in the language of the country, signifies *mountain of the other side*. It is covered with everlasting snow, and is the loftiest mountain in the known world, since its height, taken by the academicians of the sciences of Paris, is 3220 toises from the level of the sea to its top, which terminates in a cone or truncated pyramid. Its sides are covered with a kind of white sand or calcined earth with loose stones, and a certain herb called *pajon*, which affords pasture for the cattle of the neighbouring estates. The warm streams flowing from its *n.* side should seem to warrant the idea that within it is a volcano. From its top flow down many rivers, which take different winding courses; thus the Guaranda runs *s.* the Guano *s. e.* and the Machala *e.* On its skirt lies the road which leads from Quito to Guayaquil; and in order to pass it in safety, it is requisite to be more cautious in choosing the proper season than were the Spanish conquerors of this province, who were here frozen to death. North of the town of Riobamba, in lat. 1° 21′ 18″ *s.* according to the observations of M. La Condamine. [This mountain was visited, on the 23d of June 1797, by Humboldt; who with his party reached its *e.* slope on that day, and planted their instruments on a narrow ledge of porphyritic rock which projected from the vast field of unfathomed snow. A chasm, 500 feet wide, prevented their further ascent. The air was reduced to half its usual density, and felt intensely cold and piercing. Respiration was laborious, and blood oozed from their eyes, their lips and their gums. They stood on the highest spot ever trod by man. Its height, ascertained from barometrical observation, was 3485 feet greater than the elevation attained in 1745 by Condamine, and 19,300 feet above the level of the sea. From that extreme station, the top of Chimborazo was found, by trigonometrical measurement, to be 2140 feet still higher.

CHIMBOTE, a small pointed island of the S. sea, on the coast of Peru, and province and *corregimiento* of Santa. It lies close to another called Corcobado.

CHIMBUZA, a large lake of the province and government of Barbacoas, of the kingdom of Quito, to the *s. w.* of the river Patia, formed by a narrow canal, through which the water of this river enters, and so forms the same lake into a sheet of water of an oblong figure, two leagues in length, and half a league in breadth. This lake has another narrow canal, through which the water issues, and re-unites itself with the same river.

CHIMENE, a port of the *e.* coast of the island of San Juan in Nova Scotia.

CHIMICA, a small province of the government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is almost as it were desert and abandoned, notwithstanding that it produces a good quantity of maize. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and although it was formerly peopled by the Chimicas Indians, none of these are now found to reside here.

CHIMILAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the province of Santa Marta. They inhabit the woods to the *e.* of the large river Magdalena, go naked, and have no fixed abodes. They are cruel and treacherous, and are bounded by the nation of the Guaxiros.

CHIMIRAL, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Copiapó in the kingdom of Chile. It rises in the Snowy *sierra*, runs *w.* and enters the sea in the point of its name. It in many parts runs in so inconsiderable a stream as frequently to be in all appearance lost before it enters the sea.

Chimiral, Alto, a settlement of this province and kingdom; situate on the shore of the former river.

Chimiral, Alto, a point of the coast of the same kingdom.

CHIMOR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Challabamba.

CHINA, a small river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of those which enter the great *cienega*, or quagmire, on the *e.*

China, a point of land of the coast of Peru, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete.

China, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Georgia; situate on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

CHINACATES, a settlement of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

CHINACOTA, a small settlement of the jurisdiction and government of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, produces sugar-cane, plantains, maize, and is extremely fertile in wheat; but this not without cultivation. The natives amount to about 90 poor families, and as many Indians. It is situate in an extensive valley, from whence it derives its title, and which is also called, Of Meer Ambrosio, from the Indians having killed here the German General Ambrosio de Alfinger, by whom it was discovered in 1531. Four leagues *n. e.* of Pamplona.

CHINANTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cozamaloapan in Nueva España. It contains 40 families of Chinantecas Indians, and is very fertile, and abounding in maize and cotton. Eighty leagues *s.* of Mexico.

CHINANTEPEC, Santa Catalina de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guayacocotla in Nueva España. Its territory is somewhat extensive, and the settlements or wards belonging to it are far removed from each other, the greater part of them being situate within the deep glens, or on the heights, so that the roads to them are very difficult. It contains, in all, 1340 families of Indians.

CHINAPA, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora; situate on the shore of the river of its name, between the settlements of Arispo and Bacuachi.

CHINAS, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán.

CHINATAGUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru; situate to the *n.* of the city of Guanuco. They are descendants of the Panataguas, of whom few remain at the present day, and of whom but little is known.

CHINATECA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the skirt of a mountain.

CHINATOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who inhabit the forests to the *n. e.* ¼ to the *e.* of the city of Pamplona. They are relics of the Chitareros, who have been always found very troublesome, from their proximity to the aforesaid city.

CHINAUTLA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Teuzitlan in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of this capital. It contains 108 families of Indians, and lies a league and an half's distance from the same capital.

CHINCHA, Santo Domingo, el Real de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; situate on the sea-coast.

Chincha, an island of the S. sea, near the coast, in the same province and *corregimiento*, opposite the port of Sangallo.

Chincha, formerly the name of the province or district now called Chunchasuyu in Peru, to the *w.* of Cuzco. Its natives were valorous, and resisted for eight months the Emperor Pachacutec, who subjected it to his controul. The country is pleasant, fertile, and abounding in cattle. Here are to be seen vestiges and ruins of some magnificent fabrics, which belonged to the Incas, and which strike the imagination with wonder and surprise, at viewing the immense stones used in their architecture, and when it is considered that the Indians knew not the use of engines, whereby they might raise them.

CHINCHAIPUCQUIO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

CHINCHAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huariaca.

CHINCHAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle; situate on the confines of the infidel Pataguas Indians.

CHINCHAYCOCHA, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru. It is more than nine leagues in length and three in width; and from it rises the river Pari or Paria, also called Xauxa, towards the *n.* side. This river runs *s.* dividing the province of Xauxa, and giving it its name, both in Xauxa Alta, or High, and Baxa, or Low; it then turns *e.* and after running for more than 40 leagues, flows back to the *n.* until it enters the Marañon on the *s.* side. M. De la Martiniere, with his accustomed error, says that

the river Marañon has its rise in this lake; its real origin being in the lake Lauricocha, as may be seen under that article.

CHINCHERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca y Lares in Peru. The cemetery of its church is composed of some large, thick walls of wrought stone, well fitted together, and having in them certain niches similar to sentry boxes; so that they appear as having formerly belonged to some fortress.

CHINCHERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in the same kingdom.

CHINCHERO, a lake in the province of Cuzco, five leagues distant from this city.

CHINCHILCA, or CHUNCHILCA, as others will have it, a river of the district of Guadalabquien and kingdom of Chile; it runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river Callacalla.

CHINCHIPE, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

CHINCHIPE, a river of this province, which rises from the mountain desert or *paramo* of La Sabanilla. It washes the city and territory of Valladolid, and on its *e.* side receives the rivers Numballa, Vergel, Patacones, Sangallá, San Francisco, and Nambacasa; and on its *w.* side those of Palanda, Simanchi, Namballe, and Guancabamba; when, being swelled to a considerable size by all of these, it enters the Marañon on the *n.* shore, to the *n. w.* of the settlement of Tompenda.

CHINCHIRU, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuzco in Peru, from whence it lies two leagues to the *n.*

CHINCHULAGUA, a very lofty desert mountain or *paramo*, covered with eternal snow, in the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito. It lies five leagues to the *n.* of Tacunga, with a slight inclination to the *n. e.*

CHINCONTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olintla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España; situate in a delightful defile or narrow tract, watered by various rivers. Eight leagues from its head settlement.

CHINCOTEAG, a small island near the coast of the N. sea, in the province and colony of Maryland, between the Cedar isle and the river Siwanscut.

CHINGA, a fortress of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of the six which were held by the *zipas* or kings of Bogotá, against the Panches nation, who border upon their country; 10 leagues to the *s. w.* of Bogotá.

CHINGOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Gongor.

CHINI, a small island of the S. sea; situate close to the coast of the province and government of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala, within the gulf of Nicoya, and in the innermost part of it.

CHINIJO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the religious order of St. Augustin, in the country of the Gran Paititi, of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

CHINIPAS, a settlement of the missions of the province and government of Cinaloa.

CHINIPAS, some *sierras* of this province.

CHINGUINTILEA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamanga in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Aneo.

CHINU, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; founded in the *sabanas*, and formed by a re-union of other settlements, in 1776, by the Governor Don Juan Pimiento.

CHIPACO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chavin de Pariarca.

CHIPALO, a river of the province and government of Neiva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; one of those which enter the great river Magdalena.

CHIPALZINGO, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tixtlan in Nueva España. It contains 353 families of Indians, and 22 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and lies three leagues from the settlement of Zumpango.

CHIPAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru.

CHIPANGA, a river of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *sierra*, which divides the district of Macas from the province of Mainas, runs from *n.* to *s.* and enters the Morona.

CHIPAQUE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubaque in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a mild temperature, and abounds in fruits and seeds peculiar to a warm climate. It consists of 150 housekeepers, and of as many Indians. It is so infested with snakes, that it is impossible to find any part of it clear of them. Eight leagues *s. w.* of Santa Fé, in the road which leads to San Juan de los Llanos.

CHIPASAQUE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Guatavita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, lying 24 leagues to the *s. e.* of Santa Fé, and close to the settlement of Chaquetá, in the road which leads to San Juan de

los Llanos. Its inhabitants amount to about 200, besides 100 Indians.

CHIPATA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of the jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, and it is healthy, though by no means abounding in the productions peculiar to its climate. Its inhabitants are very few, and the number of Indians is 50. It was one of the first settlements entered by the Spaniards, and where the first mass ever celebrated in that part of the world was said by the Friar Domingo de las Casas, of the order of St. Domingo; and is situate very close to the city of Velez.

[CHIPAWAS. See CHEPAWAS.]

CHIPAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Huachacalla.

CHIPEOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the country of Las Amazonas, who inhabit the forests near the river Ucayala. Very little is known of their customs.

[CHIPPAWYAN Fort, in N. America, from whence M'Kenzie embarked, on the lake of the Hills, when he made his way as far as the N. sea, in 1789.]

[CHIPPEWAY River runs *s. w.* into Mississippi river, in that part where the confluent waters form lake Pepin.]

CHIPURANA, a river of the province and government of Mainas. It rises in the mountains which are to the *s.* of Yurimaguas; runs in a serpentine course from *s.* to *n.* and enters the Guallaga on the *e.* side, in lat. 7° 8′ *s.*

CHIQUALOQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Popantla in Nueva España; inhabited by 12 families of Indians, and lying 12 leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

CHIQUIAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

CHIQUIGUANITAS, a barbarous nation of Indians in former times, but now reduced to the Catholic religion. It is in Peru, to the *s.* of Lima, in the province of Condesuyos de Arequipa.

CHIQUILIGASTA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucamán, in the district of its capital; situate to the *s. e.* of the same.

CHIQUILIXPAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula in Nueva España. It contains 50 families of Indians, and in the mountains in its vicinity are some mines of copper, which have been worked at different times; but not having produced a benefit proportionate with the expences incurred, they have been abandoned. It is 15 leagues *n. w.* of its head settlement.

CHIQUILLANIANS. See Index to new matter concerning CHILE, chap. IV.

CHIQUIMULA Y SACAPA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHIQUINQUIRA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, but is healthy; its situation is delightful, and it abounds in productions. It is watered by a river which runs through the centre of it, the waters of which are unwholesome: at a small distance another river passes through a plain; this is called Balsa, or Raft, since, before the bridge was thrown across it, it was passed by rafts. It rises from the lake Fuguene, and abounds in most exquisite fish. The settlement, which was formerly but small, is now of great note, and its inhabitants are about 500, besides 70 Indians. It has a good convent of the religious order of S. Domingo, and is noted for the sanctuary of the virgin of its title. Under the large altar, at which is placed this image, there is a small fountain of water, renowned for the curing of infirmities, as is also the earth which is extracted from thence; it being by no means the least part of the prodigy, that although this earth has been constantly taken out for upwards of 200 years, the excavation formed thereby is comparatively exceedingly small. The faith in, and devotion towards this image, are throughout the kingdom very great, and not less so with regard to strangers, who visit it in great numbers from far distant provinces. This settlement is nine leagues from Tunja, and 15 to the *n. w.* of Santa Fé.

CHIQUITI, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *s. w.* to *n. e.* between the rivers Vichi and Cuche, and enters on the *s.* side into the river of Las Esmeraldas.

CHIQUITOI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru. It is at present destroyed, and the few surviving inhabitants afterwards collected together at the settlement of Santiago de Cao, and it then became merely a small estate or hamlet, preserving its original name, and being inhabited by a few Indians.

CHIQUITOS, a numerous and warlike nation of Indians of Peru, whose country or territory extends from lat. 16° to 20° *s.* It is bounded *w.* by the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; on the *e.* it extends itself for upwards of 140 leagues as far as the lake of Los Xarayes; on the *n.* as far as the mountains of the Tapacures, the which divide this country from that of Moxos;

on the s. as far as the mountains of Los Zamucos, having in this part a level territory of upwards of 40 leagues long, covered with forests, and in which is found abundance of wild cinnamon trees, honey, wax, resins, and precious balsams; numbers of stags, tigers, bears, wild boars, and various other quadrupeds and venomous reptiles. This country is watered by many rivers, which flow down from the mountains, and run from e. to w. forming large lakes, which abound in excellent fish, and particularly in tortoises. The climate is very hot and moist: the natives are of a good stature, well made and robust, but extremely indolent. They obtained the name of *chiquitos*, or little, from the Spaniards, who upon their first arrival in the country were struck with the lowness of their doors or entrances into their houses, it being necessary to crawl in and out of them on all fours: this is a plan they seem to have adopted as a precaution against the attacks of their enemies and wild beasts. Their country was first entered by Nuflo de Chaves in 1557; and upon an attempt to reduce it to the dominion of Spain, the inhabitants maintained a long and bloody conflict against the Spaniards until the year 1690, when, induced by the preaching of the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, they embraced the Catholic faith, became reduced to the laws of civil society, and were divided into settlements, which these zealous ministers of the gospel contrived, not without incredible exertion and fatigue, to maintain undisturbed until 1767, when they were supplanted in their functions by the secular clergy. The Portuguese of San Pablo have taken away numbers of these Indians to work in their estates, and this is one of the principal causes of their apparent diminution, since they were at first innumerable. They are composed of the following nations:

Picocas,	Tapacuracas,
Punajicas,	Paunacacas,
Quimecas,	Quidabonecas,
Huapacas,	Curiminacas,
Baurecas,	Veripones,
Payconecas,	Huaycurues,
Huaravos,	Quitemocas,
Anaporecas,	Napecas,
Meriponecas,	Pizocas,
Zarabecas,	Tampicas,
Otures,	Xuberecas,
Caytoporades,	Parisicas,
Bohococas,	Xamanucas,
Tabacicas,	Tapuricas,
Zebacas,	Cupiecas,
Quinomecas,	Chamaros,
Yarucaricas,	Penoquicas,
Cucicas,	Maxamoricas,
Taos,	Curacanecas,
Bazorocas,	Batasicas,
Pequicas,	Ubisonecas,
Parabacas,	Boros,
Otuques,	Mataycas,
Ecorabecas,	Morotocos,

All of these nations speak a different language, but are now united into settlements, having one idiom which is familiar to them all; although this is extremely difficult, the acquisition of it having puzzled the missionaries, who were engaged in its study for 9 or 10 years or upwards: besides the guttural letters, and those whose sound is given by the palate, teeth, and lips, this language has others, the pronunciation of which is given entirely through the nose; the dialect also of the men differs from that of the women. The continual moisture which is prevalent here, together with the multitude of trees, which stand so thick as to impede the free circulation of the air, are the causes why this country is peculiarly subject to epidemic disorders, which carry away immense numbers of its inhabitants; as happened in the year 1768, when, out of 24,000 inhabitants, more than 4000 perished. They suffer much also from crickets, which disturb their rest and destroy their clothes. Here are also an infinite variety of spiders, some of which are as large as a man's fist, which live in holes, and others of a smaller sort, which make their web among trees, in so strong a manner as to arrest a man on horseback in his passage: some there are of a very small sort, whose colour is red, and whose web is yellow and as soft as silk, but whose bite is so venomous, that the body of the person bitten immediately swells all over, and this is followed by a flux of blood from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, and nails; though by means of these violent emotions, the poison itself is sometimes evacuated. In the woods are found a great variety of monkeys; some with long beards, and so large and ugly as to strike even the natives with horror. It has been observed, that the people of this province seldom exceed 60 years in age, and that their life is extremely dissipated; taking at the same time into consideration the excessive perspiration and debility caused by their aliments, for the very meat they eat is flabby and insipid, on account of the cattle seldom thriving or growing fat: but with all their disadvantages of food and climate, there never was seen amongst them a blind, dumb, foolish, or any otherwise defective person. The settlements are regularly built, forming wide and straight streets with a square and large market-place. The furniture of the houses is comprised in a cotton hammoc, and some cups and dishes, and the ornament in some maize and

dried flesh, hung up to preserve them from corruption. Their garments are a shirt without sleeves, reaching down to the middle of their legs. The married people wear drawers of baize with coloured puckers for festival days, and those who enjoy offices of state wear a baize jacket: they neither use hat nor shoes, and no one of them ever goes out without slinging round his neck some medals and a rosary. The hair is worn short until they marry, and when they become old they suffer it to grow long. The women wear close gowns which reach down to the ground, and which they call *tapoyes:* they never swathe or bind themselves round the waist, but carry on their necks, on gala-days, some threads strung with glass intermixed with beads made of *cacao* nuts, and coloured beans; these threads usually amount to 20 or 30 rows: on entering the church they always loosen their hair. The regulars of the company of the Jesuits taught them offices, in which they assisted most dexterously; and it really excites admiration that Indians, acquainted only with their own barbarian dialect, should be able to manage the compass of the notes, understand their proportions and numbers, and apply the rules of music to its execution. At certain times of the year they go *á melear*, or to hunt for honey among the woods: from thence they bring back wax of two sorts, one which is white and odoriferous, the other of less substance, as the wax of Europe, manufactured by a species of bees without stings, called *opernús;* also another kind of wax, made by a still different sort of bees, but which are all properly denominated wild wax. This wax is delivered to the curate, who preserves it in his house to send to the provinces of Peru; and from the product of this article, and from that of the cotton, which is made into woofs, to the amount of two pounds weight yearly by each Indian, he procures in exchange whatever is necessary for the settlement, such as baizes, coloured wools, bags, iron and steel articles, chopping knives, wedges, hatchets, scissars, pocket-knives, needles, medals, bugles, and other articles of hardware and little necessaries, which, being stored up by him, is distributed amongst the natives according to their necessities, and in a manner that they may want for nothing, but live happy and contented. The settlements are as follows:

San Xavier,	San Joseph,
La Concepcion,	Santiago,
San Miguel,	San Juan,
San Ignacio,	El Santo,
Santa Ana,	Corazon.
San Rafael,	

CHIQUIZA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Sachica in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, and produces wheat, maize, barley, *papas*, and the other fruits peculiar to its climate. Its inhabitants are so few as scarcely to amount to 30 housekeepers, and about the same number of Indians. Four leagues to the *n. w.* of Tunja, and somewhat less from Velez.

CHIRA, a settlement and seat of the silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Paitá.

Chira, another settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nicoya in the kingdom of Guatemala.

[CHIRAGOW. See Plein River.]

CHIRAMBIRA, an island situate in the large bay of St. Juan, on the coast of the province and government of Chocó in the S. sea, which gives its name to a small creek formed by this island and the continent.

CHIRCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Sicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chulumani.

CHIRE, Santa Rosa de, a city of the government and province of Los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by the Governor Francisco Anciso. It is of a very hot and unhealthy temperature, but affords the same vegetable productions as the rest of the province. It is so mean and reduced as to contain hardly 100 housekeepers, and scarcely deserves the name of a city. This settlement lies the furthest to the *n. w.* extremity of any in this kingdom, and is bounded in that quarter by the province and bishopric of Caracas.

Chire, Santa Rosa de, a river of the above province and government. It rises at the foot of the *lomas* del Viento, runs *e.* and enters the Meta, traversing the country of the Betoyes Indians.

CHIRGUA, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises in the mountain of Tacazuruma on the *s.* runs *s.* and enters the Gamalotal, after having collected the waters of many other rivers.

CHIRIBIQUI, Santa Fe de, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the coast, between the rivers Mosina and Marecapana.

CHIRICOAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *e.* of the mountains of Bogotá, and at the entrance of the *llanos* or plains of Cazanare and Meta. They lead a wandering life through the woods in company with the Guaibas; they are crafty and very dexterous thieves, but of a docile and pacific disposition. In 1664 some of them were reduced into

a settlement founded seven leagues from the place called the Puerto, but in 1668 they fled, all of them, to the mountains, although in the same year they returned back again to the settlement.

CHIRIGUANA, a large settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, and the territory is level, fertile, and beautiful. It has besides the parish church a convent or house of entertainment of the religious order of St. Francis.

CHIRIGUANOS, a country and nation of the infidel Indians of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, from whence it lies 20 leagues to the *s.* It is bounded on the *e.* by the province of Tominá, and *s. e.* by that of Chuquisacá; is composed of different settlements, each governed by its captain or *cazique*, subject, in a certain degree, to the above government. These people, though they refuse to adopt the Catholic religion, are in perfect amity with the Spaniards, trading with them in wax, cotton, and maize. This nation, by the incursions which they made, used at first to give frequent alarm to the province, and once had the address to capture the city of Chiquisaca. The Inca Yupanqui endeavoured in vain to subdue them, and neither he nor the Spaniards could avail aught with them until they were reduced by the missionaries, the regulars of the extinguished company of the Jesuits; since that time they have been stedfast in supporting the Spaniards against the other infidels, serving them as a barrier, and having for their own line of defence the river Guapay. They are very valorous, but inconstant and faithless; they are descended from the nations which are found to the *e.* of Paraguay; and fled from thence, to the number of 4000, when avoiding the threatened chastisement of the Portuguese, who were about to inflict condign punishment on them for having treacherously murdered the Captain Alexo Garcia in the time of the King Don Juan III. of Portugal. They were formerly cannibals, and used to fatten their prisoners that these might become better fare; but their intercourse and trade with the Spaniards has caused them by degrees to forget this barbarous practice, and even to give them a disgust at their savage neighbours, who still continue in the same practices. They are at the present day so greatly increased in numbers, that they are one of the most numerous nations of America; are besides very neat and clean; and it is not uncommon for them to rush out of their dwellings in the middle of the night to plunge and wash themselves in a river in the most severe seasons; their wives too, immediately after parturition, invariably do the same, and on their return lay themselves on a heap of sand, which they have for this purpose in the house; but the husband immediately takes to his bed, and being covered all over with very large leaves, refuses to take any other nourishment than a little broth made of maize; it being an incorrigible error of belief amongst them that these ceremonies will be the cause of making their children bold and warlike. They have shewn great power and address in their combats with our troops when these first endeavoured to enter their territories, and they threw themselves in such an agile and undaunted manner upon our fire-arms that it was found necessary, on our part, to insert in the ranks a lance-man between every two fusileers: they are, moreover, so extremely nimble that it is impossible to take them prisoners but by surprise.

CHIRIMICHATE, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises in the *sierra* opposite the point of Hicacos, and enters the sea in this point.

CHIRINOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

CHIRIQUI, a district of the province and government of Santiago de Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, the last district of this province; dividing the government from that of Guatemala, and touching upon the province of Costarica. It is of limited extent; the country is mountainous, and its climate hot and unhealthy, surrounded on all sides by infidel Indians. Here are bred numbers of mules, which are carried to be sold at Panamá and Guatemala; upon the coast of the S. sea are found crabs which distil a purple colour used for dyeing cotton, which, although it may fade a little, can never be entirely eradicated. They have plenty of swine, and some vegetable productions; with which they carry on a trade, now fallen much to decay, with the city of Panamá. The capital is Santiago de Alanje.

CHIRIQUI, a river of the above province, which rises in the mountains on the *s.* and enters the sea, serving as limits to that province, and dividing it from that of Costarica in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CHIRIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huachos.

CHIRISU, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a rather cold temperature, and abounds in wheat, maize, barley, *alberjas*, and

papas; likewise in cattle, from the fleeces of which great quantities of woven cloths are made. Its population amounts to 150 house-keepers and 100 Indians. Four leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital, and near to the settlement of Turmeque.

CHIROBIO, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It runs *e.* and enters the sea opposite the island Tarata.

CHIRTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yambrasbamba.

CHIRU, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Penonomé in the kingdom and government of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the S. sea, upon an extensive plain.

CHIRU, a river of this jurisdiction, which rises in the mountains of Penonomé, and enters the S. sea near the settlement of Anton.

CHIRU, a very small island of the same jurisdiction, close upon the coast, and called El Farallon.

CHISAHALO, or TOCAZO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito.

CHISCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the foot of the Snowy *sierra*, and therefore of a cold and unpleasant temperature. Its productions correspond with those of a similar climate; it contains about 80 Indians, with a very few whites. Thirty-two leagues *n. e.* of Tunja.

CHISGAS, PARAMO DE, a very lofty mountain covered with eternal snow, in the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, between the rivers Apure and Sinaruco.

CHISLOCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; belonging to the district of the former. It is annexed to the curacy of Tupisa.

CHISME, a settlement of the head settlement of Puxmecatan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta. It contains 71 families of Indians, and lies 18 leagues from its capital.

CHISPAS, PUNTA DE LAS, a point on the *s.* coast and *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, in the territory possessed by the French; lying between the settlement and parish of the English, and the point of Burgados.

CHISQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

CHISQUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru.

[CHISSEL, a fort in the state of Tennessee, two miles and a half from English ferry, on New river, 43 from Abingdon, and 107 from Long island, on Holston.]

CHITA, a province and *corregimiento* of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and vice-royalty of Santa Fé. It was formerly called Chisca. It is bounded *w.* by the province of Bogotá, and *n.* by the country of the Laches Indians, or province of Cochuy, and *e.* and *s.* by the *llanuras* of the Orinoco. It was discovered by George Spira, a German, and he was the first who entered it with his companions in 1535. This territory is fertile, abounds in wheat and maize, the grain of which is extremely large, as also in other seeds, and has goats and neat cattle in plenty. It is of an hot and unhealthy temperature, and has palms similar to those of Palestine and Barbary, producing excellent dates. The capital is of the same name. This is situate at the foot of the mountains of Bogotá; it is a large settlement, and was formerly entitled a city. Its inhabitants consist of upwards of 700 whites and about 200 Indians. Twenty-four leagues to the *n. e.* of Tunja.

CHITA, another settlement, which is the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of a mild temperature, contains 90 families of Indians, and is three leagues and a half to the *s.* of its capital.

CHITAGA, PUNTA DE, a bridge in the province and government of Merida, to the *s.* of the city of Pamplona, and upon the river of this name.

CHITANOS, a barbarous nation of Indians; bounded by that of the Chiscas, but distinct from it, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. They inhabit the woods to the *n. e.* of the mountains of Bogotá and the shores of the rivers Ele, Cuiloto, and Arauca; are an intractable and cruel people, and dreaded by all their neighbours. In 1535, having joined company with the Jiraras, they took and destroyed the city of Las Palmas.

CHITARAQUE, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot but healthy temperature, produces *yucas*, maize, plantains, cotton, and great quantities of sugar, from which are made fine and much esteemed conserves.

CHITARAROS, a barbarous and brutal nation of Indians of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, who inhabit the mountains in the vicinity of Pamplona; they are mixed with some families of the Laches. This nation is extremely numerous, and pass a wandering life without any fixed abode; they go entirely naked, and are much given to sensual gratifications; some of them have embraced

the Catholic faith, and are reduced to settlements, though the number of these is very small.

CHITEPEC, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, and contains 39 families of Indians, who live by sowing maize, the only vegetable production of their territory. Five leagues *w. n. w.* of its capital.

CHITO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito, upon the *s.* shore of the river Sangalla, and in the royal road of Loxa, which leads to Tomependa. In its vicinity are some gold mines, but which are not worked; its temperature is hot and moist, and consequently unhealthy.

[CHITTENDEN County, in Vermont, lies on lake Champlain, between Franklin county on the *n.* and Addison *s.*; La Moille river passes through its *n. w.* corner, and Onion river divides it nearly in the centre. Its chief town is Burlington. This county contained, by the census of 1791, 44 townships and 7301 inhabitants. Since that time the *n.* counties have been taken from it, so that neither its size or number of inhabitants can now be ascertained.]

[CHITTENDEN, a township in Rutland county, Vermont, contains 159 inhabitants. The road over the mountain passes through this township. It lies seven miles *e.* from the fort on Otter creek, in Pittsford, and about 60 *n.* by *e.* from Bennington.]

[CHITTENENGO, or CANASERAGE, a considerable stream which runs *n.* into lake Oneida, in the state of New York.]

CHIUAO, or SIBAURI, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or the part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the mountain of Sincomay, runs *n.* and turning *w.* enters another river which is without a name, and where several others unite to enter the Cuyuni on the *s.* side.

CHIUATA, a river of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises from some plains in this territory, runs *s.* collecting the waters of several other rivers, particularly that of the Suata, and then enters the sea, just as it becomes navigable.

CHIUATA, another river of the same province and government, which rises at the foot of the *serranías* of Paraguay, to the *w.* of the town of San Fernando, runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco.

CHIUCHA, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Christoval.

CHIUCHIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Canchas. In its district there is a mineral hot-water spring, much renowned for the curing of various kinds of maladies.

CHIUCHIU, a settlement of the province and government of Atacama, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru.

CHIUGOTOS, or CHUIGOTES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Venezuela, bordering upon the settlement of Maracapana. They are very few, and live retired in the mountains; they are cruel even to cannibalism.

CHIUICOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Buenos Ayres; situate to the *s.* of its capital.

CHIXILA, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It is of an hot temperature, contains 134 families of Indians, and lies 12 leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

CHOCAIA, NUEVA, a settlement of the province of Chichas and Tarija in Peru; of the district of the former, and annexed to the curacy of Tatasi.

CHOCAMAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Zacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba, in Nueva España. It is of a cold and moist temperature, contains 103 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *n. n. w.* of the capital.

CHOCAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Aabaca.

CHOCAYAS, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru, and jurisdiction of Chuquisaca. It is celebrated for its rich gold mines.

CHOCO, a large province and government of the jurisdiction of Pópayan; by the territory of which it is bounded *e.* and *s. e.*; on the *w.* by the Pacific or S. sea; *n.* by the barbarous nations of Indians, and by the province of Darien; and *s.* by that of Barbacoas. The whole of this province abounds in woods and mountains, and is crossed by a chain of the Andes, which run as far as the isthmus of Panamá. It is watered by several rivers and streams, all of which run *w.* and enter the S. sea. The districts of Citará and Raposo form a part of this province; very few of their ancient inhabitants remain at the present day; the greater part of them having perished in the war of the

Spaniards, and the rest having fled, and thus penetrating *n.* have confounded themselves with other nations. It abounds in maize, plantains, and *cacao* of an excellent quality; its gold mines render it rich and well peopled; it also carries on, through this branch of revenue, a great commerce with the province of Popayan, the natives of that place coming here to purchase gold, and leaving in exchange whatever is necessary for the comfort and convenience of life. There is no inconsiderable number of Negro slaves employed in working the mines, and in 1750 they amounted to 20,000, without mentioning the men of colour, such as the *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and even Whites who are engaged in this lucrative concern. The climate is warm, but moist from the continual rains, and consequently unhealthy. This country abounds in tigers, wild boars, alligators, parrots, monkeys of various sorts, and a multitude of reptiles and insects, especially in vipers and venomous snakes; such as *corales*, *exis*, and rattlesnakes. Here are also an infinite variety of beautiful sorts of wood, curious balsams, herbs, fruits, and flowers. It was subject to the government of Popayán, until it became divided in the time of Don Fernando Guerrero. All the gold which is taken out of the mines here, and which is the current money, was formerly carried to be coined at the mint of Santa Fé, until that the house of Valencia established another, at its own cost, in the city of Popayán; this privilege having been first granted that house by the mayoralty, though it was afterwards taken away and added by the king to the crown, upon the payment of a compensation of 100,000 reals per annum to the original proprietors. This province extends 48 leagues from *s.* to *n.* and is 39 in width from *e.* to *w.* The capital is the city of Nevita.

[Choco, Canal of. In the interior of the province of Choco, the small ravine (*quebrada*) De la Raspadura unites the neighbouring sources of the Rio de Noanama, called also Rio San Juan, and the small river Quito: the latter, the Rio Andageda, and the Rio Zitasa, form the Rio d'Atrata, which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, while the Rio San Juan flows into the S. sea. A monk of great activity, *curé* of the village of Novita, employed his parishioners to dig a small canal in the ravine De la Raspadura, by means of which, when the rains are abundant, canoes loaded with *cacao* pass from sea to sea. This interior communication has existed since 1788, unknown in Europe. The small canal of Raspadura unites, on the coasts of the two oceans, two points 75 leagues distant from one another.]

Choco, San Juan Chrisostomo de, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru.

[CHOCOLATE Creek, a head-water of Tioga river in New York, whose mouth lies 10 miles *s. w.* of the Painted post.]

[CHOCOLOCO-CA, which the Spaniards call Castro Vireyna, a town of Peru, 60 leagues *s. e.* of Lima, is very famous for its silver mines, which are at the top of a great mountain always covered with snow, and but two leagues from the town. The stones of the mine are of a dark blue colour; these being calcined and powdered, then steeped in water and quicksilver, the filth is separated, and the silver melted and formed into bars. These veins are not very rich, but the metal is very fine. They make plenty of wine here, where it attains a greater degree of perfection, owing to the pureness of the air, than it is observed to have elsewhere.]

CHOCONA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

CHOCONTA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Guatavita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold but healthy temperature, being situate upon a *llanura*. It produces abundance of wheat, maize, *papas*, barley, and garlic, of the whole of which an abundant crop is gathered; these indeed form the principal branches of its commerce, as they supply all the neighbouring provinces. It was in the time of the Indians a large, rich, and populous city, and the barrier of the province of Tunja; also the place where the *zipas* held a garrison of their best troops. This city was entered by Gonzalo Ximinez de Quesada in 1537, when he gave it the name of Espiritu Santo, from this festival having been celebrated here. After the conquest of the Spaniards it became a became a curacy of the religion of St. Domingo, and was one of those which was considered the first step to the advantages to be derived from these missions. It was close to this settlement that the sanguinary conflict took place which was fought between Michua, king of Tunja, and Saguanmachicá, *zipa* or king of Bogotá, in which both princes fell dead upon the field; at present it is a small village of Indians, who amount to the number of 200, besides 400 other inhabitants, who consist of whites. Ten leagnes *n.* of Santa Fé, and as many from Tunja, just midway betweeen these two jurisdictions.

CHOCOPE, San Pedro y San Pablo de, a small settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru; situate in the valley of Chicama, watered and fertilized by the river of this name. It produces in abundance grapes, sugar-canes, olives, and every kind of European fruit of the most excellent flavour. It was formerly a large population, since that the few inhabitants who had been left at Concepcion, and those of Licapa in the same valley, have incorporated themselves here. It has a very large and handsome church, although this underwent some damage from an earthquake experienced in this province in 1759; the settlement suffered much also in 1726, as did all the other towns of the coast, as, very contrary to the custom of the climate here, it rained without cessation for a period of 40 days, from five o'clock in the evening to the same hour in the following morning, so that the houses were almost all entirely destroyed. It is 10 leagues from the capital, in the royal road which leads to Lima, and which is called De Valles. Lat. 7° 52′ *s.*

[CHOCORUA, a mountain in Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the *n.* line of Strafford county, *n.* of Tamworth.]

[CHOCUITO. See Chucuito.]

CHOCUY. See Laches.

[CHOISEUL Bay, on the *n. w.* coast of the islands of the Arsacides, *w.* of port Praslin. The inhabitants of this bay, like those at port Praslin, have a custom of powdering their hair with lime, which burns it and gives it a red appearance.]

CHOIX, a port of the *w.* coast of the island of Newfoundland.

CHOLCHOL, a settlement of the district of Repocura in the kingdom of Chile; situate at the mouth of the river Rumulhue before it enters the Cauten.

CHOLCO-COCHA, a great lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru, upon the heights of the mountains of the Andes. It is navigated by rafts made by the Indians; fish it has none, from the excesisve cold of its waters; from it springs the river Caica-mayu. Mr. De la Martiniere confounds this lake, which is called Chocolo-cocha, with the city of Castro Vireyna, maintaining that the Indians call it by the latter name, but which is erroneous.

CHOLI, a settlement and establishment of the English in S. Carolina, and country of the Cherokees Indians; situate at the source of the river Apalachicola.

CHOLIQUE, San Pablo de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca la Grande in Peru.

CHOLOAPA, San Bartolome de, a settlement of the head settlement of Huitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España. It contains 84 families of Indians.

CHOLOSCOPO, San Mateo de, a settlement of the district, and *alcaldía mayor* of Mexilcaltzingo, in Nueva España, somewhat more than half a league's distance to the *w.* of this place. It contains 102 families of Indians, and has a handsome convent of the strict observers of St. Francis, which is also a college for studies.

CHOLULA, a district and jurisdiction of an *alcaldía mayor* in Nueva España. Its extent is very limited, being only three leagues in length at the widest part; but it is nevertheless well filled with inhabitants; its territory is level, and very fertile in wheat, maize, and pepper, which is here called *chilé*, as also in other seeds, of which abundant crops are gathered; it formerly acquired a great emolument from the sale of cochineal, but this is laid aside and entirely abandoned. The Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, busy themselves in making cloths and woven stuffs of cotton, and they have many workshops, by which they supply with these articles the other provinces. Its population consists of 43 settlements of Indians, which are,

San Juan Quantlazingo,
Santiago de Momospan,
Santa Bárbara,
Todos Santos,
San Luis,
San Gregorio de Sacapecpan,
S. Francisco de Quapan,
S. Diego Cuaucotla,
S. Sebastian,
S. Juan Cuautla,
Tonanchin,
Santa María Zacatepeque,
San Gerónimo,
San Pablo Zochimehua,
San Andres de Cholula,
San Francisco Acatepeque,
San Bernardo Tlaxcalzingo,
S. Antonio Cacalotepeque,
Santa Ana,
San Martin Tlanapa,
Sta. María Quescomate,
San Bernardino,
Sta. Clara Ocovica,
Sta. María Malacatepeque,
Sta. María Coronango,
S. Miguel Coztla,
San Francisco Ocotlan
San Antonio,
San Francisco,
San Mateo,
San Gabriel,
San Lucas,
San Martin,
San Lorenzo,
Tlantenango,
Santa Isabel,
Los Santos Reyes,
S. Pablo Ahuatempa,
S. Mateo, distinct from the other,
S. Miguel Papalotla,
S. Andres de Cholula.

[The district of Cholula contained in 1793 a population of 22,423 souls. The villages amounted to 42, and the farms to 45. Cholula, Tlaxclala, and Huetxocingo, are the three republics which resisted the Mexican yoke for so many centuries, although the pernicious aristocracy of their

constitution left the lower people little more freedom than they would have possessed under the government of the Aztec kings.]

The capital is the city of the same name, founded as far back as the time of the gentilism of the Mexican empire, when this nation was at enmity with that of Chichimeca; it was then one of the most populous cities, and contained 30,000 inhabitants and 300 temples, and served as a barrier to Moctezuma, in the attack against the republic of Tlaxclala; the latter place never having been subjected to the Mexican yoke. This was the city which of all others most thwarted the designs of Hernan Cortes, but the inhabitants were discovered in the conspiracy they had laid against him, when they pretended to receive him with open arms and a peaceable and friendly disposition, and were made by him to suffer severely for their hypocrisy; after which he and his whole army escaped uninjured. This city has many monuments denoting its antiquity; and although in ancient times idolatry was here carried to its highest pitch, yet the light of the gospel has spread widely around its enlivening rays. It is of a mild and healthy temperature, rather inclined to cold than heat, being situate on a level, fertile, and beautiful plain. It has a good convent of the order of St. Francis, which is also a house of studies. Its inhabitants are composed of 50 families of Spaniards, 458 of *Mustees*, Mulattoes and Negroes, and 606 of Indians. On a lofty spot which lies close to the entrance, on the *e.* side of the city, is a handsome chapel, in which is venerated the image of the blessed virgin, which also bears the dedicatory title of *Los Remedios*. It is a little more than 20 leagues to the *e.* of Mexico, and four from Tlaxclala. Long. 98° 14′. Lat. 19° 4′. [Its population is at present estimated at about 16,000 souls.]

CHONE, a settlement which in former times was considerable, but now much impoverished, in the ancient province of Cara, which is at present united to that of Esmeraldas. It lies upon the shore of the river Chones to the *n.* and is of an hot and moist climate, in lat. 33° *s.*

CHONES, a large river of the province of Cara in the kingdom of Quito. It runs to the *w.* and collects the waters of the Sanchez and the Tossagua on the *n.* and on the *s.* those of the Camaron and the Platanal. At its entrance on the *n.* stood the city of Cara, of which the vestiges still remain. Where it runs into the sea it forms the bay of Cara, between the *s.* point of Bellaca and the *n.* point of Iaca. Its mouth is nearly two miles and an half wide.

CHONGO, San Miguel de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Huamelula. It is of a very cold temperature, from its being situate in the vicinity of the *sierra Nevada* (or Snowy) of the Chontales, which lies on the *n.* side of it. Its inhabitants amount to 24 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal, seeds, and fruits, of which the country, being naturally luxuriant, produces great quantities. It is watered by rivers which pass at a little distance, and is annexed to the curacy of Tepaltepéc of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, from whence it lies 20 leagues. It is, on account of this great distance, combined with the badness of the roads, that the natives so seldom can avail themselves of any instruction in the holy faith; dying, as they often do, without the administration of the sacraments. Indeed, there is only one day in the year, which is the 29th of September, and on which the Indians celebrate the festival of their titular saint Michael, when they are visited by their curate, who then hears their confessions and says mass. At this time this settlement has somewhat the appearance of a Catholic people; but being all the rest of the year left to themselves, it is not to be wondered that many relapse into their pristine state of gentilism and idolatry. Three leagues *w.* of its capital.

CHONGON, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Guayaquil in the kingdom of Quito; situate near a small torrent, renowned for the stones which it washes down, of a certain crystallized matter, which being polished, resemble brilliants, and are used as buttons, rings, and other trinkets.

CHONGOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

CHONTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru.

Chonta, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Guamalies of the same kingdom, famous for its mine of quicksilver.

CHONTAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chorrillo.

CHONTALES, a district of the *corregimiento* or *alcaldía mayor* of Matagulpa, in the kingdom of Guatemala and province of Nicaragua. It is but small, and its natives have this name from the Spaniards, who would by it express their natural uncouthness and stupidity.

CHOPADA, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil and country of the Guayazas Indians; situate on the bank and at the source of the river Tocantines.

CHOPARE, a river of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito. It flows

down from the mountains to the *w.* of the Raches Indians, and runs 52 leagues from *s.* to *n. e.* until it enters the Marmoré together with the Guapaix, opposite the settlement and *reduccion* of Loreto, which lies to the *s.*

CHOPO, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very mild climate, and abounds in sugar-canes, plantains, maize, and many sorts of vegetables; these being the principal branch of its traffic with the Indians, who carry them for sale to the capital, which lies at a small distance from hence, in the road leading to Mérida and Gibraltar. It contains 50 Indians, and almost as many indigent settlers.

[CHOPS, The, in Kennebeck river, are three miles from Swan Island; which see.]

CHOPTANK, a large navigable river of the province and colony of Maryland, [emptying itself into Chesapeak bay.]

Choptank, Little, another of the same province. It runs *w.* and enters the sea in the bay of Chesapeak.

CHOQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acros.

CHOQUECAMATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

CHOQUELIMPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Arica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Copia.

CHOQUES, a barbarous nation of Caribes Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, dwelling immediately upon the mountains and forests of Fosca. They are ferocious and cruel, and pitch their huts near the river Bermejo. But little is known of their customs and of their country.

CHORAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Jesus.

CHOROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija, in the district of the former, and annexed to the curacy of Tupisa.

CHOROMOROS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who formerly occupied the plains or *llanuras* of Calchaqui towards the *n.*; touching towards the *e.* upon the source of the river Mogoles, and extending *n.* as far as the mountains of the Lules, and *w.* as far as the Andes. They are at present reduced to the Catholic religion, and are mixed with those of other nations; but some few of them still persist in their idolatry, and live dispersed upon the mountains.

CHORONI, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, between the mountain of Ocumara and the port of Chuapo.

CHOROS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. It has the hard lot of being scantily supplied with water, even as much as is necessary for drinking.

Choros, a point of the coast of this province and kingdom.

Choros, an island near the coast and point of its name.

CHORRERA, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Natá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate near the coast of the S. sea.

Chorrera, a creek of the island of Cuba, on the *n.* coast, having a fort for its protection, with a detachment of troops from the Havana.

CHORILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru.

Chorillo, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cercado in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Surco.

CHORRILLOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru; situate on the coast, close to the point of China.

CHORROS, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

CHORROU, Crike du, a rivulet and establishment of the French, in their possessions in Guayana.

CHORUNGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andaray; situate in the valley of its name.

CHOSAPACK, or Chesapeak, a large and beautiful bay on the coast of the province and colony of Virginia. [See Chesapeak.]

CHOSCHAMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huacaña.

[CHOSCUMUS, a fort of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, near a small lake about 20 leagues *s. e.* of Buenos Ayres, in Lat. 35° 33′ 40″. Long. 58° 2′ 15″ *w.*]

CHOTA, Todos Santos de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

[Chota, a valley of the Andes, which, though only two miles wide, is nearly a mile in depth. It was passed by Humboldt and his companions, in 1801, on their way to Quito, when they found its temperature to be intensely sultry.]

CHOTE, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Tennessee.

CHOTECHEL, or El Paso, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; situate in the interior of it, and on the shore of the river Como-Leuvre.

CHOUEE, Montanas de, mountains in the province and colony of N. Carolina, which follow the course of the river Tennessee.

CHOUMANS, a settlement or village of the province and colony of Louisiana; situate on the bank, and at the source of the river Maligna or Sabloniere.

CHOUSSIPI, a small river of the country of Labrador. It runs *s. w.* and enters that of St. Lawrence.

CHOWAN, a district and jurisdiction of the province and colony of Virginia, between that of Pequima and the river Pansemond. The principal settlement bears the same name.

[Chowan County, in Edenton district, N. Carolina, on the *n.* side of Albemarle sound. It contains 5011 inhabitants, of whom 2588 are slaves. Chief town, Edenton.]

[Chowan River, in N. Carolina, falls into the *n. w.* corner of Albemarle sound. It is three miles wide at the mouth, but narrows fast as you ascend it. It is formed, five miles from the Virginia line, by the confluence of Meherrin, Nottaway, and Black rivers, which all rise in Virginia.]

CHOXLLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Yanacache.

[CHRIST Church, a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2954 inhabitants, of whom 566 are whites, 2377 slaves.]

[CHRISTENOES, a wandering nation of N. America, who do not cultivate, nor claim any particular tract of country. They are well disposed towards the whites, and treat their traders with respect. The country in which these Indians rove is generally open plains, but in some parts, particularly about the head of the Assinniboin river, it is marshy and tolerably well furnished with timber, as are also the Fort Dauphin mountains, to which they sometimes resort. From the quantity of beaver in their country, they ought to furnish more of that article than they do at present. They are not esteemed good beaver-hunters. They might probably be induced to visit an establishment on the Missouri, at the Yellow Stone river. Their number has been reduced by the small-pox since they were first known to the Canadians.]

[CHRISTIANA, a post-town in Newcastle county, Delaware, is situated on a navigable creek of its name, 12 miles from Elkton, nine *s. w.* of Wilmington, and 37 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. The town, consisting of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church, stands on a declivity which commands a pleasant prospect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia in flour. It is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeak, which are 13 miles asunder at this place. It was built by the Swedes in 1640, and thus called after their queen.]

[Christiana Creek, on which the above town is situated, falls into Delaware river from the *s. w.* a little below Wilmington. It is proposed to cut a canal of about nine miles in length, in a *s. w.* direction from this creek, at the town of Christiana (six miles *w. s. w.* of Newcastle) to Elk river in Maryland, about a mile below Elkton. See Delaware and Wilmington.]

[Christiana, St. one of the Marquesa isles, called by the natives Waitahú, lies under the same parallel with St. Pedro, three or four leagues more to the *w.* Resolution bay, near the middle of the *w.* side of the island, is in lat. 9° 58′ *s.* long. 139° 840′ *w.* from Greenwich; and the *w.* end of Dominica 15 *n.* Captain Cook gave this bay the name of his ship. It was called Port Madre de Dios by the Spaniards. This island produces cotton of a superior kind. A specimen of it is deposited in the museum of the Massachusetts Historical Society.]

CHRISTIANO, San, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Serigipé in Brazil; situate on the coast, and at the mouth of the river Cirii.

[CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery county, Virginia. It contains very few houses; has a court-house and goal, situated near a branch of Little river, a water of the Kanhaway. Lat. 37° 5′ *n.*]

[CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town in the island of Santa Cruz, situated on the *n.* side of the island, on a fine harbour. It is the residence of the Danish governor, and is defended by a stone fortress.]

[CHRISTMAS Island, in the Pacific ocean, lies entirely solitary, nearly equally distant from the Sandwich islands on the *n.* and the Marquesas on the *s.* It was so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there, on Christmas day. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. A ship touching at this desolate isle must expect nothing but turtle, fish, and a few birds. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, and bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the *w.* side of

which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. Lat. 1° 59′ *n.* Long. 157° 35′ *w.*]

[Christmas Sound, in Tierra del Fuego, S. America. Lat. 55° 21′ *n.* Long. 69° 48′ *w.*]

CHRISTOVAL, San, or St. Christopher, a town of the government and jurisdiction of Maracaibo in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded by Captain Juan de Maldonado in 1560. It is of a hot but healthy temperature, produces abundance of sugar-canes, of which are made honey, sugar, and conserves, in immense quantities; also a great proportion of smoking tobacco, which is carried to Maracaibo. It has a good church and a convent of St. Augustin, which latter has fallen much to decay with regard to its establishment. The population of the town consists of 400 housekeepers. It lies 20 leagues *n. e.* of Pamplona, from the jurisdiction of which it is divided by the river Pamplonilla. It is the native place of Don Gregorio de Jaimes, archdeacon of Santa Fé, and bishop of Santa Marta.

Christoval, San, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, archbishopric of Charcas in Peru; in which took place the following extraordinary occurrence: The curate of this place going to confess a sick person in the settlement of Tahisa of the province of Pariá, which was annexed to this, sunk into a spring of water in the *pampas* or *llanos* de la Sal, when he was drowned, and with the two Indians who accompanied him on horseback, never more appeared, nor were any vestiges ever found of them: this was the reason why the latter settlement has since been disunited from the curacy of San Christoval.

Christoval, San, a capital city of the province and *captainship* of Sergipé in the kingdom of Brazil; being also known by that name. It is founded on the sea-shore, and has a fine and well defended port. It has a magnificent parish church with the title of Nuestra Señora de la Victoria; two fine convents, the one of the order of the Franciscans, and the other of the Carmelites; also a chapel of devotion of the Virgin of the Rosary. The council-house is a very fine edifice, and in the suburbs is a hermitage of San Gonzalo, which is frequented as a pilgrimage by this and other settlements of the jurisdiction. In this city resides the chief captain, who governs this province, and who is attended by a company of troops as a body-guard. In early times it was filled with nobility, descended from the first families in Portugal; but it is now reduced to 500 housekeepers. In its district, towards the part called Coninquiva, is a parish with four chapels, and towards the river Vaza-Barris five others. It has also 25 engines, by which abundance of sugar of an excellent quality is manufactured; this article affords a great commerce with the bay of Todos Santos. Lat. 11° 40′ *s.* Long. 37° 30′ *w.*

Christoval, San, an island of the N. sea; one of the Antilles, discovered by Admiral Christopher Columbus, who gave it his name, in 1493. It is five leagues in circumference, and is very fertile, and abounding in productions, particularly in cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar, and brandy; by all of which it carries on a great commerce. Here are some good *salines*, and in the mountains are some woods of fine timber, well adapted for the building of ships. The English and the French both established themselves here in 1625, holding a divided possession, when they were driven out by the Spaniards. After this the former again returned and re-established themselves in the greatest part of the island, leaving, however, a small share to the French, until the year 1713, when the latter, in conjunction with the Spaniards themselves, ceded it entirely to the English, who from that time have held it and kept it well fortified. [St. Christopher, situate in lat. 17° 21′, long. 62° 48′ *w.* was called by its ancient possessors, the Charibes, Liamuiga, or the Fertile Island. It was discovered in November 1493 by Columbus himself, who was so pleased with its appearance, that he honoured it with his own Christian name. But it was neither planted nor possessed by the Spaniards. It was, however, (notwithstanding that the general opinion ascribes the honour of seniority to Barbadoes), the eldest of all the British territories in the W. Indies, and in truth, the common mother both of the English and French settlements in the Charibean islands. A Mr. Thomas Warner, an Englishman, associated himself with 14 other persons in the year 1622, and with them took his passage on board a ship bound to Virginia. From thence he and his companions sailed from St. Christopher's, where they arrived in January 1623, and by the month of September following had raised a good crop of tobacco, which they proposed to make their staple commodity. By the generality of historians who have treated of the affairs of the W. Indies, it is asserted that a party of the French, under the command of a person of the name of D'Esnambuc, took possession of one part of this island, on the same day that Mr. Warner landed on the other; but the truth is, that the first landing of Warner and his associates happened two years before the arrival of D'Esnambuc; who, it is admitted by Du Tertre, did not leave France until 1625. Unfortunately the English settlers, in the latter end of 1623, had their plantations demolished by a dread-]

[ful hurricane, which put a sudden stop to their progress. In consequence of this calamity, Mr. Warner returned to England to implore succour; and it was on that occasion that he sought and obtained the powerful patronage and support of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle. This nobleman caused a ship to be fitted out, laden with all kinds of necessaries. It was called the Hopewell; and arrived at St. Christopher's on the 18th of May 1624; and thus he certainly preserved a settlement which had otherwise died in its infancy. Warner himself did not return to St. Christoper's until the year following. He was then accompanied by a large body of recruits, and D'Esnambuc arrived about the same time, perhaps the same day. This latter was the captain of a French privateer; and having, in an engagment with a Spanish galleon of superior strength, been very roughly handled, he was obliged, after losing several of his men, to seek refuge in these islands. He brought with him to St. Christopher's about thirty hardy veterans, and they were cordially received by the English, who appear at this time to have been under some apprehensions of the Charibes. Hitherto Warner's first colony had lived on friendly terms with these poor savages, by whom they were liberally supplied with provisions; but having seized on their lands, the consciousness of deserving retaliation made the planters apprehensive of an attack, when probably none was intended. Du Tertre relates, that the French and English receiving information of a projected revolt, concurred in a scheme for seizing the conspirators beforehand. Accordingly they fell on the Charibes by night, and having murdered in cold blood from 100 to 120 of the stoutest, drove all the rest from the island, except such of the women as were young and handsome, of whom, says the reverend historian, they made concubines and slaves. Such is the account of a contemporary author, Pere Du Tertre, who relates these transactions with perfect composure, as founded on common usage, and not unwarrantable in their nature. He adds, that such of the Charibes as escaped the massacre, having given the alarm to their countrymen in the neighbouring islands, a large body of them returned soon afterwards, breathing revenge; and now the conflict became serious. The Europeans, however, more from the superiority of their weapons, than of their valour, became conquerors in the end; but their triumph was dearly purchased, 100 of their number having been left dead on the field of battle. After this exploit, which Du Tertre calls a glorious victory, the Charibes appear to have quitted altogether this and some of the small islands in the neighbourhood, and to have retired southwards. The two leaders, Warner and D'Esnambuc, about the same time, found it necessary to return to Europe for the purpose of soliciting succour from their respective nations; and bringing with them the name of conquerors, they severally met with all possible encouragement. Warner was knighted by his sovereign, and through the interest of his noble patron sent back as governor in 1626, with 400 new recruits, amply supplied with necessaries of all kinds; while D'Esnambuc, under the patronage of Richlieu, (the minister of France), projected the establishment of an exclusive company for trading to this and some of the other islands. That minister concurred with D'Esnambuc in opinion, that such an institution was best adapted to the purposes of commerce and colonization; an erroneous conclusion, which D'Esnambuc himself had soon abundant occasion to lament; for the French in general either misunderstood or disapproved the project. Subscriptions came in reluctantly, and the ships which the new company fitted out on this occasion, were so wretchedly supplied with provisions and necessaries, that of 532 recruits, who sailed from France with D'Esnambuc, in February 1627, the greater part perished miserably at sea for want of food.

The English received the survivors with compassion and kindness; and for preventing contests in future about their respective limits, the commanders of each nation agreed to divide the whole island pretty equally between their followers. A treaty of partition for this purpose was reduced to writing, and signed, with many formalities, on the third of May 1627. The island was invaded by the Spaniards in 1629; after this there took place a serious contest between the English and the French possessors; and the conduct of the latter on this occasion was deemed so cruel and treacherous, that it was assigned by King William and Queen Mary among the causes which induced them to declare war against the French nation. Even fortune herself, inclining at length to the side of justice, from henceforward deserted them; for, after they had continued about eight months sole masters of the island, the English under the command of General Codrington, returning in great force, not only compelled the French inhabitants to surrender, but actually transported 1800 of them to Martinico and Hispaniola. It is true, that reparation was stipulated to be made them by the treaty of Ryswic, in 1697; but war again breaking out between the two nations, in 1702, the French planters derived but little ad-]

[vantage from that clause in their favour. They had, however, in 1705, the gloomy satisfaction to behold many of the English possessions again laid waste by a French armament, which committed such ravages, that the British parliament found it necessary to distribute the sum of 103,000*l.* among the sufferers, to enable them to resettle their plantations. Happily this was the last exertion of national enmity and civil discord within this little community; for at the peace of Utrecht, the island was ceded wholly to the English, and the French possessions publicly sold for the benefit of the English government. In 1733, 80,000*l.* of the money was appropriated as a marriage portion with the Princess Anne, who was betrothed to the Prince of Orange. Some few of the French planters, indeed, who consented to take the oaths, were naturalized, and permitted to retain their estates. Such were the origin and progress of the British establishment in the island of St. Christopher. The glorious circumstances which attended the French invasion in the beginning of 1782, when a garrison of less than 1000 effective men (including the militia) was attacked by 8000 of the best disciplined troops of France, supported by a fleet of 32 ships of war; the consequent surrender of the island, after a most vigorous and noble defence; and its restoration to Great Britain by the general peace of 1783, will long be in the recollection of every Englishman; but we cannot forbear to put it upon record, that at the siege of Brimstone hill, the enemy's batteries, consisting of 24 mortars and 23 pieces of heavy artillery, were continually, for five weeks and 34 days, firing on a spot of ground where the greatest diameter was not more than 200 yards, before the British would surrender—that Rodney's celebrated victory took place on the 12th of April 1782, lasting from seven in the morning to half past six in the evening, when five ships, commanded by the Count de Grasse, were taken, another sunk, and the admiral himself made prisoner.

This island is divided into nine parishes, and contains four towns and hamlets, viz. Basseterre, (the present capital, as it was formerly that of the French, containing about 800 houses), Sandy-point, Old-road, and Deep-bay. Of these, the two first are ports of entry, established by law. The fortifications consist of Charles-fort and Brimsone-hill, both near Sandy-point; three batteries at Basseterre, one at Fig-tree-bay, another at Palmeto-point, and some smaller ones of no great importance. The proportion which St. Christopher's contributes, with the other islands, towards an honourable provision for the governor-general, is 1000*l.* currency per ann. which is settled on him by the assembly immediately on his arrival. He has besides some perquisites; and in time of war they are considerable. Each island within this government has a separate council, and each of them an assembly, or house of representatives. In St. Christopher's, the council should consist of 10 members, but it is seldom that more than seven are present. The house of assembly is composed of 24 representatives, of whom 15 make a quorum. The requisite qualification is a freehold of 40 acres of land, or a house worth 40*l.* a year. Of the electors, the qualification is a freehold of 10*l.* per ann. Its government is comprehended under the title of that of the Leeward Charibean islands. The governor of this and the other islands in the same government is chancellor by his office, and in St. Christopher's sits alone. In this island, as in Jamaica, the jurisdiction of both the king's bench and common pleas centres in one superior court, wherein justice is administered by a chief-justice and four puisne judges. The chief is appointed by the crown, the others by the governor in the king's name, and they all hold their commissions during pleasure. The office of chief judge is worth about 600*l.* per ann. The emoluments of the assistant judges are trifling. St. Christopher's is about 14 leagues in circuit, and contains 43,726 acres of land, of which about 17,000 acres are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and 4000 to pasturage. As sugar is the only commodity of any account that is raised, except provisions and a little cotton, it is probable, that nearly one-half the whole island is unfit for cultivation. The interior part of the country consists indeed of many rugged precipices and barren mountains. Of these the loftiest is mount Misery, (evidently a decayed volcano), which rises 3711 feet in perpendicular height from the sea. Nature, however, has made abundant amends for the sterility of the mountains by the fertility she has bestowed upon the plains. No part of the W. Indies possesses even the same species of soil that is found in St. Christopher's. It is in general a dark grey loam, so light and porous as to be penetrable by the slightest application of the hoe. It is thought to be the production of subterraneous fires, the black ferruginous pumice of naturalists, finely incorporated with a pure loam or virgin mould. The under-stratum is gravel, from eight to 12 inches deep. Clay is no where found, except at a considerable height in the mountains. Canes, planted in particular spots, have been known to yield 8000 lbs. of Muscovado sugar from a single acre. One gentleman, in a favourable season, made 6400 lbs. or four hogsheads of 16 cwt. each per acre, on an average return of his]

[whole crop. It is not, however, pretended that the greatest part, or even a very large proportion, of the cane land throughout the island, is equally productive. The general average produce for a series of years is 16,000 hogsheads of 16 cwt. which, as one-half only of the whole cane land, or 8500 acres, is annually cut, (the remainder being in young canes), gives nearly two hogsheads of 16 cwt. per acre for the whole of the land in ripe canes; but even this is a prodigious return, not equalled, perhaps, by any other sugar country in any part of the globe.

In the report of the privy council in 1788, the British property vested here is estimated at 43,726 acres of patented estates, and 26,000 Negroes, at 50*l.* each Negro. The same report, in a general appraisement of British property vested in the British colonies, makes the land, buildings, and stock, double the value of the Negroes; and the towns, stores, and shipping about $\frac{1}{22}$ of the land, &c. In 1770 the exports amounted to above 419,000*l.* sterling, in sugar, molasses, and rum; and near 8000*l.* for cotton. Besides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of sugar; and in 1790, but about 113,000 cwt. The produce of this article varies from 8000 to 17,000 hogsheads of 13 cwt.

By return to house of commons, 1806, the Exports of Sugar from St. Christopher's amounted,
In 1789, to 11,000 hogsheads of 13 cwt.
1799, to 9,900 do.
1805, to 26,000 do.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of St. Kitt's were, in
1809, imports £266,064, exports £132,845.
1810, 253,611, 89,362.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	433	71	166,053	2	343,075	112,327
1810,	136	75	167,943	158	220,886	26,853

As in the other British islands in the neighbourhood, all the white men from the age of 16 to 60 are obliged to enlist in the milita, and in this island they serve without pay. They form two regiments of foot, although the whole number of effective men in each regiment seldom exceeds 300; but there is likewise a company of free blacks, and this, before the late war, constituted the whole of the military force within the island. Indeed, its natural strength, from the conformation and inequalities of its furface, is such, that a garrison of 2000 effective troops, properly supplied with ammunition and provisions, would in all human probability render it impregnable to the most formidable invasion.

The Gazette of November 1st, 1811, contains what has hitherto been considered as unprecedented:—A statement of every person's income, according as he is rated to the income tax. Possessors of sugar-estates pay 6*s.* on every ton of sugar; and others, when their incomes, independent of such estates, amount to 200*l.* currency, are to pay 1*l.* per cent.

By return to house of commons, March 18th, 1790, the following was the Slave Trade from Africa to this island, in the under-mentioned years,

Arrivals from Africa.				Negroes Exported.		Negroes retained for Cultivation.
Years.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Total number of Negroes imported.	To foreign W. Indies in Brit. Bot.	Total exported.	
1787	5	645	1095	185	185	910
1788	—	—	—	300	300	—

[And the Import of Slaves, by report of privy council, 1788, at a medium of four years, and by a return to house of commons in 1805, at a medium of two years from 1803, was as follows:

Average of	Imports.	Re-exports.	Retained.
Four years to 1787	658	102	556
Two years to 1803	971	124	847

By report of privy council, 1788, and by subsequent estimate, the population amounted to

Years.	Whites.	People of Colour.	Slaves.
1787	1912	1908	20,435
1805	1800	198	26,000

See CARIBE (Leeward) Islands; and for the later political inquiries, see WEST INDIES.]

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in Nueva España. It contains 64 families of Indians, and lies a small distance to the *n.* of its capital.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan in the same kingdom, lying two leagues from its capital.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tetelaxonotla in the same kingdom, lying two leagues to the *w.* of that place.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Antonio, and situate on the contrary side of the river.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of San Marcos.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the head settlement of Pinotepa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan, in Nueva España. It contains 24 families of Indians, and is seven leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuquio in the same kingdom; situate near to the conflux of the rivers Mesquital and Grandé. Its population is large, and it lies 15 leagues to the *w.* of its capital, and 10 to the *n. w.* of the capital of the province of Guadalaxara.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the head settlement of Axixique, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the great lake or sea of Chapala. It contains 70 families of Indians, who employ themselves in fishing and agriculture; is 13 leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions; situate on the shore of the river Marañon, at the mouth where it enters the Ovaripana.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and government of Cartagena in the district of Sinu; situate on the bank of the river Pichelin, in the division of this jurisdiction and that of Tolu. It is one of those which were founded, in 1776, by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the kingdom of Brazil; situate on the shore of a river which enters the Yguan to the *s.* of the settlement of Jesus María.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and *captainship* of Sergipé in the same kingdom; situate on the sea-coast, between the river Sirugipá and that of Vazabaris.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the province and kingdom of Nueva Galicia; situate near its capital.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, another, of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of the Rio Grande del N. (Large River of the N.) where this enters the Conchos.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, a bay on the coast of the province of California, in the part opposite the coast of Nueva España.

CHRISTOVAL, SAN, an isle of the N. sea, in the interior of the bay and port of the Cul de Sac Grand, of the island of Guadalupe.

[CHRISTOPHER, ST. See CHRISTOVAL.]

CHUAO, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the province and government of Venezuela, to the *w.* of the port of La Guaira.

CHUAPA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta in Nueva España. It contains 112 familes of Indians, and is 12 leagues *n. e.* of its capital.

CHUAPA, a river of the kingdom of Chile,

which rises in the mountains of the *cordillera*. On its shores is caught a much esteemed sort of shell-fish, called *tascas*. It runs into the sea in lat. 31° 40′.

CHUAPA, a volcano of the same kingdom, celebrated for the irruptions it has made. It is 23 leagues from the coast, and to the *n.* of the city of San Juan de la Frontera, in lat. 31° 30′ *s.*

CHUAZINGO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 124 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. n. w.* of that of Tlapa.

CHUBISCA, a settlement of the missions which belong to the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, lying four leagues to the *s. e.* one-fourth to the *s.* of the settlement and *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguaga. Five leagues to the *s. e.* of this settlement are two large estates, called Fresnos and Charcas.

CHUCAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Acoria.

CHUCAPA, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in the same kingdom.

CHUCANTI, a river of the province and government of Darien, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains towards the *n.* and enters the sea between the islands Las Palmas and Pinos.

CHUCAY, a settlement of the province of Venezuela, and government of Maracaibo; situate on the extremity of the peninsula formed by the cape of San Roman.

CHUCHA, a bay in the port of Portobelo, and lying quite in the interior of the same. It is an harbour, or second port, of a circular figure, closed in on all sides, its access being through a narrow channel. Several rivers flow into it.

CHUCHE, a small island of the S. sea, in the bay and gulph of Panamá. It lies the farthest of any from the coast, and to the *w.* of the large island of Rey.

CHUCHULAIA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Combaya, in which there is a pious sanctuary of Our Lady, much frequented.

CHUCUNAQUI, a large river of the province of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountainous parts, and runs *s. w.* 13 leagues as far as the fort Royal of Santa María, collecting in its course the waters of 20 rivers less than itself; it then enters the grand river Tuira.

CHUCHUNGA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river of its name, having a port, which is a lading-place for the river Marañon. The above river rises in the *sierra* of the province of Luya and Chillaos, enters the Ymasá, being united to the Cumbassa; these together run into the Marañon, and at their conflux is the aforesaid port. Its mouth is in lat. 5° 12′ 30″ *s.*

CHUCMI. See JULUMITO.

CHUCO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamachuco in Peru.

CHUCUITO, a province and government of Peru; bounded *e.* by the great lake of its name, and part of the province of Omasuyos; *n.* by that of Paucarcolla or Puno; *s. e.* by that of Pacages; and *s. w.* and *w.* by the *cordillera* of the coast which looks towards Moquehua. It is 25 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and 36 wide. It was extremely populous at the time of the conquest, and was on that account considered wealthy. Its governors had the controul of political affairs, and enjoyed the title of vice-patron and captain-general of the immediate provinces, including some which lay upon the coast. It is of a cold but healthy temperature, particularly in the rainy months, which are December, February, and March. It produces sweet and bitter *papas*, of which are made *chuño*, bark, *cañagua*, *hagua*, and barley. In some of the glens, where the soil is moister, they grow pulse, flowers, and fruit-trees. This province abounds in cattle, such as cows, sheep and pigs, and native sheep, which the natives use for trading instead of asses; the regular load for each being four or five *arrobas*. Here are also bred *alpacas*, *huanacos*, *vicuñas*, deer, *cuyes*, and *vizcachas*, which are similar in shape and figure to a hare; also pigeons, partridges, ducks, and ostriches. From the fleeces of the cattle many kinds of woven articles are made for useful and ornamental apparel, beautifully dyed; and from the wool of the *alpaca* handsome carpets, quilts, and mantles of various designs and colours. This province has many silver mines, which are worked with emolument; also streams of hot medicinal waters. It is situate on the shores of the great lake of Chucuito, from which large quantities of fish are taken, and sold for a good price to the neighbouring provinces. It is watered by several rivers, all of which enter the lake: the largest or most considerable of them is the Hilava. Its natives amount to 30,000, separated in 10 different settlements. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 101,730 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 813 dollars annually. The capital is of the same name. This

belongs to the bishopric of La Paz, and is so situate as to have a fine view of the lake. It is a settlement at once the most pleasant and convenient, fertile, and abounding in fruits and cattle, but its temperature is excessively cold. It has two parishes, with the dedicatory title of Santo Domingo and La Asuncion, and two hermitages dedicated to St. Barbara and St. Sebastian. The other settlements are,

Asiento de Minas de Michacani,	Asiento del Desaguadero,
Asiento de San Antonio de Esquilache,	Acora,
Pomata,	Hilave,
Asiento de Huacullani,	July,
	Santiago,
	Zepita.

CHUCUITO, The lake of; which, although it be thus called, is also known by the name of Titicaca, is 51 leagues in length from *n. w.* to *s. e.* and 26 in width, although in some parts less. On its shores are six provinces or *corregimientos*, which are,

The province of this name,	Paucarcolla,
	Lampa,
Pacages,	Asangaro.
Omasuyos,	

This lake is of sufficient depth for vessels of any size, since in many bays not far in from its shores there are from four to six fathoms of water, and within it, some places from 40 to 50. It is, as far as is ascertained, without any shoals or banks. Near it grow some herbs, called *clacchos*, eaten by the cows and pigs; also a great quantity of the herb called *totora*, or cat's tail, which in some parts grows to the length of a yard and an half. Of this the Indians make rafts, not only for fishing but for carrying to and fro the cattle and productions of the harvest and crops growing in the various islands lying in this lake. Some of these islands are so covered and hemmed in with the herb *totora* that it requires much force and labour to cut a passage through it. In one of the largest of these islands the Incas had a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun, the first that was ever built. This lake is not without its tempests and squalls; they are, on the contrary, frequent, and have at times caused no inconsiderable mischief. Its waters are thick, but are nevertheless drank by the cattle, and even the Indians; particularly by those of the nation of the Uros, who are a poor ignorant people, who formerly lived upon the islands in great wretchedness, and who by dint of great solicitations have been prevailed upon to leave them for the mainland, where they now reside in some miserable caves, excavated places, or holes in the earth covered over with flags of *totora*, maintaining themselves by fishing. This lake contains likewise various kinds of fish, such as trout, *ormantos*, *cuches*, anchovies, and *boquillas* in abundance; these are, for the most part, about the length of a man's hand, and three fingers thick. The Indians of Yunguyo take upwards of 700 yearly, and sell them at four and six dollars the thousand. They also catch some small *pejereyes*, and an infinite variety of birds, which are salted, and afford excellent food. It is confidently and repeatedly asserted by the Indians, that the greater part of the riches of the country was thrown into this lake when the Spaniards entered it at the time of the conquest; and amongst other valuables the great gold chain made by the order of the Inca Huayanacap, which was 233 yards in length, and within which 6000 men could dance.

CHUCURPU, an ancient settlement of warlike Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuzco in Peru. It lies to the *e.* of this city, and was subjected and united to the empire after a long resistance by Pachacutec, emperor of the Incas.

CHUCUTI, a river of the province and government of Darien in the government of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains towards the *e.* and following this course, enters the Taranena at a small distance from its source.

CHUDAUINAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, to the *s. e.* of this city. They inhabit the part lying *s. w.* of the river Pastaza, and are bounded on the *s. e.* by the Ipapuisas, and *w.* by the Xibaros. They are not numerous, owing to the continual wars which they have maintained with their neighbours; and though of a martial spirt, they are of a docile and humane disposition. Some of them have united themselves with the Andoas, in the settlement of this name, which lies upon the *w.* shore of the river Pastaza.

CHUECA, SAN AGUSTIN DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Christoval.

CHUETI, a river of the province and government of Choco. It rises in the *sierras* of Abide, runs *w.* and enters the Paganagandi.

CHUFIAS, a barbarous nation of Indians who inhabit the *e.* of the river Aguaricu, bounded on the *n. w.* by the nation of the Encabellados, with whom they are in continual warfare.

CHUGOD, SANTA CATALINA DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru, annexed to the curacy of Chetu.

CHUI, a river of the province and *captainship*

of Rey in Brazil. It runs *s.* and turning *e.* enters the lake Mini.

CHUI, a settlement of this province; situate on the sea-coast, and lying between this and the lake Mini.

CHUIGOTES. See CHIUGOTOS.

CHUILLE, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its source in the mountains towards the *e.* runs *n. e.* and enters the river Tarena.

CHUIRIEUI, a river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *n.* and enters the Iguy near the mission of San Miguel.

CHULE, a small port or creek of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa. It is shallow, insecure, and exposed to the *s. w.* winds.

CHULIHUCANI, or CHULCHUCANI, a settlement of the province and government of Potosi in Peru.

CHULINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Charazani.

CHULISANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cachi.

CHULUMANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru.

CHULUMANI, a river of the above province, which rises at the end of the *cordillera* of Ancuma, begins its course to the *e.* and forming a large bend towards the *n.* enters the Beni just at its source, and where it keeps the name of the Chuquiavo.

CHUMA, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which flows down from the mountains of Bogotá. It waters the territory of Merida, passing opposite the city, and enters through the *s.* side into the lake of Maracaybo.

CHUMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

CHUMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Zozocoles, and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla, in Nueva España. It is situate at the top of an high mountain, and from it may be seen all the settlements belonging to this jurisdiction. Its population amounts to 183 families of Indians, and it lies to the *n.* of its head settlement, three leagues distant from this, and 14 from the capital.

CHUMBE, a village of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito. It is to the *w.* of Tarqui, and on the *w.* shore of one of the torrents rising in the river Paute. Not far from it are some excellent hot baths, of which no use is made. [Here the stately *melastoma* and the *embothrium* are growing at an elevation of 12,000 feet, according to Humboldt, who visited this village in 1802. Lat. 3° 10′ *s.*]

CHUMBES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Vizchongo.

CHUMBI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru, where there is a pious sanctuary, with an excellent painting of the blessed virgin, said to have been given by a pontiff to the curate of this settlement when he was at Rome.

CHUMBICHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tucumán in Peru; situate to the *w.* of the valley of San Fernando de Catamarca.

CHUMBICOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; situate on the shore of a small river of the same name.

CHUMBILLA, a mountain of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamanga in Peru; celebrated for a rich silver mine. It lies three leagues from a small settlement called Canaria, which is at present abandoned and deserted.

CHUMBIVILCAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru. It is bounded *n.* by the province of Quispicanchialgo, and by that of Chilques and Masques on the *n. w.*; by those of Cotabamba and Aymaraez on the *w.*; by that of Condesuyos de Arequipa on the *s.*; and on the *e.* by that of Canes and Cauches. Its temperature is for the most part cold, although in some places temperate, so that it produces the fruits peculiar to either climate; such as wheat, barley, maize, *papas*, and other seeds, though none in abundance, but plenty of neat cattle. In this province are found the lofty and vast snowy mountains called Condesuyos del Cuzco. It lies on the boundaries of the province of Parinacocha, being separated from it by the river which flows down from the province of Camaná. Here much cloth peculiar to the country is manufactured; and in its district are many mouths of gold and silver mines, the mounds and pits of which, together with the remains of several mills for working metal, indicate that in former times they were probably worked to no small advantage. They gather here a great quantity of Cochineal, which is called *macno*, with which cloths are dyed of very fine colours. It has likewise fountains and mineral streams of hot water, and is subject to earthquakes. Its *repartimento* used to amount to 85,800 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 685 dollars per annum. Its inhabitants, including the district of Condesuyos, amount to 16,000 souls, who live in the 22 following settlements:

Belille,	Cancahuana,
Ayacasi,	Llauzeo,
Libitaco,	Caspi,
Totora,	Quiñota,
Pataqueña,	Santo Tomas,
Alahamaca,	Alca,
Toro,	Puica,
Asiento de Quivio,	Tomipampa,
Colquemarca,	Cotahuassi,
Yanqui,	Quillunza,
Capacmarca,	Cupi.

CHUMEHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito.

CHUMPULL, a settlement of the district and province of Toltenbaxo in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the sea-coast in the point of Tirahá.

Chumpull, a river of this province, which runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Callacalla.

CHUNANAS, an ancient nation of Indians of the province of Cuzco in Peru. It was subjected and made tributary to the empire by the Inca Huaynacapac, thirteenth Monarch of Peru.

CHUNCARA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Cuzco in Peru; one of those which have remained in this kingdom from the time of the Incas. It was the boundary or extent of the conquests of Sinchiroca, eleventh Emperor, and he left at it a strong garrison to guard against invasion from the neighbouring people. Twenty leagues from its capital.

CHUNCHANGA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yea in Peru.

CHUNCHI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chimbo in the kingdom of Quito; lying between the rivers Alausi to the *n.* and Pomallacta to the *w.*

Chunchi, another settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the same kingdom. It is entirely of Indians, of an hot climate, and in its territory towards the *n.* and towards the *e.* are some gold mines, which were in former times worked, but to-day abandoned. Its situation is between the rivers Patacones to the *e.* and Chinchipe to the *w.* upon the high road which leads from Loyola to Tomependa.

CHUNCHILEA, a river of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Callacalla.

CHUNCHIPE, a river of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s.* and forming a bend towards the *e.* enters the Marañon.

CHUNCHOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, and much dreaded by the Spaniards, on account of the repeated incursions made by those savages on their possessions. In Lima they are in a continal state of fear and apprehension of some sudden attack from these enemies; for in 1742 they took and destroyed several settlements and estates, killing many Franciscan monks who were missionaries amongst them. They were, however, once attacked by the brigadier, the Marquis de Mena Hermosa, general of Callao, who constructed some forts, which are still served with artillery and troops sufficient to protect them. These Indians have a chief or prince, called the *chuncho*, descended, according to their accounts, from the royal race of the *Incas*, who would fain lay claim to the monarchy of Peru as his right; and accordingly, in 1744, represented to the Marquis of Villa Garcia, not without great threats, his intention of doing himself justice by force of arms: he is a Catholic, and has added to his own honours the title of King of Peru; he was brought up at Lima amongst the Spaniards as the son of a *cazique*, where he was instructed in the rules of government, policy, and military tactics, which he introduced into his own country, and made known the use of swords and fire-arms. He went to Rome disguised as a menial, was introduced to the court of Madrid, where he kissed the hand of King Philip V. and the foot of the Pontiff Clement XII. He has two sons well instructed and equal in mental energies. These Chunchos Indians are numerous, and live, some of them, in villages, and others scattered over the mountains and in the woods; they maintain a secret correspondence with the Indians of all the other settlements of Peru and Quito, as well as with the christians and infidels inhabiting the forests where missions are established; by this means they know what is passing in all the provinces, cities, and settlements, &c. Many Indians who are malcontents, or fugitives from justice on account of crime or debt, invariably betake themselves to the Chunchos, and this is the reason why this nation is so very populous. The viceroy of Peru uses the greatest precautions, and is continually on the alert against any movements of the Chunchos or other Indians, and keeps a garrison of good troops upon his frontiers.

CHUNCHURI, an ancient province of Peru in Las Charcas. It is small, and its natives were the most valorous and hardy of any in the kingdom. The Inca Roca, fourth Emperor, subjected them, having attacked them with 30,000 of his best troops.

CHUNGUI, a settlement of the province and

corregimiento of Huamanga in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Anco.

CHUNIANIS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the lands of Magellan, in the vicinity of the straits of Magellan. It is a tribe descended from the Huyellanes. They are numerous and ferocious; the men and women go entirely naked; their arms are bows and arrows, the latter being pointed with well-filed flints; they are robust, of great strength, and fine appearance. Some travellers pretend that these are the fabulous giants of whom so many have written.

CHUPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru.

Chupa, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, to the *s.* of the capital, midway between the coasts of the two seas.

CHUPACHOS, a river of Peru, which flows down from the mountains of the Andes. It rises from the lake Patancocho, in lat. 10° 41′ *s.*; washes the country of the Chupachos Indians, from whence it takes its name, and finishes its course by emptying itself into the Mollobamba, on the *w.* side, in lat. 7° 21′ *s.*

CHUPAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Baños.

CHUPANA, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, to the *n.* of the city of Guanuco in Peru, and after collecting the waters of several other rivers in its protracted course, enters the river Marañon in a very broad stream.

CHUPAS, an extensive valley or plain of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamanga in Peru, near to the city. It is celebrated for the battle which was fought here by the Licentiate Baca de Castro, of the royal council of Castille, governor of Peru, on the 16th September 1542, against the army of the rebels commanded by Diego de Almagro the younger, and son of the conqueror of the same name, when the latter was routed and taken prisoner with the loss of more than 700 men.

Chupas, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

CHUPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yanacache.

CHUQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Calca and Lares in Peru; annexed to the curacy of of Lares.

Chuqui, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes, not far from the town of Potosi.

CHUQUIABO. See Paz.

CHUQUIBAMBA, a settlement and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Condesuyos de Arequipa in Peru. It is of a cold and unpleasant temperature, and lies four leagues from Camaná.

Chuquibamba, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru.

Chuquibamba, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas, of the same kingdom.

CHUQUICARA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco. It rises in the same province, and enters the river Santa, changing its own name to this, immediately that it touches the boundary of this jurisdiction, which it divides from those of Truxillo and Guamachuco.

CHUQUICHAMBI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Charangas, archbishopric of Charcas in Peru.

CHUQUICOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas, and the archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru.

CHUQUILLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipas, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Christoval.

CHUQUI-MAGU, a river of Peru. It rises in the mountains of Jaen de Bracamoros, of the kingdom of Quito, and after laving the territory of the *corregimiento* of Piura, enters the S. sea.

CHUQUINGA, a settlement close to that of Nasca, and nearly upon the shore of the river Amancay, where there is a narrow pass, through which two men cannot without great difficulty go abreast; for on one side rises the mountain nearly perpendicular, and on the other is a precipice which runs into the river; this is the spot where a signal victory was obtained by the rebel Francisco Hernandez Giron, in 1554, against the Brigadier Alonzo de Alvarado, both of them leaders of factions, maintaining the separate interests enkindled in the civil wars of Peru.

Chuquinga, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Aymaraez, also in Peru.

CHUQUIRIBAMBA, a large settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito; on the shore of a small river which enters the Catamayu, on which account some maintain that it is the origin of the latter. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile

territory, where the noble families of Loxa have their best possessions.

CHUQUIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Baños.

CHUQUISACA, La Plata, or Charcas, a city and capital of the province of Peru, founded by Pedro Anzures in 1539, who gave it this name. It had a settlement of Indians on the same spot. The first founders called it La Plata, from the celebrated mine of this metal (silver) in the mountain of Porco, close to the aforesaid settlement, and from whence immense wealth was extracted by the emperors the *Incas* of Peru. This city is situate on a plain surrounded by pleasant hills, which defend it from the inclemency of the winds; the climate is mild and agreeable, but during the winter, dreadful tempests, accompanied with thunder and lightning, are not unusual; the edifices are good, handsome, and well adorned, having delightful orchards and gardens. The waters are delicate, cold, and salutary, and divided into different aqueducts, by which they are carried to the public fountains, forming an object at once useful and ornamental. Its nobility is of the first and most distinguished families of Peru, who have many privileges and distinctions. The cathedral consists of three naves; it is very rich, and adorned with fine furniture and beautiful paintings. It contains convents of the religious orders of St. Domingo, St. Augustin, St. Francis, La Merced, and San Juan de Dios, with a good hospital, a handsome college and a magnificent church which belonged to the regulars of the company; also three monasteries of nuns, the one of Santa Clara, the other of Santa Monica, and the third of the Carmelites; a royal university with the title of San Francisco Xavier, the rector of which was universally of the college of the regulars of the company of the Jesuits. It has also two houses of study for youth, the one the seminary of San Christoval, and the other the college of San Juan, which were likewise under the controul of the Jesuits until the year 1767; also an hermitage dedicated to San Roque. It was erected into a bishopric by the pontiff Julius III. in 1551, and afterwards into a metropolitan in 1608, with an archbishop, five dignitaries, six canons, four prebends, and as many more demi-prebends. The tribunal of audience was erected here in 1559, and afterwards those of the inquisition of the cruzada. Its arms are a shield divided horizontally, having in the upper part two mountains with a cross upon each, in the middle a tree with two columns on the sides, in the lower part to the left two lions rampant, on the right two towers with two lions, a standard being in the middle, and the whole embossed upon a silver field. At the distance of six leagues from this city passes the river Pilcomayu, by which it is supplied with good fish, and upon the shores of the Cachimayu, which is only two leagues distant, the nobility have many rural seats. In 1662 a great insurrection took place here amongst the *Mustees* and the people of colour. It is the native place of several illustrious persons, and amongst others of the following:

Don Rodrigo de Orozco, Marquis of Mortara, captain-general of the principality of Cataluña, and of the council of state and war.

Fray Antonio de Calancha, a monk of St. Augustin, a celebrated author.

Don Rodrigo de Santillana, *oidor* of Valladolid, and afterwards in his country.

The venerable Friar Martin de Aguirre, of the order of St. Augustin.

Don Alonso Corveda de Zarate, canon of Lima, and professor of languages.

The Father Maestro *Fray* Diego Trexo, a Dominican monk.

The Father Juan de Córdoba, of the extinguished company of Jesuits, a celebrated theologist.

Its archbishopric has for suffragans, the bishoprics of Santa Cruz de la *Sierra*, La Paz, Tucumán, and La Ascencion of Paraguay; and to its diocese belong 188 curacies. Its inhabitants in and about it amount to 13,000, of which 4000 are Spaniards, 3000 *Mustees*, 4500 Indians, and 15,000 Negroes and Mulattoes. It is 290 leagues from Cuzco, in lat. 19° 31′ *s.*

Archbishops of the church of La Plata.

1. Don *Fray* Tomas de San Martin, a monk of the order of St. Dominic, a master in his order, and one of the first monks who passed over into Peru with the Friar Vicente de Valverde; he was provincial there, returned to Spain with the Licentiate Pedro de la Gasca, and as a reward for his labours, presented by the king to the first archbishopric of Charcas, in 1553: he died in 1559.

2. Don *Fray* Pedro de la Torre, who was elected, but not consecrated; and in his place,

3. Don *Fray* Alonso de la Cerda.

4. Don Fernan Gonzalez de la Cuesta, who laid the foundation of the cathedral church.

5. Don *Fray* Domingo de Santo Tomas, of the order of St. Dominic, a noted preacher, and one of those who went over to Peru with the *Fray* Vicente Valverde; he was prior in different convents, and general visitor of his order in those kingdoms.

6. Don Fernando de Santillana, native of Se-

villa, president of the courts of chancery of Granada and Valladolid, elected bishop; he died in Lima before he took possession.

7. Don Alonso Ramirez Granero, and not Pedro, as Gil Gonzalez will have it; a native of Villaescusa in the bishopric of Cuenca, a collegiate of this city, dean of the church of Guadix, and *fiscal* of the inquisition of Mexico; elected archbishop in 1574; he governed until 1578.

8. Don *Fray* Juan de Vivero, native of Valladolid, of the order of St. Augustin; he passed over to Peru, was prior of his convent of Lima, presented to the archbishopric of Cartagena of the Indies, and to this archbishopric; but these dignities he would not accept; he returned to Spain, and died in his convent of Toledo.

9. Don Alonso Ramirez de Vergara, native of Segura de Leon, collegiate in Malaga, Alcalá, and Salamanca, professor of arts, and canon of Malaga; he was presented to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1594, and died in 1603.

10. Don *Fray* Luis Lopez de Solis, native of Salamanca, of the order of St. Augustin; he passed over into Peru, where he was master of his religious order, professor of theology, prior provincial, and qualificator of the inquisition; he was promoted to the church of Quito, and to this metropolitan see.

11. Don *Fray* Ignacio de Loyola, a monk of the barefooted order of St. Francis; he was commissary in the province of Filipinas, and on his return to Spain elected archbishop of Charcas.

12. Don Alonso de Peralta, native of Arequipa, archdeacon and inquisitor of Mexico, and archbishop of Charcas, where he died.

13. Don *Fray* Gerónimo de Tiedra, native of Salamanca, of the order of St. Domingo; he was prior of his convent, and preacher to the king, and archbishop of Charcas in 1616.

14. Don Fernando Arias de Ugarte, native of Santa Fé of Bogotá, of whom we have treated in the catalogue of the bishops of Quito; he passed over from the archbishopric of Santa Fé to this in 1630.

15. Don Francisco de Sotomayor.

16. Don *Fray* Francisco de Borja, of the order of San Benito, master in the university of Salamanca, and professor of theology; elected bishop of Charcas in 1634.

17. Don *Fray* Pedro de Oviedo, of the order of San Benito, native of Madrid; he studied arts and theology in Alcalá, was abbot of the monastery of S. Clodio, and *difinidor* of his order; he was promoted from the bishopric of Quito to this archbishopric in 1645: he died in 1649.

18. Don Juan Alonso de Ocon, native of La Roja, collegiate-major of San Ildefonso in Alcalá, doctor and professor of theology, curate of Elechosa in the archbishopric of Toledo, and of the parish of Santa Cruz of Madrid; he was promoted from the church of Cuzco to this of La Plata.

19. Don *Fray* Gaspar de Villaroel, of the order of St. Augustin, native of Riobamba; he studied in the royal university of Lima, and with the reputation of being very learned, of which, indeed, his works bear testimony; he was promoted from the church of Arequipa to this in 1658.

20. Don Bernardo de Izaguirre, native of Toledo; he was *fiscal* of the inquisition of Cartagena and of Lima, and was promoted from the church of Cuzco to this metropolitan see.

21. Don *Fray* Alonso de la Cerda, of the order of preachers, native of Lima, provincial of his order, bishop of Honduras; from whence he was promoted to this church.

22. Don Melchor de Liñan and Cisneros, native of Tordelaguna, of whom we speak in the catalogue of the bishops of Santa Marta; he was removed from the bishopric of Popayán in 1672, governed until 1678, when he was promoted to the metropolitan see of Lima.

23. Don Bartolomé Gonzalez de Poveda, who became archbishop, and governed until 1692.

24. Don *Fray* Diego Morcillo Rubio de Auñon, of the bishopric of La Paz in 1711, where he remained until 1724, when he was promoted to the archbishopric of Lima.

25. Don Francisco Luis Romero, promoted from the archbishopric of Quito; he governed until 1725.

26. Don Alonso del Pozo and Silva, of the bishopric of Santiago of Chile.

27. Don Agustin Delgado, in 1743; governed until 1746.

28. Don Salvador Bermudez, from the aforesaid year; governed until 1747.

29. Don Gregorio de Molleda y Clerque, of the bishopric of Truxillo, in 1748; he governed until 1758, when he died.

30. Don Cayetano Marcellano y Agramont, of the bishopric of Buenos Ayres, in 1758; he governed until 1761, when he died.

31. Don Pedro de Argandoña, promoted in the above year; he governed until 1776, when he died.

32. Don Francisco Ramon de Herboso, who governed from 1776 to 1784.

33. Don *Fray* Joseph Antonio de San Alberto, who governed in 1785.

CHUQUISONGO, San Pedro de, a settle-

ment of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamachuco in Peru; one of the four divisions of the curacy of Estancias.

CHUQUIYAPU, an ancient province of Peru, which was conquered and united to the empire by Mayta Capac, fourth Emperor of the Incas, after the famous battle and victory of Huallu against the Collas Indians. It is tolerably well peopled, and of a cold climate. Its territory abounds in excellent pastures, in which there are great quantities of cattle. In some parts, where the temperature is hot, there is found maize, *cacao*, and sugar-cane. This country abounds in woods, and in these are found tigers, leopards, stags, and monkeys of many different species.

CHURCAMPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mayor.

[CHURCH Creek Town, in Dorchester county, Maryland, lies at the head of Church creek, a branch of Hudson river, seven miles *s.w.* from Cambridge.]

[Church Hill, a village in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, at the head of S. E. Creek, a branch of Chester river, *n.w.* of Bridgetown, and *n.e.* of Centreville eight miles, and 85 *s.w.* from Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 6′ *n.* Long. 76° 10′ *w.*]

CHURCHILL, a great river of New S. Wales, one of the provinces of N. America, at the mouth of which the English Hudson bay company have a fort and establishment; situate in lat. 59° *n.* and long. 94° 12′ *w.* The commerce of this place is great and lucrative, and on account of its great distance entirely secure from any disturbance from the French. In 1747 the number of castor-skins, which were brought by 100 Indians to this spot in their canoes, amounted to 20,000. Several other kinds of skins were also brought from the *n.* by 200 other Indians; some of whom came hither by the river Seals, or Marine Wolves, 15 leagues to the *s.* of the fort. To the *n.* of this fort there are no castors, since there are no woods where these animals are found, though there are many other woods which abound in wolves, bears, foxes, buffaloes, and other animals whose skins are valuable. Here are great quantities of shrubs or small trees, planted by the factory, supplying timber; but the opposite side of the river is most favourable to their growth: and at a still greater distance are found large trees of various kinds. The company residing in the fort is exposed to many risks, and obliged to inhabit a rock surrounded by frosts and snows for eight months in the year, being exposed to all the winds and tempests. On account of the deficiency of pasture, they maintain near the factory no more than four or five horses, and a bull with two cows; for the maintenance of which during the winter, fodder is brought from a fenny bottom some miles distant from the river. Those who have been here affirm, that between this river and the river Nelson there is, at a great distance up the country, a communication or narrow pass of land, by which these rivers are divided; and the Indians who carry on this traffic, have dealings with the English navigating the river Nelson or Albany. [See New Britain.]

[CHURCHTOWN, a village so called, in the *n.e.* part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles *e.n.e.* of Lancaster, and 50 *w.n.w.* of Philadelphia. It has 12 houses, and an episcopal church; and in the environs are two forges, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually.]

CHURIN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru. Its jurisdiction comprehends the settlements of

Huacho,	Palpas,
Curay,	Naba,
Taucir,	Oyon,
Rapas,	Tinta,
Pachangara,	Mallay.

It has some celebrated fountains of mineral waters.

CHURUBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Santa Maria del Valle.

CHURUMACO, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cinagua in Nueva España; situate in a dry and warm country; on which account the seeds scarcely ever come to maturity, save those of maize: melons indeed grow in abundance, owing to the cultivation they find, and from water being brought to them from a river which runs at least a league's distance from the the settlement. In its district are several herds of large cattle, which form the principal branch of the commerce of the inhabitants: these consist of 80 families of Indians. In its limits are also found some *ranchos*, in which reside 22 families of Spaniards, and 34 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. At a short distance is the mountain called Ynguaran, in which copper mines are found, though this metal has not been observed much to abound. Four leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

CHURUMATAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yamparaes in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

CHUSCOS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the ancient province of Panataguas, to the *n.* of the city of Huanuco; of which little more than its name is known.

CHYAIZAQUES, a barbarous nation, and

but very little known, of Indians, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, bordering upon the river Fusagasuga. They are few, and live dispersed in the woods, having a communication with the Paeces and Fusungaes.

[CHYENNES, Indians of N. America, the remnant of a nation once respectable in point of number. They formerly resided on a branch of the Red river of Lake Winnipie, which still bears their name. Being oppressed by the Sioux, they removed to the *w.* side of the Missouri, about 15 miles below the mouth of Warricunne creek, where they built and fortified a village; but being pursued by their ancient enemies the Sioux, they fled to the Black hills, about the head of the Chyenne river, where they wander in quest of the buffalo, having no fixed residence. They do not cultivate. They are well disposed towards the whites, and might easily be induced to settle on the Missouri, if they could be assured of being protected from the Sioux. Their number annually diminishes. Their trade may be made valuable.]

[CIACICA. See CICASICA.]

CIBAMBE, a settlement of the district and *corregimiento* of Alausi in the kingdom of Quito.

CIBAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aricá in Peru.

[CIBOLA, or CIVOLA, the name of a town in, and also the ancient name of, New Granada in Tierra Firme, S. America. The country here, though not mountainous, is very cool; and the Indians are said to be the whitest, wittiest, most sincere and orderly of all the aboriginal Americans. When the country was discovered, they had each but one wife, and were excessively jealous. They worshipped water, and an old woman that was a magician; and believed she lay hid under one of their lakes.]

CIBOO, MINAS DE, some rough and craggy mountains, nearly in the centre of the island of St. Domingo, where some gold mines are worked, and from whence great wealth was procured at the beginning of the conquest.

CIBOUX, a small island near the *e.* coast of the Isla Real, or Cape Breton, between the port Delfin and the entrance of the lake of Labrador.

CICASICA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* and *n. e.* by the mountains of the Andes, and the province of Larecaxa; *e.* by the province of Cochabamba; *s. e.* by that of Paria and *corregimiento* of Oruro; on the *s.* it is touched by the river of Desaguadero; *s. w.* by the province of Pacages; and *n. w.* and *w.* by the city of La Paz. It is one of the greatest in the whole kingdom, since the *corregidor* is obliged to place here 12 lieutenants for the administration of justice, on account of its extent. It is five leagues from *n.* to *s.* and 80 from *e.* to *w.* Its temperature is various; in some parts there are some very cold *serranías*, in which breed every species of cattle, in proportion to the number of estates found there. That part which borders upon the Andes is very hot and moist, but at the same time fertile, and abounding in all kinds of fruits and plantations of sugar-cane, and in *cacao* estates, the crops of which are very great, and produce a lucrative commerce; the use of this leaf, which was before only common to the Indians, being now general amongst the Spaniards of both sexes and all classes; so that one basketful, which formerly cost no more than five dollars, will now fetch from 10 to 11: vines are also cultivated, and from these is made excellent wine. This province is watered by the river La Paz, which is the source of the Beni; also by a river descending from the branches of the *cordillera*, and which, in the wet season, is tolerably large. At the river Corico begins the navigation by means of rafts to the settlement of Los Reyes. Amongst the productions of this province may be counted Jesuits bark, equal to that of Loxa, according to the experiments made at Lima. This province begins at the river Majaviri, which divides the suburbs of Santa Barbara from the city of La Paz, and here is a little valley watered by the above river, and in it are a few houses or country-seats belonging to the inhabitants of the above city. This valley, which is of a delightful temperature, extends as far as the gold mine called Chuquiahuilla, on the skirt of the *cordillera*, where was found that rich lump of gold which weighed 90 marks, the largest ever seen in that kingdom, with the peculiarity, that upon assaying it, it was found to have six different alloys; its degrees of perfection differing from 18 to 23 ½; and that being valued in Spanish money, it proved to be worth 11,269 dollars 3½ reals. This prize was carried to the royal treasury, and upon this occasion the Marquis of Castelfuerte, then viceroy, received the thanks of his majesty. In the territory of Cinco Curatos (or Five Curacies) of the Andes are found in the forests excellent woods, such as cedars, *corcobolos*, &c. and many fine fruits, also tobacco. It had formerly very rich mines of gold and silver, which are still known to exist in other mountains besides that of Santiago, but the natives have no inclination to work them. The aforementioned mountain has the peculiarity of abounding in either sort of the said metals. In the *asiento* of the mines of Aricá, there is a gold mine which produces but little. From the wools of the flocks are made some

manufactures peculiar to the country, such as coarse trowsers, baizes, and blankets. Although it is some years since this province has received any mischief from the infidels who inhabit the mountains of the Andes, yet it has regular advanced detachments or guards stationed for the defence of the frontiers, prepared against a recurrence of the evils experienced in former times. As we have before said, it is the largest province, so also it is the best peopled, since it contains upwards of 50,000 souls and 33 settlements, the capital of which has the same name. Its *repartimiento*, or tribute, used to amount to 226,750 dollars, and it used to pay an *alcavala* of 1814 dollars per annum. The settlements are,

Cicasica,	Mecapaca,
Coroico,	Pasca,
Yanacache,	Ynquisive,
Chulumani,	Quimi,
Caza,	Collana,
Suri,	Huayrapaya,
Cabari,	Coripaya,
Mohosa,	Chupe,
Capiñata,	Milluhuay,
Ychoca,	Taxma,
Coani,	Choxlla,
Yaco,	Chirca,
Luribay,	Yrupana,
Haichayo,	Colqui,
Calamarca,	Plaraca,
Zapanqui,	Ocavaya.
Caracato,	

CICAYARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It rises in the territory of the Chappoanas Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Rio Negro.

[CICERO, a military township in New York, on the *s. w.* side of Oneida lake, and between it, the Salt lake, and the Salt springs.]

CICLADAS Grandes, islands of the S. sea, discovered by Mr. De Bouganville in 1763.

CICOBASA, a river of the province and government of Quixos y Macas in the kingdom of Quito, and of the district of the latter. It rises in the *cordillera* of the province of Cuenca, runs *s.* and enters the river Santiago.

CIENEGA, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate near the settlement of Parral.

Cienega, another settlement, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is situate on the sea-coast, and on the bank of the *cienega* or marsh which lies close to it, and which gives it its name. It was a *reduccion* of the monks of St. Domingo.

Cienega, another, with the surname of Oro, in the province and government of Cartagena, of the same kingdom. It is of the district of Tolú, and formed by the re-union of other settlements in the year 1776, effected by the Governor Don Juan Pimienta.

Cienega, another, of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast.

CIMA, a valley of the province and government of Antioquía; bounded by that of Paucura, from which it is divided by the river Cauca just at its source.

CINACANTLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CINAGUA y Guacana, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is 80 leagues long from *e.* to *w.* and 60 wide from *n.* to *s.* Its territory is for the most part mountainous and uneven, and its temperature bad. Its productions are large cattle, wax, maize, and fruits. The capital is the settlement of the same name, of a hot temperature, and inhabited by 25 families of Indians, who cultivate maize and melons, upon which this scanty population consists, though it was formerly of some consideration. It has suffered, no doubt, from the unkindness of the temperature, and from the want of water. The jurisdiction is 80 leagues to the *w.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* of Mexico. The other settlements are,

Guacana,	Paraquaro,
Ario,	Nocupetajo,
Etuquarillo,	Acuiyo,
Santa Ana Turicato.	Punguco.

CINALOA, a province and government of Nueva España. It is between the *w.* and *n.* of Mexico, from whence it is distant 300 leagues. It extends in length as far as proselytes have been made to the gospel, viz. to 140°; and it extends to 40° in width. On the *e.* of it are the loftiest *sierras* of Topia, running towards the *n.* and on the *w.* it is embraced by the arm of the sea of California. On the *s.* it has the town of Culiacan, and to the *n.* the innumerable nations of Indians, the boundaries of which are unknown. This province lies between lat. 27° and 32° *n.*; this being the extent to which the missonaries have penetrated. The temperature is extremely hot, although the cold is intense during the months of December and January. It rains here very little, especially upon the coast; and seldom more than

four or five times in the year; which causes the ground to be so parched, that it would be entirely uninhabitable, were it not for the multitude of streams with which it is intersected, and which render the temperature mild and healthy. The country for the most part consists of levels, covered with green shrubs and trees, forming shady woods of three or four leagues in extent. In these are found the Brazil-wood, ebony, &c. which serve as an asylum for wild beasts, leopards and wild boars, deer and rabbits, a variety of mountain cats, *coyotes*, serpents and vipers. In the valleys are found a multitude of quails, turtle-doves, pheasants, cranes, parrots, macaws, much esteemed for the beauty of their plumage, and with which the Indians adorn themselves, and an infinite variety of other birds. The rivers, all of which descend from the *sierras* of Topia, in the rainy season increase to such a degree as to inundate the country for the space of three or four leagues; and generally remaining out for eight days at least, the Indians are under the necessity of forming for themselves a kind of terrace upon the branches of trees, by means of planks and sods, where they make fires and dress their food. There are many salt ponds, also mines of silver, which are not worked for want of labourers. This province was peopled by several nations of Indians, who had their villages and huts on the sides of rivers. They used to maintain themselves on maize, which they cultivated, also on calabashes, which are very sweet and savoury, French beans, and a species of wild *carob* plant, called by them *mesquites*, and which being ground, they used to drink in water, after the manner of chocolate. They had also another delicacy in the plant called *mezcal*, which resembles the *savila;* of this there are several sorts, of which they make wine, sweets, and vinegar; of its tendrils thread, and of its prickles needles. This country also abounds in *nopales*, *pitahayas*, and other plants, including many which are native to Europe. Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca was the first who discovered this extensive province in his perigrination, after he had suffered shipwreck in going from Florida to Mexico; and from his report of it, the viceroy Don Antonio de Mendoza was induced to send into it some persons to discover more concerning it. In 1590 it was visited by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, who came hither to preach the gospel. They succeeded in making proselytes amongst the natives, and established a regular mission, which was patronized by the Queen Doña Margarita of Austria, wife of Philip III.; she having sent, for the promotion of the interests of this great object, and for the decorations of the altars, &c. several valuable presents of jewels, ornaments, and other precious articles. The capital is the town of San Felipe and Santiago, and the other settlements are,

Montes Claros,	Toro,
Real de Alamos,	Concepcion,
Bocaverito,	Loreto,
Noguera,	Navajoa,
Camoa,	Tecia,
Guarabe,	Tepehue,
Ocosconi,	Real de los Fra-
Mocorito,	yeles,
San Ignacio,	Vaca,
Santa Ana,	Toriz,
Achogoa,	Cuytes,
Caurimpo,	Temoris,
Mocoyaguy,	Chinipas,
Chiguaguilla,	Valle Umbroso,
Tegueco,	Guazapares,
Sivirijoa,	Jatebo,
Charay,	Guadalupe,
Mochicarui,	Mayo,
San Miguel,	Canamoas,
Haomé,	Batacosa.
Santa María,	

CINALOA, a river of this province, which runs to enter the sea in the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés, between the rivers Culiacan and Del Fuerte.

CINAMIN, a river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, and runs into the sea close to the cape of San Roque.

[CINCINNATI, a flourishing town in the territory of the United States, *n. w.* of the Ohio, and the present seat of government. It stands on the *n.* bank of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking river, two miles and a half *s. w.* of fort Washington, and about eight miles *w.* of Columbia. Both these towns lie between Great and Little Miami rivers. Cincinnati contains about 200 houses; and is 82 miles *n.* by *e.* of Frankfort; 90 *n. w.* of Lexington, and 779 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 42′ *n.* Long. 84° 11′ *w.*]

[CINCINNATUS is the *s.* easternmost of the military townships of New York state. It has Virgil on the *w.* and Salem, in Herkemer county, on the *e.* and lies on two branches of Tioughnioga river, a *n. w.* branch of the Chenango. The centre of the town lies 53 miles *s. w.* by *w.* of Cooperstown, and 39 *s. e.* by *s.* of the *s. e.* end of Salt lake. Lat. 42° 27′ *n.*]

CINCOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

CINCO-SENORES, a settlement of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; one of the missions of the Babosariganes Indians, held there by the regulars of the company of Jesuits. Within eight leagues to the *s.* of its district is a great unpeopled tract, called De las Manos, (Of the Hands), from the infidel Indians having nailed up against some temples in those parts many hands of some unfortunate Spaniards whom they had killed, when the latter had entered the country under the idea of making proselytes.

CINGACUCHUSCAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods to the *s.* of the river Marañon. In 1652 they were united to the Pandabeques, and established themselves in the settlement of Xibaros of the missions of Maynas, with the exception of some few, who still remain in their idolatry, and lead a wandering life through the woods.

CINIO, a settlement of the province and colony of Maryland, in the county of Kent; situate on the shore, and at the extremity of the bay of Chesapeak.

CINOQUIPA, a settlement of the province and government of La Sonora in Nueva España.

CINTENELA, Isla de, one of the islands which lie between the *s.* point of the Caico Grande and the Pañuelo Quadrado.

CINTO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CINTORI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru.

CINTU, a spacious *llanura*, or plain, of the ancient province of Chimu, now Truxillo, on the coast of the S. sea. It was taken possession of by Huaina Capac, thirteenth Emperor of the Incas. It is very fertile, and of a good and healthy climate; but it is but little inhabited.

CINTY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pilaya or Paspaya in Peru.

Cinty, a river of the province and government of Tucumán. It runs *s.* and enters the river San Juan.

CIPOYAY, a country and territory of the province and government of Paraguay, called also the province of Vera, towards the *e.* and where the nation of the Guaranis Indians dwell. It is of a hot climate, but very fertile, abounding in woods, and well watered by many rivers; some of which run from *e.* to *w.* and enter the Uruguay, and others from *s.* to *n.* and enter the Plata.

CIPRE, a river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It takes its course from *e.* to *w.* and opposite the river Sola, empties itself into that of Esmeraldas, on the *w.* side, in lat. 28′ *n.*

CIRANDIRO, a settlement and the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is of a hot temperature, and inhabited by 90 families of Tarascos Indians. In its vicinity is the estate of Quichandio, in which eight families of Spaniards, and 15 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, are employed in making sugar. Also in the estate of Santa Maria are five families of the former. It is 75 leagues to the *w.* and one-fourth to the *s. w.* of Mexico.

[CIRENCESTER. See Marcus Hook.]

CIRICHE, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of a small river which enters that of Cauca.

CIRIGH. See Sergipe.

CIRII, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Sergipé in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river Sirugipá, a little before this river enters the sea.

CIRIONES, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Moxos in Peru. It is a wandering nation, savage, and but little known.

CISNE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

CITRONIERS, or Limoneros, Montanas de los, mountains in the island of Guadalupe. They are in the large tract of land, and on the *s.* coast, lying between the settlements of Santa Ana and San Francisco.

CITY Point, in Virginia. See Bermuda Hundred.

CIUAPA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile, towards the *n.* It is notorious from a species of fish caught in it, called *tache*, of an extremely delicate flavour. It runs into the S. or Pacific sea, forming a small port of little depth.

CIUDAD Real, a city of the province and government of Paraguay; founded in 1557 by Rui Diaz Melgarejo, on the shore of the river Piquiri, three leagues from Paraná. It was destroyed by the Mamalukos Indians of San Pablo of Brazil, in 1630, and in its place was substituted the rich town of Espíritu Santo, the territory of which abounds in fruits, vines, and mines of copper. In the vicinity of the present town is a great waterfall, formed by the above river, upwards of

200 fathom in height. Eighty leagues *n. e.* of La Asuncion. Lat. 23° 35′ *s.*

Ciudad Real, another city of this name, the capital of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa, in the kingdom of Guatemala. It is very fertile in *cacao*, cotton, sugar, and pepper, of which it makes a great commerce; is the head of a bishopric erected in 1538, and is renowned for having had as its first bishop Don *Fray* Bartolomé de las Casas or Casaus, of the order of St. Domingo; a man celebrated in the world not only for his intrinsic virtue, but for the zeal with which he undertook the cause of the Indians against the oppressions they suffered through their conquerors. This city has three convents of monks of the orders of St. Domingo, St. Francis, and La Merced, and a monastry of nuns, with the dedicatory title of Nuestra Señora de la Encarnacion. It lies 60 leagues from the sea towards the *n.* and 70 from the city of Guatemala, in lat. 17°, long. 19° 20′. [Chilton, an Englishman, says the Indians, called this city Sacatlan; and that in 1570 it contained about 100 Spanish inhabitants. See Chiapa.]

Ciudad Real, another, of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná, founded, in 1759, by the Rear-admiral Don Joseph de Iturriaga, on the shore of the Orinoco. It was formed by several wanderers and idle people of the provinces of Barcelona and Venezuela, and of the island of Margarita; but was of short duration, as it fell completely to decay when the king's protection was withdrawn; the inhabitants being no longer able to maintain a footing against the repeated attacks of the Caribes Indians.

CIZAN, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, and district of its capital, in Peru; situate *e.* of the town of San Fernando.

CLAIPOLE, a settlement of the island of Barboes, in the district and parish of St. George.

[CLAIR, St. a county in the territory *n. w.* of the Ohio, was laid off 27th April 1790. Its boundaries are thus officially described: "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michillimackinack river; running thence *s.* in a direct line to the mouth of the Little river above fort Massac, upon the Ohio river; thence with the Ohio to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river; and up the Illinois to the place of beginning, with all the adjacent islands of the said rivers Illinois and Mississippi."]

[Clair, St. a fort in the territory *n. w.* of the Ohio, is situate 25 miles *n.* of fort Hamilton, on a small creek which falls into the Great Miami; and 21 miles *s.* of fort Jefferson.]

[Clair, St. Lake, lies about half-way between lake Huron and lake Erie, in N. America, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It receives the waters of the three great lakes, Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them through the river or strait called D'Etroit (which is in French, the Strait) into lake Erie. Its channel, as also that of the lake, is sufficiently deep for vessels of very considerable burden. See D'Etroit.]

CLALISTAC, a settlement of the head settlement of Xonacatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

CLALSIUILUNGO, a settlement of the head settlement of Acantepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 84 families of Mistecos Indians, who employ themselves in sowing maize, and cultivating every kind of cane, from which they extract a portion of loaf-sugar, and with which they supply the neighbouring jurisdictions. One league and an half *s. w.* of its capital.

[CLAM Town. See Egg Harbour.]

CLANAPA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 274 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district. Six leagues *w.* of its capital.

CLAPULCO, San Pedro de, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Thehuacan in Nueva España. It is annexed to the curacy of Coxcotlan, and situate in its vicinity. It contains 130 families of Indians.

CLAQUEPOURE, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions.

CLARA, Santa, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepéc in Nueva España. It contains 94 families of Indians, and lies one league and an half *s.* of its capital.

Clara, Santa, another settlement in the head settlement of the district of Toxtepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecali, in the same kingdom. It contains 130 families of Indians.

Clara, Santa, another, of the missions held by the Franciscans, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guadalcázar of the same kingdom. It contains 30 families of Indians, and its territory is full of them. It lies four leagues *e.* of the settlement of Monte Alverna.

Clara, Santa, another, of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, one of those of the Franciscan missions of Piritú; situate on the shore of the river Arivi.

CLARA, SANTA, another, of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of a river to the *n. n. w.* of the city of Nirua.

CLARA, SANTA, another, of the province and government of Yucatán; situate on the coast between the settlements of Silan and Sisal.

CLARA, SANTA, another, of the missions belonging to the religious of St. Francis, in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

CLARA, SANTA, another, of the island of Cuba; situate on the *n.* coast.

[CLARE, a township on St. Mary's bay, in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. It has about 50 families, and is composed of woodland and salt marsh.]

CLARE, a small island of the S. sea, close to the port of Guayaquil. It is desert, and two leagues in length. It is commonly called *Amortajado*, since, being looked upon from any part, it bears the resemblance to a dead man. Twenty-five leagues from Cape Blanco.

[CLARE, a very lofty mountain of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España, near the coast of the gulf of California, and in the most interior part. It was discovered in 1698.]

CLARE, a small lake of New France, which is formed by the strait of Misisagues, between lake Huron and that of Erie.

CLARE, a bay on the coast of the country and land of Labrador, in the strait of Belle-isle.

[CLAREMONT, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* side of Connecticut river, opposite Ascutney mountain, in Vermont, and on the *n.* side of Sugar river; 24 miles *s.* of Dartmouth college, and 121 *s. w.* by *w.* of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 1435 inhabitants.]

[CLAREMONT County, in Camden district, S. Carolina, contains 2479 white inhabitants, and 2110 slaves. Statesburg is the county town.]

CLARENDON, a county of S. Carolina, [the southernmost in Camden district, about 30 miles long and 30 broad, and in 1792 contained 1790 whites and 602 slaves.]

CLARENDON, a settlement of the island of Jamaica; situate on the *s.* coast.

[CLARENDON, a township near the centre of Rutland county, Vermont, watered by Otter creek and its tributary streams; 14 or 15 miles *e.* of Fairhaven, and 44 *n. e.* of Bennington. It contains 1478 inhabitants. On the *s. e.* side of a mountain in the *w.* part of Clarendon, or in the edge of Tinmouth, is a curious cave, the mouth of which is not more than two feet and a half in diameter; in its descent the passage makes an angle with the horizon of 35° or 40°; but continues of nearly the same diameter through its whole length, which is 31½ feet. At that distance from the mouth, it opens into a spacious room, 20 feet long, 12½ wide, and 18 or 20 feet high; every part of the floor, sides, and roof of this room appear to be a solid rock, but very rough and uneven. The water is continually percolating through the top, and has formed stalactites of various forms; many of which are conical, and some have the appearance of massive columns; from this room there is a communication by a narrow passage to others equally curious.]

CLARINES, a settlement of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; lying to the *e.* of the city of Barcelona, and on the shore of the river Unare.

CLARKE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. Joseph, and on the *e.* coast.

CLARKE, another, of the same island, on the *s.* coast.

[CLARKE, a new county of Kentucky, between the head waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Its chief town is Winchester.]

[CLARKSBURG, the chief town of Harrison county, Virginia. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house, and gaol; and stands on the *e.* side of Monongahela river, 40 miles *s. w.* of Morgantown.]

[CLARKSTOWN, in Orange county, New York, lies on the *w.* side of the Tappan sea, two miles distant, *n.* from Tappan township six miles, and from New York city 29 miles. By the state census of 1796, 224 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[CLARKSVILLE, the chief town of what was till lately called Tennessee county, in the state of Tennessee, is pleasantly situated on the *e.* bank of Cumberland river, and at the mouth of Red river, opposite the mouth of Muddy creek. It contains about 30 houses, a court-house, and gaol, 45 miles *n. w.* of Nashville, 220 *n. w.* by *w.* of Knoxville, and 940 *w.* by *s.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 36° 25′ *n.* Long. 87° 23′ *w.*]

[CLARKSVILLE, a small settlement in the *n. w.* territory, which contained in 1791 about 60 souls. It is situate on the *n.* bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, a mile below the rapids, and 100 miles *s. e.* of post Vincent. It is frequently flooded when the river is high, and inhabited by people who cannot at present find a better situation.]

CLARO, a river of the district of Rexe in the

kingdom of Chile. It rises from one of the lakes of Avendaño, runs *w.* and then turning *s.* enters the river Laxa. On its shore the Spaniards have a fort, called Yumbel, or Don Cárlos de Austria, to restrain the Araucanos Indians.

Claro, another river in the province and *corregimiento* of Maúle of the same kingdom. It runs *w.* and enters the Maúle.

Claro, another river of the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the valley of Corpus Christi, and running through it, enters the great river Magdalena.

Claro, another, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* and enters the Mbotetei.

Claro, another small river of the kingdom of Brazil, which also runs *w.* and enters the Preto or Palma, opposite the Benito.

Claro, another of the same kingdom of Brazil, distinct from the former. It rises in the country of the Araes Indians, runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Parcuipasa, to the *w.* of the town Boa.

Claro, a port of the coast of the S. sea, in the province and government of Chocó in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It lies between the port Quemado and the bay of San Francisco Solano.

CLAUCAC, a settlement of the head settlement of Xonacatepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

CLAUDIO, San, a small island of the N. sea, near the *e.* coast of Nova Scotia in N. America, in the strait which this coast forms with the island of San Juan.

[CLAVERACK, a post-town in Columbia county, New York, pleasantly situated on a large plain, about two miles and a half *e.* of Hudson city, near a creek of its own name. It contains about 60 houses, a Dutch church, a court-house, and a goal. The township, by the census of 1791, contained 3262 inhabitants, including 340 slaves. By the state census of 1796 there appears to be 412 electors. It is 231 miles from Philadelphia.]

CLAYCAYAC, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Temascaltepec. It contains 84 families of Indians, and is four leagues *s.* of its capital.

CLEAUER, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan.

CLERC, Ensenada de, a bay of the *n.* coast and *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the bay of Los Caimitos and the Agujero or Trou of Jeremias.

[CLERK'S Isles lie *s. w.* from, and at the entrance of Behring's straits, which separate Asia from America. They rather belong to Asia, being very near, and *s. s. w.* from the head-land which lies between the straits and the gulf of Anadir in Asia. They have their name in honour of that able navigator, Captain Clerk, the companion of Captain Cook. In other maps they are called St. Andrea isles.]

[CLERMONT, a post-town in Columbia county, New York, six miles from Red hook, 15 from Hudson, 117 miles *n.* of New York, and 212 from Philadelphia. The township contains 867 inhabitants, inclusive of 113 slaves.]

[Clermont, a village 13 miles from Camden, S. Carolina. In the late war, here was a block-house encompassed by an abbatis; it was taken from Colonel Rugely of the British militia, in December 1781, by an ingenious stratagem of Lieutenant-colonel Washington.]

CLEYALI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Alabama.

[CLIE, Lake Le, in Upper Canada, about 38 miles long and 30 broad; its waters communicate with those of lake Huron.]

[CLINCH Mountain divides the waters of Holston and Clinch rivers, in the state of Tennessee. In this mountain Burk's Garden and Morris's Nob might be described as curiosities.]

[Clinch, or Peleson, a navigable branch of Tennessee river, which is equal in length to Holston river, its chief branch, but less in width. It rises in Virginia, and after it enters into the state of Tennessee, it receives Powel's and Poplar's creek, and Emery's river, besides other streams. The course of the Clinch is *s. w.* and *s. w.* by *w.*; its mouth, 150 yards wide, lies 35 miles below Knoxville, and 60 above the mouth of the Hiwasse. It is boatable for upwards of 200 miles, and Powel's river, nearly as large as the main river, is navigable for boats 100 miles.]

[CLINTON, the most *n.* county of the state of New York, is bounded *n.* by Canada, *e.* by the deepest waters of lake Champlain, which line separates it from Vermont, and *s.* by the county of Washington. By the census of 1791, it contained 1614 inhabitants, including 17 slaves. It is divided into five townships, viz. Plattsburgh, the capital, Crown Point, Willsborough, Champlain, and Peru. The length from *n.* to *s.* is about 96 miles, and the breadth from *e.* to *w.* including the line upon the lake, is 36 miles. The number of souls was, in 1796, estimated to be 6000. By the state census, in Jan. 1796, there were 624 persons entitled to be electors. A great proportion of the lands are of an excellent quality, and produce

abundance of the various kinds of grain cultivated in other parts of the state; the people manufacture earthen ware, pot and pearl ashes, in large quantities, which they export to New York or Quebec. Their wool is excellent; their beef and pork second to none; and the price of stall-fed beef in Montreal, 60 miles from Plattsburg, is such as to encourage the farmers to drive their cattle to that market. Their forests supply them with sugar and molasses, and the soil is well adapted to the culture of hemp. The land-carriage from any part of the country, in transporting their produce to New York, does not exceed 18 miles; the carrying place at Ticonderoga is one mile and a half, and from fort George, at the *s.* end of the lake of that name, to fort Edward, is but 14 miles. The small obstructions after that are to be removed by the proprietors of the *n.* canal. From this country to Quebec, are annually sent large rafts; the rapids at St. John's and Chamblee being the only interruptions in the navigation, and those not so great, but that at some seasons batteaux with 60 bushels of salt can ascend them: salt is sold here at half a dollar a bushel. Seranac, Sable, and Boquet rivers water Clinton county; the first is remarkable for the quantity of salmon it produces.]

[CLINTON, a township in Dutchess county, New York, above Poughkeepsie. It is large and thriving, and contains 4607 inhabitants, including 176 slaves. Six hundred and sixty-six of its inhabitants are electors.]

[CLINTON, a settlement in Tioga county, New York, bounded by Fayette on the *n.* Warren on the *s.* Green on the *w.* and Franklin in Otsego county on the *e.* Unadilla river joins the Susquehannah at the *n. e.* corner, and the confluent stream runs *s. w.* to Warren.]

[CLINTON, a plantation in Lincoln county, district of Maine, lies 27 miles from Hallowell.]

[CLINTON Parish, in the township of Paris, seven miles from Whitestown, is a wealthy, pleasant, flourishing settlement, containing several handsome houses, a newly erected Prebyterian meeting-house, a convenient school-house, and an edifice for an academy, delightfully situated, but not yet finished. Between this settlement and the Indian settlements at Oneida, a distance of 12 miles, (in June 1796), was wilderness without any inhabitants, excepting a few Indians at the Old Oneida village.]

[CLINTON's Harbour, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America, has its entrance in lat. 52° 12′ *n.* Captain Gray named it after Governor Clinton of New York.]

[CLIOQUOT. See CLYOQUOT.]

CLIPSA, a fertile and pleasant plain, or *llanura*, of the kingdom of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chuquisaca, and bounded by that of Cochabamba. It is 30 miles in circumference, is well peopled, and very fertile and pleasant, and its climate is healthy.

[CLISTINOS, a fierce nation of Indians, who inhabit round Hudson bay. See NEW BRITAIN.]

CLOS, a settlement of N. Carolina, in the county of Anson.

[CLOSTER, a village in Bergen county, New Jersey, nearly seven miles *s. e.* of Peramus, and 16 *n.* of New York city.]

[CLIOQUOT, a sound or bay on the *n. w.* coast of America, *w.* from Berkley's sound. See HANCOCK'S Harbour.]

COACALCO, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Ecatepec in Nueva España. It contains 129 families of Indians.

COACHIC, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumura, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 34 leagues to the *s. w.* of the town and *real* of Mines of Chiguagua; and about the distance of a league and a half in the same direction, lies an estate of the same name.

COACLAN, SAN GASPAR DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España. It contains 218 families of Indians, in which are included those of its six neighbouring wards. It is one league *s.* of its capital.

COACULA, ASUNCION DE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Iguala in Nueva España. It contains 37 families of Indians.

COAGUILA, or NUEVA ESTREMADURA, a province of Nueva España, bounded by the Nuevo Reyno de Leon. It extends as far as the river Medina; runs 200 leagues in length towards the *n.* and is 160 wide from *s. w.* to *n. e.* All this extensive country is as it were unpeopled, being inhabited no otherwise than by some few settlements established by the missions, who consist of the monks of St. Francis of the city of Queretano, who have succeeded in converting some of the natives. There are, however, three garrisons upon the frontiers of the *sierras*, and country of the infidel Indians, for the purpose of checking any irruption. This province is watered by many large rivers, the principal of which are those of Nadadores and St. Domingo. There are here some estates, in which large and small cattle breed plentifully, on account of the fineness of the pastures. The capital is the town and garrison of

Santiago de la Monclava, and the other settlements are as follows:

San Francisco Aguayo,	San Buenaventura,
San Miguel,	Cataño,
El Presidio del Sacramento,	Villa del Saltillo,
	Las Juntas,
San Juan Bautista de Rio Grande,	La Hacienda del Alamo,
	Los Ranchos,
Petoyes,	San Pedro de Boca Leones,
San Francisco de Bizarron,	
	Monte Rey.
Nra. Sra. de la Victoria,	

COAHUITLAN, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Amuzgos, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xicayan, of Nueva España. It is composed of 10 families of Indians, who are busied in cultivating cochineal, cotton, and *bainilla*. Twenty-two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

COAI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná close to the settlement of the mission of St. Thomas.

COAILLO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cañete in Peru.

COAJUSCO, San Francisco de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

COALAQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Moquehua in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Puguina.

COANDA, a province uncultivated and little known, *s. w.* of that of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. It is full of forests, rivers, lakes, and pools; the climate is hot, moist, and unhealthy.

COAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of San Luis, of the coast and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 86 families of Indians.

Coapa, another settlement in the *alcaldía mayor* of Comitlan, of the kingdom of Guatemala.

COAPAN, San Pablo de, a settlement of the head settlement of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España. It is very close on the *s. w.* side of its head settlement.

COAPETENGO, San Martin de, a settlement of the head settlement of Zitepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tenango del Valle, in Nueva España. It belonged formerly to the jurisdiction of Tancuba, and was united to this of Tenango, on acconnt of being closer to it than to its former jurisdiction. It contains 35 families of Indians.

COAPILLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COARI, a large river of the kingdom of Peru, the head and course of which are unknown, save that it runs through countries belonging to the infidel Indians till it enters the Marañon: according to the map of Don Juan de la Cruz, it has its source from the large rivers of Cuchivara or Purús, and of Tefe. It runs *s. e.* then *n.* and then turning to a *s. e.* course, enters with a large body of water into the Marañon, through the territory of the Zurinas Indians.

Coari, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is upon the shore of the Marañon, and at the mouth of the former river.

COATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru. In its vicinity are three eminences of 20 yards in height, and wrought by the hand; there being a tradition amongst the Indians, that in one of them is inclosed a certain great treasure taken at the time that the Incas conquered this country: in its church is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora de la Presentacion, which is a subject of devotion to all the faithful of the neighbouring provinces. It is situate on the bank of the great lake Titicaca.

COATE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Combayá.

COATEPEC, San Geronimo de, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa in Nueva España. Its district is eight leagues in length, and its own situation is very pleasant, and its productions are many, such as maize, French beans, and tobacco, the latter being its chief article of commerce. Its inhabitants are composed of 12 families of Spaniards, 214 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 138 of Indians: of the latter, some employ themselves as drovers, and others in fattening pigs for the supply of Vera Cruz; land being very deficient, and the whole of the territory allotted to them not exceeding 600 yards. Two leagues *s. e.* of Xalcomulco.

Coatepec, another settlement, in the head settlement of Teutalpan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in the same kingdom. It contains 120 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

Coatepec, another, which is the head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa in the same kingdom. It contains 150 families of Indians.

Coatepec, another, with the dedicatory title of San Francisco, of the head settlement of Esca-

teopan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zaqualpa. It contains 204 families of Indians.

COATEPEC, another, with the dedicatory title of Santa María, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tacuba. It is very poor and much reduced.

COATEPEC, another, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of the same kingdom; the jurisdiction of which comprehends three head settlements of the district. It is of a moderate temperature, abounding in seeds and grain, which are cultivated in many estates of its territory; and in these some cattle also are bred. It contains 340 families of Indians, 15 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, with a good convent of monks of St. Domingo. Nine leagues to the *w.* of Mexico.

COATEPEC, another, of the head settlement of Amatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepéc, in the same kingdom. It contains 20 families of Indians, who maintain themselves by breeding large cattle, and in sowing some fruits and maize. Four leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

COATEPEQUE, S. PABLO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Zitaquaro, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in the bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 179 families of Indians, and is one eighth of a league's distance from its head settlement towards the *s.*

COATETELCO, S. JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Mazatepéc, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España; situate in a valley of a hot temperature. It contains 94 families of Mexican Indians, who pride themselves on their nobility, and suffer no other people to come and dwell among them. Here is a lake formed by the winter rains, in which are caught *mojarras*, a fish much esteemed in Mexico.

COATINCHAN, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of the Puebla de los Angeles in Nueva España. It has, besides the parish church, a convent of monks of St. Francis, 324 families of Indians, and 50 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, with those of the wards of its vicinity. Two leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

COATININGA, a river of the country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Madera.

COATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Metlatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla, in Nueva España. It contains 25 families of Indians, and is little more than three leagues to the *s. w.* of its head settlement.

COATLAN, another, with the dedicatory title of San Pablo, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Miahuatlan in the same kingdom, being of a mild temperature. It contains 532 families of Indians, with those of its immediate wards, all of them employing themselves in the cultivation of maize and other fruits of this region. It lies 12 leagues between the *e.* and *s.* of its capital.

COATLAN, another, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa in the same kingdom. It has a convent of monks of St. Domingo, and contains 114 families of Indians, employed in the cultivation and sale of grain and cotton garments. It lies 12 leagues to the *n.* of the capital.

COATLAN, another, of the head settlement of Cozcatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco, in the same kingdom. It contains 130 families of Indians, and lies three leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

COATLAN, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Soconusco in the kingdom of Guatemala, which runs into the S. sea, to the *e.* of the capital.

COATLINCHAN, SAN MIGUEL DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcuco in Nueva España. It contains 218 families of Indians, including those of its immediate wards, and is one league to the *s.* of its capital.

COAUCAZINTLA, a settlement of the district and head settlement of Tlacolula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xalapa, in Nueva España; situate between three lofty mountains, and in the midst of others with which its territory is covered. It is of a mild temperature, the soil is fertile, but produces only maize and French beans, in which consists the commerce of the inhabitants. These are composed of 44 families of Indians. One league to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

COAUTITLAN, the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; being one of the most fertile and rich territories, however inconsiderable in size, covered with cultivated grounds and estates, which produce quantities of maize, wheat, barley, and other grain. It is a grand plain, watered by the river of its name, which traverses it, and runs from *s.* to *n.* It has a lake called Zumpango, close to the settlement of Coyotepec, which filling itself from the waters of the river, empties itself into the lake Ecatepec. This jurisdiction contains the following settlements:

The capital of the same name,	San Miguel de los Xaqueyes,
Coyotepec,	Teoloyuca,
Santa Bárbara,	Tepozotlan,
Tultepec,	Xaltocan.
Huehuetoca,	

The capital, which is the residence of the *alcaldía mayor*, lies in the direct road from Mexico to the interior of the provinces, and upon this account

it has a large proportion of families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes; besides which, it contains 387 of Indians, and a convent of monks of St. Francis. Seven leagues to the *n. n. w.* of Mexico, although the distance is commonly counted at only six. Long. 274° 12′. Lat. 19° 50′.

COAUTLA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded *s.* by the *corregimiento* of Mexico. It is also called, Of Amilpas. Its jurisdiction extends 25 leagues; it is of a warm and moist temperature, but is fertile, and abounds in wheat, maize, French beans, lentils, barley, and tares, as also in other productions, which serve as a commerce to its natives. Great quantities of sugar are also manufactured in various mills and machines for the purpose. This province is watered by two rivers, the one very large, called the Amazinaque, which runs *e.* and the other, somewhat less, to the *e.*; in both of them are caught many *bagres* and trout, which, being much esteemed in the neighbouring provinces, afford also another considerable branch of commerce. It has silver mines which produce tolerably well, and from one, which is vulgarly called La Peregrina, much riches were formerly extracted. The jurisdiction consists of the following settlements:

The capital of the same name,	Xamiltepec,
Tetelzingo,	Tlacotepec,
Tlamimilulpa,	Zacoalpan,
Cacoyoc,	Temoaque,
Ocuituco,	Ancuilco.

The capital forms three streets, of regular proportion and symmetry in the buildings, with two elegant edifices, one of the monks of St. Domingo, and the other of the barefooted monks, or Descalzos, of St. Francis. It contains 36 families of Spaniards, 70 of *Mustees*, 40 of Mulattoes, and 200 of Indians; the part of the city inhabited by the latter is never visited by the Spaniards but as a walk, or place of recreation, and the Indians never attempt to encroach upon the part not appropriated to them. Twenty-five leagues *s.* of Mexico. Long. 274° 10′. Lat. 19° 5′.

Coautla, another settlement and *real* of the silver mines of this province, in which are two sugar mills, and some engines for grinding metal. It contains 56 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and lies 12 leagues to the *s. w.* of its capital.

COAUTLACO, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 35 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. e.* of that place.

COAZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Combayá.

COBAN, a settlement and capital of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Vera Paz in the kingdom of Guatemala. It contains a good convent of the order of St. Domingo, and is 30 leagues from Guatemala.

[COBBESECONTE, or Copsecook, which in the Indian language signifies *the land where sturgeons are taken*, is a small river which rises from ponds in the town of Winthorp, in the district of Maine, and falls into the Kennebeck within three miles of Nahunkeag island, and 15 from Moose island.]

COBEQUIT, a large settlement of the province and colony of Nova Scotia; situate on the side of the basin of Minas, on the innermost shore of the bay of Fundy.

[Cobequit or Colchester River, in Nova Scotia, rises within 20 miles of Tatamogouche, on the *n. e.* coast of Nova Scotia; from thence it runs *s.*; then *s. w.* and *w.* into the *e.* end of the basin of Minas. At its mouth there is a short bank, but there is a good channel on each side, which vessels of 60 tons burden may pass, and go 40 miles up the river. There are some scattered settlements on its banks.]

[COBESEY, in the district of Maine. See Pittston.]

[COBHAM, a small town in Virginia, on the *s.* bank of James river, opposite James town; 20 miles *n. w.* of Suffolk, and eight or nine *s. w.* of Williamsburg.]

[Cobham Isle, mentioned by Captain Middleton, in the journal of his voyage for finding a *n. e.* passage. Its two extremities bear *n.* by *e.* and *e.* by *n.* in lat. 63° *n.* long. 3° 50′ from Churchill, which he takes to be the Brook Cobham of Fox.]

COBIJA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Atacama in Peru, and archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Chinchin. It is founded on the sea-shore, has a good port, where the inhabitants are busied in the fishing for congers; and these being called *charquecillos*, or salted, are carried in abundance for sale to the neighbouring provinces, to the *sierra*, and other parts. In lat. 23° 20′ *s.* according to Don Cosme Bueno; and according to the ex-jesuit Coleti, in lat. 22° 25′ *s.*

[COBEZA. See Cobija. This obscure port and village is inhabited by about 50 Indian families, and is the most barren spot on the coast. This is, however, the nearest port to Lipes, where there are silver mines, and also to Potosi,

which is above 100 leagues distant, and that through a desert country.]

COBITU, a river of the province and missions of the Gran Paititi. It rises in the mountains of the infidel Indians, which serve as a boundary to the province of Larecaja; runs nearly due *n.* collecting the waters of many others, and enters the Marmoré with the name of Mato.

COBLER'S Rock, a rock or isle of the N. sea, very close upon the *e.* coast of the island of Barbadoes.

[COBLESKILL, a new town in the county of Schoharie, New York, incorporated March 1797.]

COBO, a river of the province and government of Neiva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in a *llanura*, or plain, runs *w.* and enters the river Magdalena, opposite the city of La Plata.

COBORCA, a large and capacious bay of the province of Pimeria in Nueva España.

COBOS, a fortress of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta, from whence it is nine leagues distant; having been founded in 1693 at the foot of a declivity, to serve as an outwork or defence against the Indians of Chaco. It is at present destroyed and abandoned, and serves as a country-house on the estate of an individual.

COBRE, Santa Clara de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 100 families of Spaniards, 50 of *Mustees*, 38 of Mulattoes, and 135 of Indians; some of whom speculate in working the mines of copper which are close by, others in the cultivation of maize, and others gain their livelihood as muleteers. Three leagues *s.* of the city of Pasquaro.

Cobre, another settlement in the island of Cuba, on the *s.* coast.

Cobre, a river of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It has its origin in the *sierras* of Guanico to the *s.* and enters the Pacific sea.

Cobre, a mountain on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile. It derives its name from some very abundant copper mines. Great quantities of this metal are carried from hence to Spain for founding artillery, and for different purposes.

COBULCO, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zacatepeques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COCA, a large river of the kingdom of Quito. It rises from different streams which flow down from the *cordillera* of the *paramo*, or mountain desert, of Cotopaxi. It continually follows the course of the large river Napo, and at last becomes incorporated with the same.

COCAGNE, or Cucana, a small river of Nova Scotia. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the strait formed by the island of St. John, opposite the island of its own name.

[COCALICO, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

COCAMA, a great lake in the midst of the thick woods which lie in the country of Las Amazonas, to the *s.* and *w.* of the river Ucayale. It is 10 leagues long from *n.* to *s.* and six wide from *e.* to *w.* On the *e.* it flows out, through a little canal, into the river Ucayale, and on the *w.* it forms the river Cassavatay, which running *n.* and then *e.* enters also the Ucayale. Its shores are constantly covered with alligators and tortoises.

COCAMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the country of Las Amazonas, who inhabit the woods to the *s.* of the river Marañon, and in the vicinities of Ucayale. It takes its name from the former lake, called La Gran Cocama. They are a barbarous and cruel race, wandering over the forests in quest of birds and wild beasts for mere sustenance. Their arms are the *macana*, and the Indian cimeter, or club of *chonta*, a very strong ebony.

COCANIGUAS, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito.

COCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huachos.

Cocas, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaiman, of the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Totos.

COCATLAN, San Luis de, a settlement of the head settlement of Coatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Nexapa, in Nueva España. It contains 160 families of Indians, employed in the trade in cochineal and cotton stuffs. It is four leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

COCAYA, a river of the province and government of Maynas in the kingdom of Quito. It unites itself with the Ibinelo, and then takes the name of Unquizia, and enters the Putumayo.

COCHA, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

Cocha, another settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Llaaquas.

Cocha, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaiman in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Vilcas.

Cocha, another, of the province and government of Tucumán, of the jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; situate on the shore of the river Segundo.

COCHABAMBA, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the *cordillera* of the Andes, *e.* by the heights of Intimuyo, *s. e.* by the province of Misque, *s.* by that of Chayanta or Charcas, *s. w.* by the *corregimiento* of Oruro, *w.* and *n. w.* by that of Cicasica. It is 40 leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and 32 in width. This province may with justice be called the granary of Peru, since it produces an abundance of every kind of seed, through the mildness of its climate. In the higher parts are bred a tolerable quantity of large and small kinds of cattle. It is watered by several small rivers of sweet water, which fertilize the valleys; and in these are some magnificent estates. Almost all these small rivers become united in the curacy of Capinota; and their waters, passing through the provinces of Misque and Charcas, become incorporated in the large river which passes on the *e.* side of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. In former times some mines were worked here, and from 1747, forward, great quantities of gold have been extracted from the *lavaderos*, or washing-places, upon the heights of Choquecamata, although this metal is not now found there in the same abundance. Some veins of it are, however, to be seen in the *cordillera*, although these render but little emolument. The greatest commerce carried on in this province depends upon its own productions; and the market-place of the valley of Arque is so stocked with articles as to have the appearance of a continual fair. It has also some glass kilns, as it abounds greatly in glass-wort; likewise many sugar estates, and streams of hot waters. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 186,675 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 1493 dollars per annum. Its inhabitants may amount to 70,000; and these are divided into 17 curacies, two others being annexed. The capital is the town of Oropesa, and the rest are,

Sacaba,	Carasa,
Choquecamata,	Calliri,
Yani,	Zipezipe,
Machacamarca,	Quillacollo,
Tapacari,	Passo,
Bérenguela,	Tiquipaya,
Coloha,	Colcapirhua,
Arque,	Punata,
Capinota,	Tarata.
Sipaya,	

[Inhabited by a hardy, sober, and active race, Cochabamba (as Azara observes) has risen of late years to a considerable state of prosperity in the manufactory of glass, cotton, &c. with which, during the late war, it has supplied the whole interior. Blessed with fertility and a moderate climate, it bids fair to be the Manchester of Peru, for 1,000,000 pounds of cotton are already annually consumed in its manufactures. Its surface abounds in a variety of salts and mineral productions, and its forests teem with woods and roots for dyeing. To these Haenke has particularly turned his attention, and has pointed out, besides several new materials for manufacture, other processes for dyeing, worthy of our adoption in Europe. This province joined the new government of Buenos Ayres in September 1810. See La Plata.]

Cochabamba, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuaylas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Llautan in the province of Santa.

Cochabamba, an extensive valley, watered by the pleasant streams of the river Condorillo, of the province of this name; in which was founded the principal settlement of the Indians, now called Oropesa.

Cochabamba, a river of the same province, which rises close to the settlement of Tapacari. It runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Plata, after traversing many leagues.

COCHACAJAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru. It is 35 leagues from Cuzco, and 44 from Huamanga.

COCHACALLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Parianchacra.

COCHACASA, an ancient settlement of Indians, in the province of Chinchasuyu in Peru. It was one of the celebrated conquests of the hereditary prince of the Incas, Yahuar Huacac, son of the Emperor Inca Roca, sixth in the series of these monarchs.

COCHACASCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chorillo.

COCHAIMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cheto.

COCHAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

COCHANGARA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

COCHAPETI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cotoparazo.

COCHARCAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chincheros; in which it

venerated an image of Our Lady, the most celebrated for miracles of any in the whole kingdom. The wonderful things, indeed, that have been wrought here, have caused it to be the object of great devotion; accordingly an handsome temple has been erected, and the riches and ornaments which adorn the same are exceedingly valuable. People come here from all the distant provinces to offer up their prayers, to implore the protection of the Holy Virgin, and to thank her for benefits received. The festival here celebrated is on the 8th of September, when the quantity of people assembled is so large as to give the place, for the space of 12 days, the appearance of a fair.

COCHAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru.

COCHE, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Nueva Andalucía, and belonging to the island of Margarita. It is nine miles in circumference, and its territory is low and barren. It was celebrated for the pearl-fishery formerly carried on here. It is four leagues to the *e.* of Cubagua.

COCHEARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas. It runs *w.* and enters the Madera opposite the Yamari.

[COCHECHO, a *n. w.* branch of Piscataqua river in New Hampshire. It rises in the Blue hills in Strafford county, and its mouth is five miles above Hilton's point. See Piscataqua.]

COCHEIRA, Cumplida, a river of the country of Brazil. It rises to the *n.* of the gold mines of La Navidad, runs *w.* and enters the Tocantines on the *e.* side, between the Salto de Tres Leguas and the settlement of the Portal de San Luis.

COCHIMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Almololoyan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima, in Nueva España. It contains 100 families of Indians, whose trade consists in the manufacturing of salt, and the cultivation of their gardens, which produce various kinds of fruits. Two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

COCHINOCA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the jurisdiction of the city of Xujui. It has an hermitage, with the dedicatory title of Santa Bárbara, which is a chapel of ease, and three other chapels in the settlement of Casivindo. The Indians of this place manufactnre gunpowder equal to that of Europe, and in its district are some gold mines.

COCHINOS, Ensenada de, a bay on the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba, between the point Gorda and the bay of Xagua, opposite the falls of Diego Perez.

COCHITI, a settlement of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico; situate at the source of a river which enters the large river Del Norte, or of the North.

COCHOAPA, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España; situate upon a dry and barren plain. It contains 150 families of Indians, who are busied in the cultivation of cotton, the only production of the place.

COCHON, or Cochino, a small isle of the N. sea, near the island of Guadalupe, in the bay of the Cul de Sac Petit, or Cala Angosta.

COCHUTA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

COCHUY, a province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *n. e.*; bounded by the province of Chita. It has now the name of Laches, from having been inhabited by this nation of Indians. It is very thinly peopled, of a hot climate, and abounding in woods.

COCKAHISPEN, a small river of Canada, which runs *n. e.* and enters Hudson's bay.

[COCKBURNE, a township in the *n.* part of New Hampshire, Grafton county, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, *s.* of Colebrooke.]

[COCKERMOUTH, a town in Grafton county, New Hampshire, about 15 miles *n. e.* of Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1766, and in 1775 contained 118 inhabitants; and in 1790, 373.]

[COCKSAKIE. See Coxakie.]

COCLE, a large river of the province and government of Panamá in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It is formed by the union of the Penomé and the Natá, which run to the right and left of the mountain of Toabre, becoming navigable from that part to their entrance into the sea. A contraband trade was in former times constantly carried on through this river into the S. sea; for which reason Don Dionisio de Alcedo (the father of the author of this Dictionary) built a fort which defended its entrance, as likewise a watch-tower or signal-house, to give notice of any strange vessels which might enter the river for the above purposes. The English took this tower, and built another fort by it in 1746, having been assisted by a company of at least 200 smugglers. These were dislodged in their turn by the aforesaid president, who inflicted condign punishment upon the heads of all the offenders.

COCMONOMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of Peru, who inhabit the mountains of the province of Guanuco. They are docile, of a noble spirit, and in continual warfare with the Callisecas and Mazupes.

COCO, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* and enters the sea opposite the island of Las Palmas, and gives its name to the territory of a Cacique, thus called.

Coco, a point of the coast of the S. sea, and kingdom of Tierra Firme, in the bay of Panamá.

COCOLI, a river of the province and government of Honduras. It runs *e.* and enters the sea in the gulf of this name.

Cocoli, a point of the coast, in the same province and kingdom.

COCOLOT, a city, which some have supposed to be in the province of Chaco in Peru, but of the existence of which no proofs are at present to be found.

COCOMERACHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is 40 leagues to the *w. s. w.* of the town and *real* of the mines of Chiguaga.

COCOMICO, a settlement of the province and government of Popáyan in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

COCONUCO. See Cucunuco.

COCORALE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate at the *w.* of the town of San Felipe.

COCORIN, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Hiagui, between the settlements of Bacun and Comoriopa.

COCOROTE, some copper mines in the province and government of Venezuela, much celebrated.

COCOS, some small islands of the Pacific or S. sea, lying close together, and divided by some narrow channels. They abound in cocoa-trees, and from thence take their name. They are also called Santa Cruz, from having been discovered on the day of the invention of the cross. The climate here is pleasant, but the isles are uncultivated and desert. Lat. 5° *n.*

Cocos, a point of the island of Trinidad, on the *e.* coast.

COCOSPERA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate at the source of a river.

COCOTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the jurisdiction of the city of Pamplona, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

COCOTZINGO, S. Geronimo de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in Nueva España.

COCUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate at the foot of the *sierra Nevada.* It is of a cold temperature, but abounds in all kinds of productions, and particularly in wheat, maize, barley, &c. It contains 700 white inhabitants, and 150 Indians. Thirty-two leagues from Tunja, and eight from the settlement of Chita.

COCUISAS, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It lies to the *s.* of the city of Cariaco.

Cocuisas, a river of the province and government of Venezuela, being one of those which enter the Gamalotal, before this runs into that of La Portuguesa.

COCULA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco in Nueva España. It contains a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and is six leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

COCUPAC, or Zanzintla, a city and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid in Nueva España, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán. Its situation is in a nook to the *n.* of the great lake. On the *e.* and *w.* are two lofty mountains, which form so many other entrances, the one to the *s.* and the other to the *n.* Its temperature is rather cold than warm; and although it does not want for fruits, it is but ill supplied with water, the only stream it has not running more than the distance of a stone's throw before it enters a lake. The inhabitants are thus under the necessity of supplying themselves by wells. The population of this city consists in 45 families of Spaniards, 52 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 150 of Indians. They occupy themselves in the making of tiles or flags; and the inferior order are muleteers. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Francis.

COCUS, Punta de, a point on the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between cape Spear and the bay of Tor.

COD, a cape of the coast of New England and province of Massachusetts. It runs for many leagues towards the sea, forming a large semicircle, and afterwards returning, forms the bay of Barnstable. [See Cape Cod, Barnstable, &c.]

CODDINGTON, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan.

CODEBORE, a small river of New Britain,

or country of Labrador. It runs *s. e.* and enters the St. Lawrence.

CODEGO. See TIERRA BOMBA.

CODEHUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Rancagua, in the kingdom of Chile, to the *e.* of the town of Triana.

CODERA, CABO DE, a cape on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela. Lat. 10° 35′. Long. 66° 10′.

[CODORUS, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.]

CODOSA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate on the shore of the river Quarto, and at the head of the *sierra* of Campanchin.

COELCHO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chiliquia.

COELLO, a settlement of the province and government of Neiva in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the large river Magdalena.

COEMAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Luya, the capital.

COEURS, Bay of, in the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles. It is near the settlement of Carbet.

[COEYMANS, a township in Albany county, New York, 12 miles below Albany. By the state census of 1796, 389 of its inhabitants are electors.]

COFANES, a barbarous nation of Indians of the kingdom of Quito, which began to be converted to the Catholic religion in 1602, through the labour and zeal of the Father Rafael Ferrer, of the extinguished company of the Jesuits, and who was killed by the same Indians. The principal settlement, founded by this martyr, with the dedicatory title of San Pedro, is now almost destroyed, though some few inhabitants still remain. The same is situate between the river of its name to the *n.* and that of Azuela to the *s.* The above river is large and rapid, and takes its name from these Indians. It rises in the *sierra* Nevada, or Snowy, runs from *w.* to *e.* and enters the Azuela, in lat. 13° *n.*

COFFIN-LAND, a small island of the coast of Georgia, and one of those which are called Georgican, at the entrance of the river Ashley.

COFRE, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *s.* and enters the sea between the rivers Pavor and Del Rosario, opposite the capital.

COGUA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaguira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, and abounds in the productions peculiar to its climate, particularly in fire-wood, with which it supplies, for the manufacturing of salt, the settlements of Nemocon and Zipaquira. To this last settlement it is very contiguous; and it lies nine leagues *n.* of Santa Fé. Its population is reduced to 70 housekeepers, and as many other Indians.

COHANZY, a river of the province and colony of New Jersey, in the county of Cumberland. It runs *s.* and enters the sea in the bay of Delaware.

[COHANZY, or CÆSARIA, a small river, which rises in Salem county, New Jersey, and running through Cumberland county, empties into Delaware river, opposite the upper end of Bombay hook. It is about 30 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.]

COHASSER, a settlement of the province and colony of New Hampshire, to the *e.* of the lake Champlain.

[COHASSET, a township in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1770, and contains 817 inhabitants. It has a Congregational church, and 126 houses, scattered on different farms. Cohasset rocks, which have been so fatal to many vessels, lie off this town, about a league from the shore. It lies 25 miles *s. e.* of Boston, but in a straight line not above half the distance.]

[COHGNAWAGA, a parish in the township of Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York, on the *w.* side of Mohawk river, 26 miles *w.* of Schenectady. This place, which had been settled near 80 years, and which was the seat of Sir William Johnson, was mostly destroyed by the British and Indians, under the command of Sir William in the year 1780; in this action Johnson evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship; his estate was among them, and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend and neighbour. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed to ashes, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not walk fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. See CAGHNAWAGA.]

[COHOEZ, or the FALLS, in Mohawk river, between two and three miles from its mouth, and 10 miles *n.* of Albany, are a very great natural curiosity. The river above the falls is about 300 yards wide, and approaches them from the *n. w.* in a

rapid current, between high banks on each side, and pours the whole body of its water over a perpendicular rock of about 40 (some say more) feet in height, which extends quite across the river like a mill-dam. The banks of the river, immediately below the falls, are about 100 feet high. A bridge 1100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, resting on 13 piers, was erected, at the expence of 12,000 dollars, in 1794, a mile below the falls, from which a spectator may have a grand view of them; but they appear most romantically from Lansinburgh hill, five miles *e.* of them.]

[COHONGORONTO is the name of Potowmack river before it breaks through the Blue ridge, in lat. 39° 45′ *n.* Its whole length to the Blue ridge may be about 160 miles; from thence it assumes the name of POTOWMACK, which see.]

[COHUIXCAS, a country in New Spain, in which there is a considerable mountain of loadstone, between Tcoiltylan and Chilapan.]

COIABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Calpi. An earthquake was experienced in this province in 1707, which desolated many settlements; when also happened that extraordinary phenomenon which is accredited and related by Don Cosme Bueno, geographer of Lima, as having taken place; which was, that a small estate was by this earthquake removed from one side of the river to the other, together with the house, garden, and inhabitants, without their perceiving any thing had happened; and as the event took place at midnight, when they were all asleep, that they were not a little surprised to find themselves established in the curacy of Colcha. This extraordinary occurrence, however, has its precedent in a similar circumstance which happened in the kingdom of Quito.

COIACHI, a settlement of the missions which were held at the expence of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, 18 leagues and an half between the *s. w.* and *s. e.* of the town and *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

COIAIMA, a settlement and head settlement of the *corregimiento* of this name in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of an hot temperature, produces *cacao*, sugar-cane, maize, *yucas*, plantains, and an infinite quantity of cattle and swine; but it is much infested with reptiles and insects, vipers, snakes, spiders, and mosquitoes. It also abounds in gold, and the Indians to the number of 450, who go to Santa Fé to pay their tribute, proceed in companies, and are accustomed to collect in four or five days, on the shores of the river Saldaña, as much gold as is necessary for the tribute they are obliged to pay in the city.

COIAME, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It runs *n.* in a serpentine course, and enters the Marañon between the rivers Tefe and Catoa.

COIBA, a small island of the S. sea, close to the coast of the province and government of Veragua, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, and five leagues distant from the point Blanca.

COIN, a river of the island of Guadalupe. It runs to the *n. w.* in the isthmus which almost divides the island into two parts, and enters the sea at the bottom of the bay of Cul de Sac Petit.

COIOACAN, a district and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España. It is one of the most pleasant, and fertile in wheat, maize, barley, and other seeds. Nearly the whole of its population live in country houses, in gardens and orchards which produce quantities of fruit, such as pears of several kinds, peaches, apples, prunes, plums, damsons, pomegranates, quinces, oranges, and lemons, with which a great commerce is carried on with the city of Mexico. In some parts of this province cloths and baizes are fabricated. It belongs to the jurisdiction of the marquisate Del Valle de Oaxaca; to which the tributes are paid, the king retaining the sum of four *tomines*, (a Spanish coin weighing the third part of a drachm.) The settlements of this district are,

San Angel,
San Augustin de las Culvas,
Tacubaya,
Chapultepec,
Nuestra Señora de los Remedios.

The capital, which bears the same name, is a large, pleasant, fertile, and well peopled town. It has shady arbours, country houses, and orchards and gardens, which serve as a recreation to the people of Mexico, from whence it is distant two leagues to the *s. s. e.* Its population amounts to 1885 Indian families. It has a good convent of the religious order of St. Dominic, and many work-shops, in which are fabricated cloths, baizes, and serges. Long. 99° 4′. Lat. 19° 20′.

COIOMEAPA, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Theacan in Nueva España. It contains 300 families of Indians, and 20 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes. Twelve leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

COIOTEPEC, SAN MATEO DE, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yanguitlan in Nueva España. It contains 22 families of Indians, who subsist by the trade in cochineal. Six leagues *s. e.* of its capital.

COIOTZINGO, S. Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Guejozingo in Nueva España. It contains 18 families of Indians.

COIQUAR, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná, situate on the shore of a river, between the city of Cariaco, and the interior bay of the gulf Triste.

COIUCA, San Miguel de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the government of Acapulco in Nueva España. It contains 137 families of Indians, and is nine leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital. Close by this, and annexed to it, is another settlement, called Chinos, with 120 families.

Coiuca, with the dedicatory title of San Agustin, another settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatula in the same kingdom; containing 32 families of Indians and some *Mustees*, and being annexed to the curacy of its capital.

COIULA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It contains 30 families of Indians, who trade in cochineal. Three leagues *e.* of its capital.

COIUTLA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Zochicoatlan in Nueva España; situate on a plain surrounded by heights. It is annexed to the curacy of its capital, and contains 37 families of Indians, being 15 leagues distant from its capital.

COJATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Vilques.

COJEDO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the skirt of a mountain near the river Guarico.

[COKESBURY College, in the town of Abington, in Harford county, Maryland, is an institution which bids fair to promote the improvement of science, and the cultivation of virtue. It was founded by the methodists in 1785, and has its name in honour of Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury, the American bishops of the methodist episcopal church. The edifice is of brick, handsomely built on a healthy spot, enjoying a fine air and a very extensive prospect. The college was erected, and is wholly supported by subscription and voluntary donations. The students, who are to consist of the sons of travelling preachers, annual subscribers, members of the society, and orphans, are instructed in English, Latin, Greek, logic, rhetoric, history, geography, natural philosophy, and astronomy; and when the finances of the college will admit, they are to be taught the Hebrew, French, and German languages. The rules for the private conduct of the students extend to their amusements; and all tend to promote regularity, encourage industry, and to nip the buds of idleness and vice. Their recreations without doors are walking, gardening, riding, and bathing; within doors they have tools and accommodations for the carpenter's, joiner's, cabinet-maker's, or turner's business. These they are taught to consider as pleasing and healthful recreations, both for the body and mind.]

COLAISACAPE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

COLUMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Loxa in the kingdom of Quito.

COLAMI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Albama.

COLAN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru, on the coast of the Pacific; annexed to the curacy of Paita. Its territory produces in abundance fruits and vegetables, which are carried for the supply of its capital. All its inhabitants are either agriculturists or fishermen. It is watered by the river Achira, also called Colan, as well as the settlement; and though distinct from Cachimayu, it is not so from Catamayu, as is erroneously stated by Mr. La Martiniere. [Here they make large rafts of logs, which will carry 60 or 70 tons of goods; with these they make long voyages, even to Panama, 5 or 600 leagues distant. They have a mast with a sail fastened to it. They always go before the wind, being unable to ply against it; and therefore only fit for these seas, where the wind is always in a manner the same, not varying above a point or two all the way from Lima, till they come into the bay of Panama; and there they must sometimes wait for a change. Their cargo is usually wine, oil, sugar, Quito cloth, soap, and dressed goat-skins. The float is usually navigated by three or four men, who sell their float where they dispose of their cargo; and return as passengers to the port they came from. The Indians go out at night by the help of the land-wind with fishing floats, more manageable than the others, though these have masts and sails too, and return again in the day time with the sea-wind.] Lat. 4° 56′ *s.*

Colan, the aforesaid river. See Catamayu.

COLAPISAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Louisiana; situate on the shore of the Mississippi, upon a long strip of land formed by the lake Maurepas.

COLARIA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the capital, to the *w.* of this province.

COLASTINA, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Paraná.

COLATE, a small river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tecoantepec in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the S. sea, between the rivers Azatian and Capanerealte.

COLATPA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva Espana. It contains 29 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the commerce of *chia*, a white medicinal earth, and cochineal, which abound in their territory: *n. w.* of its head settlement.

COLAZA, a small and ancient province, extremely fertile and delightful, belonging at the present day to the province of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It was discovered by Sebastian de Benalcázar in 1536. Its inhabitants, who were a warlike and cruel race, are entirely extirpated.

COLCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaman in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huanacapi.

Colca, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Chongos.

Colca, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pampamarca.

COLCABAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aimaraez in Peru.

Colcabamba, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Theanta in the same kingdom.

COLCAHUANCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

COLCAMAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Luya, its capital.

COLCHA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lipes, and archbishopric of Charcas, in Peru. It was formerly the capital, and preserves in its church an image of the blessed virgin, sent thither by the Emperor Charles V. It is now annexed to the curacy of San Christóval.

Colcha, another settlement, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in the same kingdom.

Colcha, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Berenguela.

COLCHAGUA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded on the *e.* by the *cordillera* Nevada; *s.* by the province of Maúle, the river Teno serving as the boundary; and *w.* by the sea. It is 40 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* and 32 in width from *n.* to *s.* Here are some gold mines, and there were several others, the working of which has been discontinued: here are also some copper mines. It abounds in wheat, large and small cattle, horses and mules. In a part called Cauquenes are some hot baths, which are much frequented, from the salutary affects they produce, especially upon those affected with the French disease, leprosy, spots on the skin, or wounds. The inhabitants of this province amount to 15,000 souls, and its capital is the town of San Fernando.

Colchagua, a settlement of this province and *corregimiento*, which is the head of a curacy of another, and contains four chapels of ease.

[COLCHESTER, a township in Ulster county, New York, on the Popachton branch of Delaware river, *s. w.* of Middletown, and about 50 miles *s. w.* by *s.* of Cooperstown. By the state census of 1796, 193 of its inhabitants are electors.]

[Colchester, a large township in New London county, Connecticut, settled in 1701; about 15 miles *w.* of Norwich, 25 *s. e.* of Hartford, and 20 *n. w.* of New London city. It is in contemplation to have a post-office established in this town.]

[Colchester, the chief town in Chittenden county, Vermont, is on the *e.* bank of lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, and *n.* of Burlington, on Colchester bay, which spreads *n.* of the town.]

[Colchester, a post-town in Fairfax county, Virginia; situate on the *n. e.* bank of Occuoquam creek, three or four miles from its confluence with the Potowmack; and is here about 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats. It contains about 40 houses, and lies 16 miles *s. w.* of Alexandria, 106 *n.* by *e.* of Richmond, and 172 from Philadelphia.]

[Colchester River, Nova Scotia. See Cohequit.]

COLCURA, a fortress of the kingdom of Chile, built on the opposite shore of the river Biobio, to restrain the incursions of the warlike Araucanian Indians, who burnt and destroyed it in 1601.

COLD Bay, in the extremity of the *n.* coast of the island of Jamaica, between the port Antonio and the *n. e.* point.

[COLD Spring, in the island of Jamaica, is a villa six miles from the high lands of Liguania. The grounds are in a high state of improvement.

Cold spring is 4200 feet above the level of the sea; and few or none of the tropical fruits will flourish in so cold a climate. The general state of the thermometer is from 55° to 65°; and even sometimes so low as 44°: so that a fire there, even at noon-day, is not only comfortable, but necessary, a great part of the year. Many of the English fruits, as the apple, the peach, and the strawberry, flourish there in great perfection, with several other valuable exotics, as the tea-tree and other oriental productions.]

[Cold Spring Cove, near Burlington, New Jersey, is remarkable for its sand and clay, used in the manufacture of glass; from whence the glass works at Hamilton, 10 miles *w.* of Albany, are supplied with these articles.]

COLE, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George, distinct from the other of its name in the same parish.

COLEA, a river of the province and government of Maynas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s.* and enters the Tigre.

[COLEBROOKE, in the *n.* part of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, lies on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, opposite the Great Monadnock, in Canaan, state of Vermont; joining Cockburne on the *s.* and Stuartstown on the *n.*; 126 miles *n. w.* by *n.* from Portsmouth.]

[Colebrooke, a rough, hilly township on the *n.* line of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 30 miles *n. w.* of Hartford city. It was settled in 1756. Here are two iron works, and several mills, on Still river, a *n. w.* water of Farmington river. In digging a cellar in this town, at the close of the year 1796, belonging to Mr. John Hulburt, the workmen, at the depth of about 9 or 10 feet, found three large tusks and two thigh-bones of an animal, the latter of which measured each about four feet four inches in length, and 12¾ inches in circumference. When first discovered they were entire, but as soon as they were exposed to the air they mouldered to dust. This adds another to the many facts which prove that a race of enormous animals, now extinct, once inhabited the United States.]

[COLERAIN, a township in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.]

[Colerain, a town on the *n.* bank of St. Mary's river, Camden county, Georgia, 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. On the 29th of June 1796, a treaty of peace and friendship was made and concluded at this place, between the president of the United States, on the one part, in behalf of the United States, and the king's chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the other. By this treaty, the line between the white people and the Indians was established to run "from the Currahee mountain to the head or source of the main *s.* branch of the Oconee river, called by the white people Appalatohee, and by the Indians Tulapoeka, and down the middle of the same." Liberty was also given by the Indians to the president of the United States to "establish a trading or military post on the *s.* side of Alatamaha, about one mile from Beard's bluff, or any where from thence down the river, on the lands of the Indians;" and the Indians agreed to "annex to said post a tract of land of five miles square; and in return for this and other tokens of friendship on the part of the Indians, the United States stipulated to give them goods to the value of 6000 dollars, and to furnish them with two blacksmiths with tools.]

COLGUE, a settlement of the island of Laxa in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Tolpan.

COLIMA, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán in Nueva España. It is bounded *e.* by the jurisdiction of Zapotlan, *s.* by that of Mortines, *n.* by that of Tuzcacuesco, and *w.* by that of Autlan, and the port of La Navidad in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia. It carries on a great trade in salt, collected on the coasts of the S. sea, where there are wells and salt grounds, from which great emolument is derived, supplying, as they do, the inland provinces with this article. Formerly the best *cocoa* wine of any in the kingdom was made here, from the abundance of this fruit found in all the palm estates; but the art of bringing it to perfection was lost, and this branch of commerce died away, from the additional cause, that the making of this liquor was prohibited by the viceroy, the Duke of Albuquerque, as being a drink calculated to produce great inebriety. The capital is of the same name; and the settlements of this district are,

Almololoyan,	Zinacantepéc,
Comala,	Totolmoloyan,
Zaqualpa,	Caxitlan,
Xulua.	Tecoman,
Xilotlan,	Ixtlahuaca,
Guezalapa,	Tomala,
Nagualapa,	Cuatlan.
Cochimatlan,	

The capital is a town situate upon the coast of the S. sea, near the frontiers of Xalisco, in the most fertile and pleasant valley of Nueva España. It abounds in *cacao* and other vegetable productions; is of a hot temperature, and the air is very pure. Its buildings are regular and handsome,

particularly those of the parish church, the convent of the monks of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, another of St. Francis, and the hospital of S. Juan de Dios. Its population consists of 200 families of Spaniards, 122 of *Mustees*, 15 Mulattoes, and 22 of Indians. In its district is found and gathered the celebrated plant called in the country *oleacazan*, which is considered as a wonderful restorer of lost strength, and a certain specific against all kinds of poison. The leaves of it are applied to the part affected, and the natives are accustomed to judge of its virtues by its degree of adhesion. One hundred and fifty leagues to the *w.* of Mexico, in long. 103° 20′, and lat. 18° 54′.

COLIMAS, a barbarous nation of Indians in former times, but now reduced to the faith, in the province of its name; this being now incorporated with that of Múzo of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. These Indians are also known by the name of Canapayes, being united to them. Its capital is the city of La Palma de los Colimas. See article Muzos.

COLIMBA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

COLINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santiago in the kingdom of Chile; in the district of which there are five chapels of ease, in a spacious and beautiful valley.

Colina, a river of this province and kingdom, which rises in the mountains of its *cordillera*, and enters the Maypo.

COLIUINA, a settlement of the province and government of Nicaragua in the kingdom of Guatemala; situate upon a long strip of land on the coast of the S. sea.

[COLLA, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a small river near the sea-coast, about eight leagues *e.* of Colonia del Sacramento, in lat. 34° 19′ 39″ *s.* Long. 57° 21′ 43″ *w.*]

COLLADOS, Ensenada de los, a bay on the *s.* coast of the *w.* head, and in the territory of the French, in the island of St. Domingo. It is between the rock of Bareo and the river Damasein.

COLLAHUAS, and Asiento of Mines of Caylloma, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by that of Chumbivilcas, *e.* by that of Canes and Canches or Tinta, *s. e.* by that of Lampa, *s.* by that of Arequipa, and *w.* by that of Camaná. It is 52 leagues in length *s. e. n. w.* and 16 in width. Its temperature is cold, from being situate in the *cordillera*; with the exception of that part which borders upon Camaná, where it is very mild, especially in the five leagues where its jurisdiction extends itself in the valley of Sihuas; the other five leagues reaching to the sea bordering on Camaná. Its productions are various: those of the valley are comprised in wine, brandies, wheat, maize, pulse, and fruits, especially figs, which being preserved, serve as nourishment to numbers of poor people. The other territories of this province are of the same temperature, though comparatively barren. It abounds in large and small cattle, native sheep, *vicuñas*, and some wild animals. The roads are dangerous, from the country's being extremely unequal, and the greater part of it being a craggy ravine, over which labours, rather than to say runs, a pretty large river, which has its rise within the province. Here are many silver mines, from which great riches were formerly extracted, since they yielded 80 or 100 marks each *caxon*. At the present day they yield but sparingly, on account of their great depth, some of them being 200 fathoms in descent; they are, nevertheless, worked with tolerable profit. The principal mountain of these mines is that of Caylloma, and it was through this mine that the capital was founded. There are also not wanting mines of gold, tin, lead, copper, and sulphur; but these, on account of the deficiency of resources, remain unworked. The capital, as we have before stated, is Caylloma. Its *repartimiento* used to amount to 57,100 dollars, and its *alcavala* to 456 dollars per annum. The other settlements of the jurisdiction are,

Tisco,	Madrigal,
Callalli,	Tapay,
Sibayo,	Yangui,
Tuty,	Achoma,
Llauta,	Murco,
Taya,	Sihuas,
Chibay,	Maca,
Canocota,	Ychupampa,
Coperaque,	Chabanaconde,
Lary,	Pinchollo,
Huanca,	Huambo,
Yura,	Hucan.

COLLANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mecapa. Its Indian inhabitants have kept themselves unmixed from any other cast ever since the time of the conquest; and in order to still preserve themselves so, they will not allow of any strangers sleeping in the settlement, though he should be sent by the *corregidor*. If any other person should come among them, he is put into prison, and after a very short time dispatched. Owing to these precautions, the vicious propensities observable in other settlements are en-

tirely unknown to this. Its inhabitants lead a regular life; they give without expectation of indemnification, and are governed throughout the whole tribe by the sounding of a bell. In short, they might serve as a model for all the other settlements of Indians in the kingdom.

Collana, another settlement of the same province and *corregimiento*; annexed to the curacy of Mecacapaca.

COLLANES, a chain of very lofty mountains, almost continually covered with snow, in the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* of the river Pastaza, and of the mountain Tunguragua. They take their name from the nation of barbarous Indians who live scattered in the woods of these mountains, which run from *w.* to *e.* forming a semicircle of 20 leagues. The mountain which out-tops the rest, they call the Altar.

COLLANI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits in Nuevo Mexico.

COLLATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huarochiri in Perú; annexed to the curacy of Santa Olaya.

COLLAY. See Pataz.

COLLETON, a county of the province of Carolina in N. America; situate *n.* of the county of Grenville, and watered by the river Stone, which unites itself with an arm of the Wadmoolan. That part which looks to the *n. e.* is peopled with establishments of Indians, and forms, with the other part, an island called Buono, which is a little below Charlestown, and is well cultivated and inhabited. The principal rivers of this country are, the Idistows, the S. and N. Two or three miles up the former river, the shores are covered with plantations, which continue for more than three miles further *n.* where the river meets with the N. Edistow, and in the island formed by both of them, it is reckoned that 20 freeholders reside. These are thus called, from the nature of the assignment and distribution of lands which took place in the new colonies. But the English governor did not grant an absolute and perpetual property, save to particular individuals: the concession was sometimes for life, sometimes considered as lineal, sometimes to descend to the wife, children, or relations, and sometimes with greater restrictions. The above-mentioned people have, however, their vote in the assembly, and send to it two members. In the precinct of this county is an Episcopal church.

Colleton, another county, of the province and colony of Georgia.

Colleton, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of Todos Santos.

COLLICO, a small river of the district of Tolten Baxo in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the river Tolten.

COLLIQUEN, a *llanura*, or plain, of the *corregimiento* of Truxillo in Peru. It is fertile, and of a dry and healthy climate, although thinly inhabited and uncultivated.

COLLIUE, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile, situate on the shore of the river Tolpan.

COLLQUE, an ancient, large, and well peopled settlement of Peru, to the *n.* of Cuzco; conquered and carried by force of arms by the Inca Huayna Capac, thirteenth Emperor of Peru.

COLNACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichos and Tarija in Peru, of the district of the second, and annexed to the curacy of its capital.

COLOATPA, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 29 families of Indians, who occupy themselves in the commerce of *chia*, a white medicinal earth, and cochineal, which abounds in this territory. It lies to the *n. w.* of its head settlement.

COLOCA, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Cruz de la Sierra in Peru, situate on the shore of the river of La Plata, and to the *n.* of its capital.

COLOCINA, San Carlos de, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena, in the district of the town of Tolú; founded in 1776 by the governor Don Juan Pimienta.

Colocina, some mountains of this province and government, also called Betanzi, which run *n.* for many leagues from the valley of Penco.

COLOCOLO, a settlement of Indians of the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Carampangue, and thus called from the celebrated cazique of this name, one of the chiefs in the war in which these Indians were engaged with the Spaniards.

COLOLO, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *n.* and enters the river Negro, near where this enters the Uruguay.

COLOMBAINA, a small settlement of the juriscidiction of Tocaima, and government of Mariquita, and in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Ambalema. It is situate on the shore of the river Magdalena; is of a very hot temperature, and

much incommoded by mosquitos; so that its population is much reduced, and those that remain apply themselves to the cultivation of sugar-canes, maize, *yucas*, and plantains.

COLONCHE, a small settlement of Indians, of the district and jurisdiction of Santa Elena, in the government of Guayaquil, and kingdom of Quito; situate on the *s.* shore of a river, from whence it takes its name, in lat. 1° 56′ *s.* The said river rises in the mountains of the district, and enters the S. sea, opposite the island of La Plata.

Colonche, a small island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Guayaquil.

COLONIES of the English. See the articles Virginia, Carolina, New England, New York, Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Nova Scotia; of the Dutch, see Surinam, Berbice, Corentin, Curazao; of the Portuguese, San Gabriel; of the French, Cayenne, St. Domingo, Martinique; of the Danes, St. Thomas. [See general Tables of Dominions, &c. in the introductory matter.]

COLOPO, a large river of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito. It runs from *s. e.* to *n. w.* at an almost equal distance between the rivers Esmeraldas and Verde, and runs into the S. sea, in the bay of San Mateo, in lat. 58′ *n.*

COLOR, Cabo de, a cape on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Sergipé in Brazil. It lies between the rivers Real and Ponica.

COLORADA, Punta, a point on the coast of the N. sea, and in the province and government of Venezuela, to the *e.* of the cape San Roman.

Colorada, a river of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Penonomé, in the government of Panamá, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains to the *s.* and enters the Pacific near the settlement of Anton.

COLORADO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Salta, and *s. s. e.* of the same.

Colorado, a settlement of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

Colorado, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile. It rises in its *cordillera*, to the *n.* runs *e.* and spends itself in various lakes, on account of the level of the country. The geographer Cruz errs in making it enter the river Maipo.

Colorado, another, a large river of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

Colorado, another, a small river of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, which enters the great river Magdalena before you come to the town of Tamalameque.

Colorado, another, in the province and government of Louisiana, near the road which leads to Mexíco. It runs *s. e.* in a very large stream, and enters the sea in the bay of San Bernardo.

Colorado, a cape or point of land of the *s.* coast of St. Domingo, in the part possessed by the French, between the bays of Tondo and Puer.

Colorado, a mountain of the province and government of Tucumán, on the shore of the river Salado, and to the *s.* of the settlement of Nuestra Señora de Buenas Costumbres.

COLORADOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito, who inhabit some mountains of the same name, very craggy and rugged, abounding in animals and wild beasts, such as bears, lions, tigers, deer, squirrels, monkeys, and marmosets. These Indians, although the greater part of them are reduced to the Catholic faith by the extinguished company of the Jesuits, are given to superstition; they are divided into two parts, the one called the Colorados of Angamarca, since their principal settlement bears this title, and the other the Colorados of St. Domingo: they now belong to the province and government of Esmeraldas, and live retired in the woods, and upon the banks of the rivers Toachi and Quininay, where the missionaries of the religion of St. Domingo of Quito exercise their apostolical zeal. The principal settlement of this place, being situate on the *w.* shore, is called St. Domingo. The commerce of these Indians, and by which they subsist, is in carrying to Guayaquil, the province by which they are bounded, wood for making canoes and rafts, sugar-canes, *achiote*, and *agi* pepper, and bringing back in exchange cattle, fish, soap, and other necessary effects.

COLOSO, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the shore of the river Pechelin, to the *s. s. w.* of the town of María, to the jurisdiction of which it appertains.

COLOTLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Mextitlan in Nueva España. It contains 240 families of Indians, and is three leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

COLOTLIPAN, a settlement of the head set-

tlement of Quecholtenango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement.

COLOYA, a settlement of the province and government of Popayán in the *corregimiento* of Pasto.

COLPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aymaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pituhuanca in the province of Cochabamba.

COLPAPIRHUA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tiquipaya.

COLPES, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of its capital.

COLPI, a small river of the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n.* and enters the Quisú.

COLQUEMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

COLQUEPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucartambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

COLQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mohosa in the province of Cochabamba.

COLQUIOC, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Caxacay.

[COLRAINE, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which contains 229 houses, and 1417 inhabitants.]

COLTA, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, near that city to the *s.* It is about two leagues in length from *n.* to *s.* and is of an oval figure. Its banks are covered with very fine rushes and *encas*, or flags; but fish will not breed in it, owing to the coldness of the climate; it has two very small streams, the one to the *n.* and passing very near to Riobamba, and the other to the *s.* entering the *n.* side of the river Gamote.

[COLUMBIA, a township in Washington county, district of Maine, on Pleasant river, adjoining Machias on the *n. e.* and was formerly called Plantations No. 12 and 13. It was incorporated in 1796. The town of Machias lies 15 miles to the *e.*; it is nine miles from Steuben.]

[Columbia County, in New York, is bounded *n.* by Rensselaer, *s.* by Dutchess, *e.* by the state of Massachusetts, and *w.* by Hudson river, which divides it from Albany county. It is 32 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and is divided into eight towns, of which Hudson, Claverack, and Kinderhook, are the chief. It contained in 1790 27,732 inhabitants, and in 1796, 3560 electors.]

[Columbia College. See New York City.]

[Columbia, Territory of. See Washington, or the Federal City.]

[Columbia, a post-town, the capital of Kershaw county, and the seat of government of S. Carolina. It is situated in Camden district, on the *e.* side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers; the streets are regular, and the town contains upwards of 70 houses. The public offices have, in some measure, been divided, for the accomodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charlestown. It lies 115 miles *n. n. w.* of Charlestown, 35 *s. w.* of Camden, 85 from Augusta in Georgia, and 678 *s. w.* of Philadelphia. Lat. 33° 58′ *n.* Long. 8° 5′ *w.*]

[Columbia, a flourishing post-town in Goochland county, Virginia, on the *n.* side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It lies 45 miles above Richmond, 35 from Charlottesville, and 328 *s. w.* of Philadelphia.]

[Columbia, a town newly laid out in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the *n. e.* bank of Susquehannah river, at Wright's ferry, 10 miles *w.* of Lancaster, and 76 *w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

[Columbia County, in the upper district of Georgia, is bounded by Savannah *e.* on the *n. e.* and *e.* which separates it from the state of S. Carolina, *n. w.* of Richmond county. Its shape is very irregular.]

[Columbia, a town on the *n. w.* territory, on the *n.* bank of Ohio river, and on the *w.* side of the mouth of Little Miami river; about six miles *s. e.* by *e.* of fort Washington, eight *e.* by *s.* of Cincinnati, and 87 *n.* by *w.* of Lexington in Kentucky. Lat. 38° 44′ *n.*]

COMACARI, a large river of the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

COMACHUEN, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement of Siguinan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, with 25 families of Indians, whose only occupation is in making saddletrees. Two leagues from its head settlement.

COMAGRE, a very small, barren, and desert island of the N. sea, on the coast of the province and government of Darien, and nearly to the *s.* of the island of Pinos.

COMALA, a settlement of the head settlement

of Atengo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Chilapa, in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

Comala, another settlement, in the head settlement of Almololoyan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima. It contains 67 families of Indians, who exercise themselves in the cultivation of the lands. Two leagues to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

COMALAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COMALTEPEC, a settlement and head settlements of the *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, of a hot temperature, with 310 families of Indians. Nine leagues between the *e.* and *n.* of its capital.

Comaltepec, another, in the *alcaldía mayor* of Tecocuilco. It contains 78 families of Indians, who cultivate nothing but cochineal and maize, and these only in as much as is necessary for their sustenance.

COMANJA, a settlement of the head settlement of Tirindaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 13 families of Indians, and is one league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Comanja, another settlement and *real* of mines in the *alcaldía mayor* of Lagos, of the kingdom and bishopric of Galicia; the population of which consists of 30 families of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, and 50 of Indians, who live by the commerce of and labour in the mines, which, although these inhabitants are little given to industry, produce good emolument. This settlement is at the point of the boundary which divides the settlements of this kingdom from the kingdom of Nueva España. Seven leagues *e.* of its capital.

COMAO, a province of the country of Las Amazonas, to the *s.* of this river, from the mouth of which it is 40 leagues distant, extending itself along the banks of the same; discovered in 1745 by Francisco de Orellana. The territory is level and fertile, and the climate moist and hot. It abounds in maize, and has some plantations of sugar-cane. It is watered by different rivers, all of which abound in fish, as do also its lakes; and in these an infinite quantity of tortoises are caught. This province belongs to the Portuguese, and is part of the province of Para.

[COMARGO, a town of New Leon in N. America; situate on the *s.* side of Rio Bravo, which empties into the gulf of Mexico on the *w.* side.]

COMARU, or De los Angeles, a settlement of the missions held by the Portuguese in the country of the Amazonas, on the shore of the river Negro.

Comaru, another settlement in the province and *captainship* of Pará, and kingdom of Brazil; situate on the *s.* shore of the river of Las Amazonas, on a point or long strip of land formed by the mouth of the river Topayos.

COMAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauxa in Peru.

Comas, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela, of an oval figure, between the river Guarico and the jurisdiction which divides this government from that of Cumaná.

COMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Chixila, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalti. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *n.* of its capital.

Comatlan, another settlement, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tequepexpa; of a hot temperature. It contains 20 families of Indians, who live by cultivating the lands. Fifteen leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

COMAU, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate at the mouth of the river Las Amazonas, to the *n. n. e.* of the town of Macapa.

COMAUUINI, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions, on the shores and at the mouth of which they have constructed the fort of Amsterdam. It runs *n.* and afterwards turning to the *s. s. e.* enters the Cotica.

COMAYAGUA, or Valladolid, a city and capital of the province of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala; founded by the Captain Alonzo de Cáceres, by the order of Pedro de Alvarado. It was at first called Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion, and by this title there is still named an hospital which is well endowed and served. Here are also some convents of the religious order of La Merced, and a very good church, erected into a bishopric in 1539. One hundred and ten leagues from the capital Guatemala. Lat. 20° 58′ *n.* Long. 87° 51′ *w.*

Bishops who have presided in Comayagua.

1. Don *Fray* Juan de Talavera, of the order of St. Jerome, prior of his convent of Nuestra Señora del Prado, near Valladolid; being nominated first bishop, he refused the appointment.

2. Don Christoval de Pedraza, elected bishop from the renunciation of the former; at the same time nominated protector of the Indies, and residentiary judge to the conquerors Pedro Alvaredo and Francisco de Montejo, in 1539.

3. Don *Fray* Gerónimo de Corella, of the order of St. Jerome, native of Valencia, descended from the Counts of Cocentayna; prior of the convent of his country, and afterwards of that of Nuestra Señora del Prado, when he was elected bishop of this diocese in 1562.

4. Don *Fray* Alonso de la Cerda, of the order of preachers; promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1577.

5. Don *Fray* Gaspar de Andrada, a Franciscan monk, and native of Toledo; collegian of the college of San Pedro and San Pablo of Alcalá de Henares, guardian of the convents of S. Juan de los Reyes in Toledo and in Madrid, visitor of the provinces of Arragon, a celebrated preacher, and elected to this bishopric in 1588; he governed 24 years, and died in 1612.

6. Don *Fray* Alonso Galdo, a monk of the order of St. Dominic, native of Valladolid, presented in 1612; he visited its bishopric, was of exemplary conduct, and being full of years and infirmities, he requested that a coadjutor might be nominated in 1628; and this was,

7. Don *Fray* Luis de Cañizares, a religious minim of St. Francis of Paula, native of Madrid; he was lecturer in his convent, and in that of Alcala, *calificador* and consultor of the inquisition in Valladolid; nominated through the nuncio of of his holiness; was visitor of the province of Andalucía, bishop of Nueva Cárceres in Philippines, and promoted to this see, where he died, in 1645.

8. Don Juan Merlo de la Fuente, *doctoral* canon of the church of the Puebla de los Angeles, elected bishop of Nuevo Segovia in the Philippines, which office he did not accept, and was bishop here in 1648.

9. Don Pedro de los Reyes Rios of Madrid, native of Seville, monk of the order of San Benito, master, preacher in general, theological doctor, and poser to the cathedrals of the university of Oviedo, *difinidor* and abbot of the monasteries of San Isidro de Dueñas, San Claudio de Leon, and San Benito de Sevilla, preacher to Charles II. elected bishop of this church, and before he went over to it, promoted to that of Yucatán in 1700.

10. Don *Fray* Juan Perez Carpintero; elected in the same year, 1700.

11. Don *Fray* Angel Maldonado, native of Ocaña, monk of San Bernardo, doctor and professor of theology in the university of Alcalá; he wrote in defence of the right of Philip V. to the crown of Spain; presented to the bishopric of Honduras, and after taking possession, promoted to the church of Antequara in 1702.

12. Don *Fray* Antonio Guadalupe Lopez Portillo, native of Guadalaxara in Nueva España, of the order of St. Francis, a man of great learning and virtue, domestic prelate of his holiness Benedict XIII.; presented to the bishopric of Comayagua in 1725; he died in 1742.

13. Don *Fray* Francisco Molina, of the order of St. Basil, master of theology, abbot of the monastery of Cuellar, thrice of that of Madrid, and twice *difinidor* general of Castille; elected in 1743.

14. Don Diego Rodriguez Rivas de Velasco, native of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito, doctor of both laws in the university of Alcalá, collegian of the college of Los Verdes, titular archdeacon of the holy church of Guatemala; elected bishop in 1750, and promoted to the bishopric of Guadalaxara in 1762.

15. Don Miguel Anselmo Alvarez de Abreú, native of Teneriffe, secretary of the bishop of Segovia, and canon in the church of Canarias, judge of the apostolical chamber, and of the tribunal of the holy crusade, auxiliary bishop of the Puebla de los Angeles, presented to this in 1762, and promoted to that of Antequera in 1767.

16. Don Isidoro Rodriguez; he died in 1767.

17. Don Antonio de Macarulla, elected in 1767, and promoted to that of Durango in 1773.

18. Don Francisco Joseph de Palencia, elected in 1773.

19. Don *Fray* Antonio de San Miguel, in 1776, until 1783.

20. Don Joseph Antonio de Isabella, in 1783.

COMBAGUÉN, a settlement of Indians of the district of Tolten Alto in the kingdom of Chile.

[COMBAHEE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, which enters St. Helena sound, between Coosa and Ashepoo rivers.]

[Combahee Ferry, on the above river, is 17 miles from Jacksonsborough, 15 from Pocotaglio, and 52 from Charlestown.]

COMBACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

COMBAPATA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru; situate upon an eminence near the royal road which leads from La Plata to Lima. Its natives say that it has the best and most healthy temperature of any in the kingdom, and they mention some persons who have lived here to the age of 140 years.

Combapata, a river of the above province and *corregimiento*. It rises in the *cordillera* near the settlement of Punoa, runs some distance *e.* and then turning *n.* enters the source of the Vilcomayo.

COMBEIMA, a large river of the province

and government of Neyba in the kingdom of Granada. It rises in the *páramo* or mountain desert of Quindiu, traverses and waters the valleys of Las Lanzas, and unites itself with that of San Juan, taking the name of Coello, from a Spaniard of this name having been drowned in it. It then enters the Magdalena.

COMBEJU, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate at the source of the river Curitaba.

COMBERUI, Bay of, on the coast of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil. It lies between the bay of Tasay and the island of Gallo.

COMBES, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of St. George.

COMBINCUMA, a spacious, and but little known country of the kingdom of Quito. It is full of woods, in which there are many wild beasts and snakes of various kinds, and it is watered by many rivers, all of which enter the *s.* side of the Marañon. Amongst the various nations which inhabit it is that of the Tontones.

COMBITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, and produces the fruits corresponding with its climate. It contains 100 house-keepers, and as many other Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. w.* of its capital.

COMBLES, Los Cinco, a settlement and parish of the island of St. Christopher, one of the Antilles; situate on the shore of the *n. w.* coast, and in the part formerly possessed by the English.

COMBOY, a rocky shoal of the N. sea, to the *s.* of that of La Vívora.

COMEAPA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COMECUERO, a river of the province and government of Honduras in the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the gulf which has the name of the province.

COMETA, Punta de, a point or cape of the Caico Grande, or Del N. (of the N.) on the *n. e.* coast.

Cometa, a shoal of rocks, near upon the *n. e.* coast of the island of Caico Grande, or Del N. and by the former point, from whence it takes its name.

[COMFORT Point is the *s.* easternmost part of Elizabeth City county in Virginia, formed by James river at its mouth in Chesapeak bay. Point Comfort lies 19 miles *w.* by *n.* of cape Henry.]

Comfort Point, another point, which is also of the same coast and province as the former, and within that bay, being one of the points which form the entrance of the river York.

Comfort Point, another, on the *s.* coast of Hudson's bay, in the province of this name.

COMICHIGELES, Sierra de, in the province and government of Tucumán, and bounded by the *sierra* of Cuyo, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs from *s. s. e.* on the shore of the Concara, and in fact follows the course of that river.

COMISARIO, Punta del, a long strip of land which runs into the sea on the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, between this city and the point of S. Bernardo.

COMISTAHUACAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COMITLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Comitlan, another settlement, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Capanabastla in the same kingdom.

[COMMANOES, one of the Small Virgin isles, in the W. Indies, situate to the *n. n. e.* of Tortula.]

COMOCAUTLA, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of Zapotitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Xacatlan, in Nueva España, three leagues distant from its head settlement.

COMO-LEWU, or Rio de los Sauces, called also Gran Desaguadero. See Sauces.

COMONDU, San Joseph de, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province of California; situate near the sea-coast, between the settlements of La Concepcion and San Francisco Xavier.

Comondu, San Joseph de, a bay of this province, between the bay of Concepcion and the island of Carmen.

COMOPORO, a settlement of the government of Maracaibo in the province of Venezuela; situate on the coast of the lake towards the *e.* part.

COMORI, Crique de, a creek and establishment of the French, in their possessions in Guayana.

COMORIPA, or Comoriopa, as some will have it, a settlement of the province of Ostimuri in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Hiaqui, between the settlements of Cocoria and Tecoriona.

COMPOSTELA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva Galicia. Its jurisdiction extends from the mouth of the large river San Pedro, as

far as the confines of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepique. It is of an hot temperature, abounding in maize, cotton, cocoa-trees, and other fruits peculiar to the climate; and particularly in large and small cattle, which breed in numberless wards and country estates. It has silver mines, which are worked to tolerable profit. It is but thinly peopled, and the greater part of its inhabitants are *Mustees* and Negro slaves. It is watered by the river Cañas, which rises in the jurisdiction of Acaponeta. The capital is of the same name. This was founded by Nuño de Guzman in 1531, and is the capital of the kingdom, and where the tribunal of royal audience and episcopal see were erected; these being afterwards removed to the city of Guadalaxara. This latter city was at the same time made the capital, from its proximity to the shore of the S. sea, its distance from the same being only 12 leagues. It was at that time very wealthy, but it afterwards fell to decay: the primacy was also taken from it, and it is nothing now but a miserable village. Its natives are the most polite and best affected to the Spaniards of any in the whole kingdom. [To the *n. w.* of Compostela, as well as in the districts of Autlan, Ahuxcatlan, and Acaponeta, a tobacco of a superior quality was formerly cultivated.] Lat. 21° 10′ *n.* Long. 104° 40′ *w.* The settlements of this jurisdiction are,

Matanchel,	Sapotan,
San Pedro,	Mazatlan,
Calimaya,	Xaltocan.

Compostela, another city, in the island of St. Domingo. See Azua.

COMPTON, a settlement of the English, in the province and colony of Massachusetts; situate on the coast, at the entrance of the bay of Buzard.

COMUATO, a small island of the lake or sea of Chalapa, in the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora, and kingdom of Nueva España. It is of a hot and moist temperature, surrounded by thick reeds and Indian fig-trees. In the dry season it communicates with the mainland. Its population is scanty, and consists of 20 families of Spaniards, and in its plains various herds of large cattle graze. Nine leagues from the capital.

COMUTA, a city of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil, founded in 1581 by Juan Pedro de Oliveiro, on the *e.* shore of the river Pacaxa. It is at present destroyed, and some small houses alone remain, where, for the convenience of its situation, a small garrison of Portuguese resides.

CONAHASET, a rocky shoal of the coast of the province and colony of New England, at the entrance of port Boston.

CONAICA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru.

[CONAJOHARY, a post-town on the *s.* side of Mohawk river, New York, very large, 36 miles above Schenectady, and 318 from Philadelphia. See Canajohary.]

CONANAMA, a bay of the province and govenment of Guayana.

Conanama, a river of the same name, in this province.

CONARDO-TUBA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, and runs *e.* between those of the Duna and Ilheos.

[CONAWANGO, a *n.* branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania, which rises from Chataughque lake.]

CONCARY, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile. It rises from a small lake to the *e.* of the mountain of the Pie de Palo, and running *s. e.* returns, forming a curve to the *w.* when it divides itself into several branches.

CONCEPCION, or Penco, a city of the kingdom of Chile, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of its name, founded in 1550 by Pedro de Valdivia. Its situation is upon a barren and uneven territory, somewhat elevated, on the sea-shore, and on the side of a large, noble, and convenient bay. On the *n.* side it is crossed by a rivulet, and on the *s.* it is watered by the river Andalien, and lies not far from the Biobio. It is a small city, and its houses and buildings are poor and much reduced. It has, besides the cathedral church, convents of the religious orders of St. Francis, St. Domingo, La Merced, St. Augustin, an hospital of San Juan de Dios, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, and which is the best building in it. Its climate is moderately warm, although in the winter the cold is great. It abounds greatly in all kinds of grain, cattle, and delicious fruits, and these are cultivated in gardens which are found attached to almost every house. It lies open on all sides, being commanded by six eminences; amongst the which the most prominent is that which is called Del Romitorio, and extends as far as the city. Its only defence is a battery on a level with the water, which defends the anchoring ground of the bay. The natives resemble the rest of this kingdom: they are strong, robust, valorous, and well made, most dexterous in the

management of the horse, and in this they are not unrivalled by the women. The common sort are also extremely skilful in the management of the *lazo*, which they throw over the animal in its flight, never missing their aim. This city has suffered extreme misfortunes ever since the time of its foundation; for shortly after this took place, its inhabitants found themselves under the necessity of retiring from it to Santiago, through the invasion of the Araucanos and Tucapeles Indians, who made themselves masters of it, and sacked and burnt it in 1554, under the command of the Cazique Lautaro: again, though the Spaniards endeavoured to repeople it, they were a second time driven back, as also a third time, in 1603, when the Governor Don Garcia Hurtardo de Mendoza, Marquis of Cañete, had come to suppress the general insurrection of the Indians. It was after this rebuilt, and in 1730 again destroyed by a dreadful earthquake, being entirely inundated by the sea. It suffered also much from a similar shock in 1751. In the chief square, or market-place, is a beautiful fountain, made by the command of Don Diego Gonzalo Montero. The tribunal of royal audience was fixed in this city from the time that it was founded, in 1567, and remained here until the year 1574, when it was translated to the capital of the kingdom, Santiago. It has been the head of a bishopric ever since 1620, when this honour was transferred to the city of Imperial. It is the residence of a governor, dependent on the captain-general and president; it being his duty to reside six months of the year in Santiago, and the other six in this city. [Besides the commerce of hides, tallow, and dried beef, the inhabitants of Concepcion carry on a trade in wheat, which Frazier asserts yields 100 for one. Also near this city, as well as in various other parts of Chile, pit-coal is found in great abundance; and, according to the above author, mines of it have been discovered at the depth of one or two feet from the surface. See CHILE.] Sixty leagues to the *s.* of Santiago, in lat. 36° 48′ 15″ *s.* and long. 73° 8′.

Bishops who have presided in Concepcion of Chile.

1. Don *Fray* Antonio de San Miguel, a monk of the order of St. Francis, native of Salamanca; elected to be first bishop in 1564, and promoted to Quito in 1587.

2. Don Agustin de Cisneros, dean of the church of Santiago of Chile; elected bishop of this, and of Concepcion, in 1587; he died in 1594.

3. Don *Fray* Pedro de Azuaga, and not Diego de Zuaga, as Gil Gonzalez Dávila will have it, a monk of the order of St. Francis; elected in 1595; he died before he was consecrated.

4. Don *Fray* Reginaldo de Lizarraga, native of Lima; elected in 1796; he died in 1613.

5. Don Carlos Marcelo Corni, native of Truxillo in Peru, *magistral* canon of Lima; promoted to the bishopric of his country in 1620.

6. Don *Fray* Luis Gerónimo de Oré, of the order of St. Francis, native of Guamanga, a celebrated writer in the different Indian languages, for which he had a peculiar talent; elected in 1622; he died in 1628.

7. Don *Fray* Alonso de Castro, of the order of St. Augustin; he did not accept the bishopric.

8. Don Diego de Zambrana and Villalbos; promoted to Santiago of Chile.

9. Don *Fray* Dionisio Cimbron, of the order of St. Bernard, native of Cintruenigo in Navarra; he was prior in the monasteries of Espina, Junquera, and Ossera, secretary of the *difinidor* general, and presented to the bishopric of Concepcion in 1651.

10. Don *Fray* Diego Medellin, of the order of St. Francis, native of Lima.

11. Don *Fray* Antonio de Morales, native of Lima, of the order of preachers, provincial in his religion.

12. Don *Fray* Francisco de Vergara Loyola de Iza, of the order of St. Augustin, provincial of his religion, and native of Lima.

13. Don *Fray* Andres de Betancúr, of the order of St. Francis, provincial in the province of Santa Fé; elected in 1664.

14. Don *Fray* Luis de Lemos y Usategui, of the order of St. Augustin, preacher to King Charles II. native of Lima.

15. Don Diego Montero del Aguila; promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo in 1716.

16. Don Francisco Antonio de Escandon; promoted to the bishopric of Quito in 1730.

17. Don Salvador Bermudez, school-master in the church of Quito; he did not accept the appointment, and in his place was nominated by the king,

18. Don Andres de Paredes Polanco y Armendáriz, who was afterwards promoted to Quito in 1734.

19. Don Pedro Azua Iturgoyen, native of Lima; promoted, in 1744, to be archbishop of Santa Fé.

20. Don Joseph de Toro Zambrano, native of Santiago of Chile, *doctoral* canon of its church; elected, in 1744, bishop of Concepcion; he governed until his death in 1760.

21. Don *Fray* Pedro de Espineira; elected in 1762; he governed until his death, in 1778.

22. Don Francisco Joseph de Maran; elected in 1779.

Concepcion de la Vega, another city, in the island of St. Domingo, founded by the Admiral Christopher Columbus, on a beautiful and spacious plain, or *llanura*, celebrated for a conquest gained on it by a numerous army of Indians. It has a good parish church, erected into a bishopric, and which was afterwards done away with in 1605, it being then embodied with the archbishopric of S. Domingo. It has also a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, in which is deposited and venerated the first cross that the discoverer and conqueror of this country planted here; which, although the Indians have endeavoured with all their might to break and destroy, has resisted all their efforts. Twenty-five leagues from the capital of S. Domingo.

[Concepcion, a town of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the *e.* side of the river Paraguay, about 30 leagues *n.* of Asuncion. Lat. 23° 23′ 8″ *s.* Long. 57° 16″ *w.*]

[Concepcion del Pao, a city of the province and government of Caracas; composed of the inhabitants of Trinity, of Margareta, and of Caracas, who owned the folds in the plains near the Orinoco, to the *s.* of Barcelona; they here successively fixed their dwellings, for the purpose of being in the centre of their property, and of superintending it themselves. In 1744 the number of these houses were found considerable enough to acquire the name of village. There are only 2300 people of all classes here, subsisting with facility by the fertility of the soil. The air and water are good, and the only inconveniences the inhabitants experience are an excessive heat, and inundations arising from the long and heavy rains. The produce of the land is merely the provisions common to the country. The wealth of the inhabitants consists entirely in cattle, which they export to Trinity, *via* Guarapiche or Orinoco. This village, now a city, is distinguished from St. John the Baptist del Pao, situate in the province of Venezuela, by the title of Concepcion del Pao. Lat. 8° 42′ *n.* Long. 65° 10′ *w.*]

Concepcion, a settlement, the capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Xauja in Peru.

Concepcion, another, of the same province and *corregimiento*, in which there is a convent of the religious order of St. Francis.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Otoca.

Concepcion, another, of the same province and kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Paraisancos.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in the same kingdom, and of the district of the former.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Vilcas Huaiman in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Vizchongo.

Concepcion, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Leon in Nueva España, and of the bishopric of Mechoacán; annexed to the curacy of Rincon. It contains 208 families of Indians, 100 of Spaniards, and 40 of *Mustees*. It produces wheat, maize, and other seeds, and is a quarter of a league from its curacy, and four leagues from the capital.

Concepcion, another small settlement or ward, united to that of Tequiszitlan, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Theotihuacan in the same kingdom.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which are held by the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Texas and kingdom of Nueva España. It is 112 leagues to the *e. n. e.* of the presidency of San Antonio de Bejar.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the great river Marañon, on a point of land formed by the same, and where this river is entered by the Apena and the Guallaga.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the bank of the river Florido, near the settlement and *real* of the mines of Parral.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which belong to the religion of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, lying 17 leagues distant between the *s.* and *s. w.* of the *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Concepcion, another, with the surname of Achaguas, being composed of Indians of this nation, in the kingdom of Granada; of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in Orinoco; situate on the shore of the river Meta.

Concepcion, another settlement, the capital of the province and *captainship* of Itamaraca in Brazil; situate on the top of a mountain by the seaside. It has a magnificeut parish church, and is garrisoned by two companies of troops. It contains 300 housekeepers, and has three large sugar

mills. The whole of the district of its territory is covered with estates and country-seats, which abound in all kinds of fruits, at once rendering it a place pleasing and advantageous for residence.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Pacajes in Peru; situate on the shore of the lake Titicaca, and at the mouth of the river Desaguadero.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians, in the same kingdom; a *reduccion* of the missions which were held in this province by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits; situate between the source of the river Verde and the river Ubay.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; situate between the rivers Guandes and Yraibi, and nearly in the spot where they join.

Concepcion, another, of the former province and government; situate on the shore of the river Itenes.

Concepcion, another, of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions; a *reduccion* of the missions which are held by the Carmelite fathers of this nation; situate on the shore of a pool or lake formed by the river Urubú.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in California; situate near the sea-coast and the Puerto Nuevo, or New Port.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, and district of Chaco; being a *reduccion* of the Abipones Indians, of the mission held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and to-day under the charge of the religious order of S. Francisco.

Concepcion, another, which is also called Fuenclara or Cañada, of the missions held by the religion of St. Francis, in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

Concepcion, another, which is the *real* of the silver mines of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeiro in Brazil; situate on the coast, opposite the Isla Grande.

Concepcion, another, of the province and *captainship* of S. Vincente in the same kingdom.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate at the mouth of the river Saladillo, on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan.

Concepcion, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on the *w.* shore of the river Uruguay. [Lat. 27° 58′ 43″. Long. 55° 27′ 13″ *w.*]

Concepcion, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the country of the Chiquitos Indians, in the kingdom of Peru; situate to the *e.* of that of San Francisco Xavier.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España.

Concepcion, another, of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito, which produces nothing but maize, *yucas*, plantains, and quantities of aloes, with the which the natives pay their tribute, and which are much esteemed in Peru.

Concepcion, a town of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, in the jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero, between the rivers Bermejo and Salado. It was destroyed by the infidel Indians.

Concepcion, a bay of the kingdom of Chile, at the innermost part of which, and four leagues from its entrance, is found a bed of shells, from which is made excellent lime.

Concepcion, another bay, in the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés. It is very large and capacious, having within it various islands. Its entrance is, however, very narrow.

Concepcion, a river in the province and government of Costarica, which runs into the sea between that of San Antonio and that of Portete.

Concepcion, another, of the kingdom of Brazil, which rises to the *w.* of the town of Gorjas, runs *s. s. w.* and unites itself with that of the Remedios, to enter the river Prieto or La Palma.

Concepcion, another, which is an arm of the river Picazuru, in the province and government of Paraguay.

Concepcion, another, of the kingdom of Chile, which runs through the middle of the city of Concepcion, and enters the sea in the bay of this name.

[Concepcion, a large bay on the *e.* side of Newfoundland island, whose entrance is between cape St. Francis on the *s.* and Flamborough head on the *n.* It runs a great way into the land in a *s.* direction, having numerous bays on the *w.* side, on which are two settlements, Carboniere and Havre de Grace. Settlements were made here in 1610, by about 40 planters, under Governor John Guy, to whom King James had granted a patent of incorporation.]

[Concepcion of Salaye, a small town of N. America, in the province of Mechoacán in Mexico

or New Spain, was built by the Spaniards, as well as the stations of St. Michael and St. Philip, to secure the road from Mechoacán to the silver mines of Zacatea. They have also given this name to several boroughs of America; as to that in Hispaniola island, and to a sea-port of California, &c.]

CONCHA, San Martin de la, a town and capital of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile; founded in 1726 by the Licentiate Don Joseph de Santiago Concha, who gave it his name, being at the time temporal president of this kingdom. Its situation is in a valley, the most beautiful and fertile of any in the kingdom, and it particularly abounds in wheat. It has been celebrated for the abundance of gold that has been taken out of a mine within its district, and for the protection of which a fort had been built by Pedro de Valdivia. It has a very good parish church, three convents of the religious orders of St. Francis, St. Augustin, and La Merced, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and which is at present occupied by the monks of St. Domingo, and a house of retirement for spiritual exercies, founded and endowed by a certain individual. In the district of this city European chesnuts grow, and not far from it is a lime-kiln belonging to the king, and which renders a supply for the works going on at the garrison of Valdivia. Nine leagues from Valparayso. Lat. 32° 48′ *s.* Long. 71° 10′ *w.*

Concha, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate near the source of the river Sonlahowe.

Concha, a bay on the coast of the province and government of Santa Marta, to the *e.* of the cape of La Aguja.

Concha, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; situate at the mouth of the river of its name, and where it enters the Pasage.

Concha, a river in the jurisdiction of the city of Salta, runs *e.* and enters the Pasage between the river Blanco and that of Metau.

CONCHACHITOUU, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, where a fort has been built by the English for the defence of the establishment which they hold there.

CONCHALI, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* and enters the sea.

CONCHAMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanuco in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Miguel de Huacar.

CONCHAO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Andajes.

[CONCHAS, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river of the same name, about six leagues *n. w.* of Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 24′ 56″ *s.* Long. 58° 23′ 30″ *w.*]

Conchas, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *n. e.* and enters the river La Plata, at a small distance from the capital.

Conchas, another river, in the province and *captainship* of the Rio Grande in Brazil. It is small, rises near the coast, and empties itself at the mouth of that of Amargoso.

Conchas, another, of the kingdom of Nueva España, which runs into the sea at the bay of Mexico, being first united to the Bravo.

Conchas, another, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, distinct from that of which we have spoken. It runs *w.* and enters the Paraná, close to the settlement of La Baxada de Santa Fé.

[CONCHATTAS, Indians of N. America, almost the same people as the Allibamis. They first lived on Bayau Chico, in Appelousa district; but, four years ago, moved to the river Sabine, settled themselves on the *e.* bank, where they now live, in nearly a *s.* direction from Natchitoch, and distant about 80 miles. They call their number of men about 160; but say, if they were altogether, they would amount to 200. Several families of them live in detached settlements. They are good hunters. Game is here in plenty. They kill an uncommon number of bears. One man alone, during the summer and fall hunting, sometimes kills 400 deer, and sells his skins at 40 dollars per 100. The bears usually yield from eight to 12 gallons of oil, each of which never sells for less than a dollar a gallon, and the skin a dollar more. No great quantity of the meat is saved. What the hunters do not use when out, they generally give to their dogs. The Conchattas are friendly with all other Indians, and speak well of their neighbours the Carankouas, who, they say, live about 80 miles *s.* of them, on the bay, which is the nearest point to the sea from Natchitoches. A few families of Chactaws have lately settled near them from Bayau Bœuf. The Conchattas speak Creek, which is their native language, and Chactaw, and several of them English; and one or two of them can read it a little.]

CONCHOS, San Francisco de los, a settlement and garrison of the province of the Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate

on the banks of the river of its name, near where this river joins that of Florido. It is garrisoned by a captain, a lieutenant, a serjeant, and 33 soldiers, to guard against the irruptions of the infidel Indians. In its vicinity are the estates of La Cienega, Sapian, and El Pilar. Fifty-eight leagues to the *n. n. e.* of the city of Guadalaxara.

CONCHUCOS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the province of Huamachucos, *n. e.* by that of Pataz, and separated from thence by the river Marañon, *e.* and *s. e.* by the province of Humalies, and *s.* by that of Caxatambo. It is 52 leagues in length, and in some parts 20 in width. It is of a very irregular figure, and of various temperature, according to the different situation of its territories; cold in all the parts bordering upon the *cordillera*, mild in some parts, and in others excessively hot. It is very pleasant, and it has all kinds of fruits, which it produces in abundance, and in the same manner wheat, barley, and pot herbs. On its skirts are found numerous herds of cattle of every species, and from the wools of some of these are made the cloth manufactures of the country, which meet with a ready demand in the other provinces. The principal rivers by which it is watered are three; and these are formed by various streams: the one of them enters that of Santa to the *w.* and the other two the Marañon. The most *s.* is called De Miraflores, and the other, which is very large, keeps the name of the province. Here are some mines of silver, which were formerly very rich; as also some *lavaderos*, or washing places of gold, of the purest quality, the standard weight of it being 23 carats. Also in the curacy of Llamelin are some mines of brimstone, and a fountain or stream, the waters of which, falling down into a deep slough, become condensed and converted into a stone called Catachi, in the form of columns much resembling wax-candles, of a very white colour. The same substance is used as a remedy against the bloody flux, and it is said, that being made into powders, and mixed with the white of an egg, it forms a salve which accelerates in a wonderful manner the knitting of fractured bones. It comprehends 15 curacies, without the annexed settlements, all of which, the former and the latter, are as follows:

Huari del Rey, the capital,	San Christóval,
Chavin,	Yunga,
Huantar,	Uco,
San Marcos,	Paucas,
San Ildefonso,	Yanas,
Rapayan,	Huachi,
Llamelin,	Llapo,
Acso,	Yupan,
Mirgas,	Ancos,
Taquia	Tauca,
Siccican,	Cavana,
San Luis de Huari,	Huendoval,
Chacas,	Pallasca,
Piscobamba,	Pampas,
Sihuas,	Lacabamba,
Puruay,	Conchucos,
Corongo,	Huacachi,

Conchucos, a settlement of the same province; annexed to the curacy of Pallasca.

Conchucos, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of the same name in Perú, which rises in the *cordillera*. It runs *s.* and enters the Marañon near the settlement of Uchos in the province of Andahuailas.

CONCON, a port of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the S. sea, and province and *corregimiento* of Quillota.

[CONCORD, a post-town of New Hampshire, very flourishing, and pleasantly situated on the *w.* bank of Merrimack river, in Rockingham county, eight miles above Hookset falls. The legislature, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centres here. A handsome tall bridge across the Merrimack connects this town with Pembroke. It has 1747 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1765. The Indian name was *Penacook*. It was granted by Massachusetts, and called *Rumford*. The compact part of the town contains about 170 houses, a Congregational church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1790. It is 54 miles *w. n. w.* of Portsmouth, 58 *s. w.* of Dartmouth college, and 70 *n.* from Boston. Lat. 43° 12′ *n.* Long. 71° 31′ *w.*]

[Concord, in Essex county, Vermont, lies on Connecticut river, opposite a part of the Fifteen-mile falls.]

[Concord, in Massachusetts, a post-town, one of the most considerable towns in Middlesex county; situated on Concord river, in a healthy and pleasant spot, nearly in the centre of the county, and 18 miles *n. w.* of Boston, and 17 *e.* of Lancaster. Its Indian name was Musquetequid; and it owes its present name to the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives. The first settlers, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. Buckley and Jones, having settled the

purchase, obtained an act of incorporation, September 3, 1625; and this was the most distant settlement from the sea-shore of New England at that time. The settlers never had any contest with the Indians; and only three persons were ever killed by them within the limits of the town. In 1791, there were in this township 225 dwelling houses, and 1590 inhabitants; of the latter there were 80 persons upwards of 70 years old. For 13 years previous to 1791, the average number of deaths was 17; one in four of whom were 70 years old and upwards. The public buildings are, a Congregational church, a spacious stone gaol, the best in New England, and a very handsome county court-house. The town is accommodated with three convenient bridges over the river; one of which is 208 feet long, and 18 feet wide, supported by 12 piers, built after the manner of Charles river bridge. This town is famous in the history of the revolution, having been the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the memorable 19th of April 1775. The general court have frequently held their sessions here when contagious diseases have prevailed in the capital. Lat. 42° 20′ *n.*]

[Concord, a small river of Massachusetts, formed of two branches, which unite near the centre of the town of Concord, whence it takes its course in a *n. e.* and *n.* direction through Bedford and Billerica, and empties itself into Merrimack river at Tewksbury. Concord river is remarkable for the gentleness of its current, which is scarcely perceivable by the eye. At low water mark it is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and from three to 12 feet deep. During floods, Concord river is near a mile in breadth; and when viewed from the town of Concord, makes a fine appearance.]

[Concord, a township in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.]

[Concord, a settlement in Georgia, on the *e.* bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from the *s.* line of Tennessee, 108 miles *n.* from the mouth of Yazoo river, and 218 below the Ohio.]

CONDACHE, a river of the province and government of Quixos in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *n. e.* and traversing the royal road which leads from Baza to Archidono, enters the river Coquindo on its *s.* side, in 37′ lat.

[CONDE, Fort, or Mobile City, is situate on the *w.* side of Mobile bay, in W. Florida, about 40 miles above its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico. Lat. 30° 59′ *n.* Long. 88° 11′ *w.*]

Conde, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians, in New France or Canada. It runs *n.* and enters the lake Ontario.

Conde, another of the same name. See Verde.

[CONDECEDO, or Desconocida, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatán, 100 miles *w.* of Merida. Lat. 20° 50′ *n.* Long. 90° 45′ *w.*]

CONDEBAMBA, a large and beautiful valley of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamachuco in Peru; celebrated for its fertility.

CONDES, River of the, in the straits of Magellan. It runs into the sea opposite the island Santa Ana.

CONDESA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena; situate near the coast, at the mouth of the Dique, which forms a communication between the sea and the grand river Magdalena.

CONDESUIOS de Arequipa, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by that of Parinocochas, *e.* by that of Chumbivilcas, *s. e.* by that of Canes and Canches, and *s.* by that of Collahuas. It is generally of a cold temperature, even in the less lofty parts of the *cordillera;* of a rough and broken territory, and with very bad roads. Nevertheless, no inconsiderable proportion of wheat is grown in the low grounds, as likewise of maize, and other seeds and fruits, such as grapes, pears, peaches, apples, and some flowers. Upon the heights breed many *vicuñas*, *huanacos*, and *vizcachas*, and in other parts is obtained *cochineal*, here called *macno*, and which is bartered by the Indians for baizes of the manufacture of the country, and for *cacao*. It has some gold mines which were worked in former times, and which, on account of the baseness of the metal, the depth of the mines, and hardness of the strata, have not produced so much as formerly they did, although they are not now without yielding some emolument: such are those of Airahua, Quiquimbo, Araure, and Aznacolea, which may produce a little more than the expences incurred in working them. The gold of these mines is from 19 to 20 carats, and they produce from three to four ounces each *caxon*. They are worked by means of steel and powder, and the metals are ground in mills. The greater part of the natives of this province occupy themselves in carrying the productions of the valley of Mages, of the province of Camaná, such as wines and brandies, to the other provinces of the *sierra;* also in the cultivation of seeds, and some in working the mines. It is watered by some small rivers or streams, which incorporate themselves, and form two large rivers. The capital is

Chuquibamba, and the other settlements of its jurisdiction, which comprehend nine curacies, are the following:

Chuquibamba,	Andahua,
San Pedro de Illomas,	Chilca and Marca,
Andaray,	Viraco,
Yanaquihua,	Pampacolca,
Chorunga,	Umachulco,
Alpacay,	Huancarama,
Llanca,	Orcopampa,
Cayarani,	Chachas,
Arcata,	Ayo,
Salamanca,	San Juan Crisóstomo de
Chichas,	Chocó,
Quechalla,	Ucuchacas,
Belinga,	Machahuay,
Arirahua,	Tipan.

CONDIRAS, an arm of the river Jamunda, in the country of Las Amazonas, and in the Portuguese possessions. It runs from the lake Maripava, and enters the Marañon.

CONDOCONDO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pariá in Peru.

CONDONOMA, a mine, celebrated for its abundance of silver, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tinta in Peru.

CONDORGUASI, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; belonging to the jurisdiction of Jujui, situate on the shore of the river Laquiaca.

CONDOROMA, a settlement and *asiento* of the silver mines of the province of Canes and Canches or Tinta in Peru, where, during tempests of thunder and lightning, is experienced a singular phenomenon; namely, a certain prickly sensation upon the hands and face, which they called *moscas*, (flies), though none of these insects are ever seen. It is indeed attributed to the air, which is at that time highly charged with electric fluid; the effects of which may be observed on the handles of sticks, buckles, lace, and other metal trinkets; the same effects ceasing as soon as the tempest is over. It is observed, that in no other parts is the same phenomenon known to exist.

Condoroma, another settlement, of the province and government of Chucuito in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the lake.

CONDUITE, or Conduita, a small river of the province and country of the Iroquees Indians. It runs *w.* forming a curve, and enters the lake Oswego.

[CONDUSKEEG, a settlement in the district of Maine, in Hancock county, containing 567 inhabitants.]

CONEDAGUANET, a small river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania and county of Cumberland. It runs *e.* and enters the Susquehanna.

CONEGA, a small island of the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the isle of Despair and port Bartran.

CONEGHTA, a small river of S. Carolina. It rises in the territory of the Tuscaroras Indians, runs *s. e.* and enters the Neus.

[CONEGOCHEAGUE Creek rises near Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pensylvania, runs *s.* in a winding course, and after supplying a number of mills, empties into the Potowmack, at William port, in Washington county, Maryland; 19 miles *s. e.* of Hancock, and eight miles *s.* of the Pennsylvania line.]

CONEGOGEE, a small river of the province and colony of Maryland. It runs *s.* and enters the Potowmack.

CONEIUAGA, a small river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania, in the county of York. It runs *e.* and enters the Susquehanna.

[CONEMAUGH River, and Little Conemaugh, are the head waters of Kiskemanitas, in Pennsylvania: after passing through Laurel hill and Chesnut ridge, Conemaugh takes that name, and empties into the Alleghany, 29 miles *n. e.* of Pittsburg. It is navigable for boats, and there is a portage of 18 miles between it and the Frankstown branch of Juniata river.]

[CONENTES, Las, a city of La Plata or Paraguay in S. America, in the diocese of Buenos Ayres.]

[CONESTEO, a *n. w.* branch of Tioga river in New York. See Canicodeo Creek.]

CONESTOGA, a settlement of Indians of the same province and colony as the former river; situate between the *e.* and *w.* arms of the river Susquehanna, where the English have a fort and establishment for its defence.

Conestoga, a river of this province, which runs *w.* then turns *s.* and enters the Susquehanna.

[CONESUS, a small lake in the Genessee country, New York, which sends its waters *n. w.* to Genessee river.]

CONETLA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldia mayor* of Comitlan in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CONFINES. See Villanueva de los Infantes.

CONFUSO. See Togones.

CONG, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Rio Grande in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the river Goyana and the settlement of Gonzalo.

CONGACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraes in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Yulcamarca.

CONGARI, a large river of S. Carolina. It runs *s. e.* taking various names, till it enters the sea. It is first called Trente Milles, or Thirty Miles, then Congari, and afterwards Santi.

CONGAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ocros.

CONGER, Rock of, a small island or rock, close to the *e.* coast of the island of Barbadoes.

CONGO, a settlement of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Nueva; situate on the shore of a river, which gives it its name, and of the coast of the S. sea, within the gulf of S. Miguel.

CONGOHAS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Espiritu Santo in Brazil; situate to the *w.* of the Villa Rica.

CONGURIPO, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Puruandiro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate on a plain or shore of the Rio Grande. It is of a hot temperature, and contains 12 families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, and 57 of Indians. Twenty-six leagues from the captital Pasquaro.

CONHAWAY, a large river of N. Carolina. It runs many leagues; first *n. e.* then *n.* and afterwards *n. w.* and enters the Ohio. It is called also Wood river and New river.

Conhaway, another, in the province and colony of Virginia, with the additional title of Petit, or Little. It also runs *n. w.* and enters the Ohio.

[CONHOCTON Creek, in New York, is the *n.* head water of Tioga river. Near its mouth is the settlement called Bath.]

CONICARI, a settlement of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate on the shore and at the source of the river Mayo. It is a *reduccion* of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits.

CONIGUAS, a barbarous nation of Indians of the province and government of Tarma in Peru, who inhabit the mountains of the Andes, united with the Cunchos, and of whom but little is known.

CONIL, Bocas de, entrances which the sea makes upon the coast of the province of Yucatán, between the river Lagartos, and the *baxos* or shoals of Cuyo.

CONILABQUEN, a small river of the district of Tolten Alto in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *s.* and enters the Tolten.

CONIMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paucarcolla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Moxo.

CONNECTICUT, a county of the province and colony of New England in N. America. It is bounded *w.* by New York and the river Hudson; is separated from the large island by an arm of the sea to the *s.*; has to the *e.* Rhode island, with part of the colony of Massachusetts, and the other part of the same colony to the *n.* It is traversed by a river of the same name, which is the largest of the whole province, and navigable by large vessels for 40 miles. This province abounds in wood, turpentine, and resins; in the collecting of which numbers of the inhabitants are occupied, although the greater part of them are employed in fishing, and in hewing timber for the building of vessels and other useful purposes. The merchants of the province once sent to King Charles II. some timber or trees, of so fine a growth as to serve for masts of ships of the largest burthen. The great trade of woods and timbers carried on by means of the river has much increased its navigation. This territory is not without its mines of metal, such as lead, iron, and copper: the first of these have yielded some emolument, but the others have never yet produced any thing considerable, notwithstanding the repeated attempts which have been made to work them. This county is well peopled and flourishing, since it numbers upwards of 40,000 souls, notwithstanding the devastations that it has suffered through the French, the Indians, and the pirates, in the reign of Queen Anne, when all the fishing vessels were destroyed. When this colony was first founded, many great privileges were given it, which have always been maintained by the English governor, through the fidelity which it manifested in not joining the insurrection of the province of Massachusetts, until, in the last war, it was separated from the metropolis, as is seen in the article United States of America.

[Connecticut, one of the United States of North America, called by the ancient natives Qunnihticut, is situated between lat. 41° and 42° 2′ *n.* and between long. 71° 20′ and 73° 15′ *w.* Its greatest breadth is 72 miles, its length 100 miles; bounded *n.* by Massachusetts; *e.* by Rhode island; *s.* by the sound which divides it from Long island; and *w.* by the state of New York. This state contains about 4674 square miles; equal to about 2,640,000 acres. It is divided into eight counties, viz. Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex, and New London, which extend along the sound from *w.* to *e.*: Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, and Windham, extend in the same direction on the border of the]

[state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; in each of which is one or more places of public worship, and school-houses at convenient distances. The number of townships is about 200. Each township is a corporation invested with powers sufficient for their own internal regulation. The number of representatives is sometimes 180; but more commonly about 160; a number fully adequate to legislate for a wise and virtuous people, well informed, and jealous of their rights; and whose external circumstances approach nearer to equality than those, perhaps, of any other people in a state of civilization in the world.

The principal rivers in this state are, Connecticut, Housatonick, the Thames, and their branches, which, with such others as are worthy of notice, are described under their respective names. The whole of the sea-coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious; those of New London and New Haven are the most important. This state sends seven representatives to congress. Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills, and valleys; and is exceedingly well-watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the state, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late buck-wheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c.; fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

The trade of Connecticut is principally with the W. India islands, and is carried on in vessels from 60 to 140 tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak-staves, hoops, pine-boards, oak-plank, beams, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Danish, and French ports. A large number of coasting vessels are employed in carrying the produce of the state to other states. To Rhode island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn, and rye; to N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted beef, cider, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo, and money. But as New York is nearer, and the state of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, especially of the *w.* parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl-ashes, flax-seed, beef, pork, cheese and butter, in large quantities. Most of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the same market. Considerable quantities of the produce of the *e.* parts of the state are marketed at Boston, Providence, and Norwich. The value of the whole exported produce and commodities from this state, before the year 1774, was then estimated at about 200,000*l.* lawful money annually. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dollars, besides articles carried to different parts of the United States, to a great amount. In the year 1792, 749,925 dollars; in the year 1793, 770,239 dollars; and in the year 1794, 806,746 dollars. This state owns and employs in the foreign and coasting trade 32,897 tons of shipping.

The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are mostly clothed in plain, decent, home-spun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although they are generally of a coarser kind, they are of a stronger texture, and much more durable than those imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handsome. Here are large orchards of mulberry-trees; and silk-worms have been reared so successfully, as to promise not only a supply of silk to the inhabitants, but a surplussage for exportation. In New Haven are linen and button manufactories. In Hartford a woollen manufactory has been established; likewise glass works, a snuff and powder mill, iron works, and a slitting mill. Iron-works are established also at Salisbury, Norwich, and other parts of the state. At Stafford is a furnace at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, sufficient to supply the whole state. Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, New Haven, and in Litchfield county. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, shoes, and boots, are manufactured in this state. A duck manufactory has been established at Stratford. The state of Connecticut is laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee simple; and are generally well cultivated. The state is chequered with innumerable roads or high-ways crossing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of these roads, even in the most unsettled parts of the state, will seldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm under such improvements as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole state resembles a well cultivated garden,]

[which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty. The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no Dutch, French, or Germans, and very few Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the state. The original stock from which have sprung all the present inhabitants of Connecticut, and the numerous emigrants from the state to every part of the United States, consisted of 3000 souls, who settled in the towns of Hartford, New Haven, Windsor, Guilford, Milford, and Weathersfield, about the years 1635 and 1636. In 1756, the population of the state amounted to 130,611 souls; in 1774, to 197,856; in 1782, to 202,877 whites, and 6273 Indians and Negroes; in 1790, to 237,946 persons, of whom 2764 were slaves; and by the census of 1810, to 261,942 souls. The people of Connecticut are remarkably fond of having all their disputes, even those of the most trivial kind, settled according to law. The prevalence of this litigious spirit affords employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has not raged with such violence in this state as in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmness and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to secure them. The state enjoys an uncommon share of political tranquillity and unanimity.

All religions, that are consistent with the peace of society, are tolerated in Connecticut: and a spirit of liberality and forbearance is increasing. There are very few religious sects in this state. The bulk of the people are Congregationalists. Besides these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists.

The damage sustained by this state in the late war was estimated at 461,235*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* To compensate the sufferers, the general court, in May 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the *w.* part of the reserved lands of Connecticut, which lie *w.* of Pennsylvania. There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are capitals of the state. The general assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually. The other cities are New London, Norwich, and Middleton. Weathersfield, Windsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield, and Enfield, are all considerable and very pleasant towns. In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almost every town in the state is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it a greater or less part of every year. Somewhat more than one-third of the moneys arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar-school shall be kept in every county town throughout the state. Yale college is an eminent seminary of learning, and was founded in the year 1700. See YALE College. Academies have been established at Greenfield, Plainfield, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, some of which are flourishing.

The constitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the state. Contented with this form of government, the people have not been disposed to run the hazard of framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence. Agreeable to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of the state is vested in a governor, deputy-governor, twelve assistants, or counsellors, and the representatives of the people, styled the general assembly. The governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a-year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the second Tuesdays of May and October. The general assembly is divided into two branches, called the upper and lower houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants; the lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this than from any of the other states, and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to several causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious, sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniences, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subsist with as much independence as is consistent with happiness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions.]

[There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day, eats the fruit of his own labour with a gladsome heart, at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings, retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet. Such circumstances as these have greatly contributed to the amazing increase of inhabitants in this state. Besides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown estates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided; and must continue to be so, as long as estates descend as they now do. No person is prohibited from voting. He who has the most merit, not he who has the most money, is generally chosen into public office. As instances of this, it is to be observed, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have arisen to the first offices in the state, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That base business of electioneering, which is so directly calculated to introduce wicked and designing men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wishes to be chosen into office, acts wisely, for that end, when he keeps his desires to himself.

A thirst for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the state. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the states. The revolution, which so essentially affected the government of most of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, they elected their own governors, and all subordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the same manner and with as little controul as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic, and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as has ever existed. While other states, more monarchical in their governmen and manners, have been under a necessity of undertaking the difficult task of altering their old, or forming new constitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by these means, has avoided those convulsions which have rent other states into violent parties.

The present territory of Connecticut, at the time of the first arrival of the English, was possessed by the Pequot, the Mohegan, Podunk, and many other smaller tribes of Indians. In 1774, there were of the descendants of the ancient natives only 1363 persons; the greater part of whom lived at Mohegan, between Norwich and New London. From the natural decrease of the Indians, it is imagined that their number in this state do not now exceed 400. The first grant of Connecticut was made by the Plymouth council to the Earl of Warwick, in 1630. The year following the earl assigned this grant to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and nine others. Some Indian traders settled at Windsor in 1633. The same year, a little before the arrival of the English, a few Dutch traders settled at Hartford, and the remains of the settlement are still visible on the bank of Connecticut river. In 1634, Lord Say and Seal, &c. sent over a small number of men, who built a fort at Saybrook, and made a treaty with the Pequot Indians for the lands on Connecticut river. Mr. Haynes and Mr. Hooker left Massachusetts bay in 1634, and settled at Hartford. The following year, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Davenport seated themselves at New Haven. In 1644, the Connecticut adventurers purchased of Mr. Fenwick, agent for Lord Say and Seal, and Lord Brook, their right to the colony, for 1600*l*. Connecticut and New Haven continued two distinct governments for many years. At length, John Winthrop, Esq. who had been chosen governor of Connecticut, was employed to solicit a royal charter. In 1662, Charles II. granted a charter, constituting the two colonies for ever one body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Governor and Company of Connecticut." New Haven took the affair ill; but in 1665, all difficulties were amicably adjusted; and, as has been already observed, this charter still continues to be the basis of their government. The capital is Boston.]

[Connecticut is the most considerable river in the *e.* part of the United States, and rises in the high lands which separate the states of Vermont and New Hampshire from Lower Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45° of latitude, to the head spring of its *n.* branch; from which, to its mouth, is upwards of 300 miles, through a thick settled country, having upon its banks a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth. Its course between Vermont and New Hampshire]

[is generally *s. s. w.* as likewise through Massachussetts, and part of Connecticut, until it reaches the city of Middleton; after which it runs a *s. s. e.* course to its mouth. The navigation of this beautiful river, which, like the Nile, fertilizes the lands through which it runs, is much obstructed by falls; two of these are between New Hampshire and Vermont, the first are called the Fifteen-mile falls; here the river is rapid for 20 miles: the second remarkable fall is at Walpole, formerly called the Great falls, but now called Bellows' falls. Above these the breadth of the river is in some places 22, in other places not above 16 rods; the depth of the channel is about 25 feet, and commonly runs full of water. In September 1792, however, owing to the severe drought, the water of the river, it is said, "passed within the space of 12 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep." A large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide; when the river is low, the *e.* channel is dry, being crossed by a solid rock; and the whole stream falls into the *w.* channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet, and flows with astonishing rapidity. There are several pitches, one above another, in the length of half a mile, the largest of which is that where the rock divides the stream. A bridge of timber was projected over this fall by Colonel Hale, in the year 1784, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by the island rock, and under it the highest floods pass without doing any injury; this is the only bridge on the river, but it is contemplated to erect another, 30 miles above, at the middle bar of Agar falls, where the passage for the water, between the rocks, is 100 feet wide; this will connect the towns of Lebanon in New Hampshire, and Hartford in Vermont; as the former bridge connects Walpole in New Hampshire with Rockingham in Vermont. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current at Bellows' falls, above described, the salmon pass up the river, and are taken many miles above, but the shad proceed no farther. On the steep sides of the island rock, at the fall, hang several arm chairs, secured by a counterpoise; in these the fishermen sit to catch salmon with fishing nets. In the course of the river, through Massachusetts, are the falls at South Hadley, around which locks and canals were completed in 1795, by an enterprising company, incorporated for that purpose in 1792, by the legislature of Massachusetts. In Connecticut the river is obstructed by falls at Enfield, to render which navigable in boats, a company has been incorporated, and a sum of money raised by lottery, but nothing effectual is yet done. The average descent of this river from Weathersfield in Vermont, 150 miles from its mouth, is two feet to a mile, according to the barometrical observations of J. Winthrop, Esq. made in 1786. The rivers or streams which fall into Connecticut river are numerous; such of them as are worthy of notice will be seen under their respective names. At its mouth is a bar of sand, which considerably obstructs the navigation; it has 10 feet water on it at full tides, and the depth is the same to Middleton, from which the bar is 36 miles distant. Above Middleton there are some shoals which have only six feet water at high tide, and here the tide ebbs and flows about eight inches; three miles above that city the river is contracted to about 40 rods in breadth, by two high mountains; on almost every other part of the river the banks are low, and spread into fine extensive meadows. In the spring floods, which generally happen in May, these meadows are covered with water. At Hartford, the water sometimes rises 20 feet above the common surface of the river, and the water having no other outlet but the above mentioned strait, it is sometimes two or three weeks before it returns to its usual bed; these floods add nothing to the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the river, as the bar lies too far off in the sound to be affected by them. This river is navigable to Hartford city upwards of 50 miles from its mouth, and the produce of the country for 200 miles above it, is brought thither in boats. The boats which are used in this business are flat-bottomed, long, and narrow, and of so light a make as to be portable in carts: before the construction of locks and canals on this river, they were taken out at three different carrying places, all of which made 15 miles: it is expected that in a few years the obstructions will be all removed. Sturgeon, salmon, and shad, are caught in plenty in their season, from the mouth of the river upwards, excepting sturgeon, which do not ascend the upper falls; besides a variety of small fish, such as pike, carp, perch, &c. There is yet a strong expectation of opening a communication between this river and the Merrimack, through Sugar river, which runs into the Connecticut at Claremont in New Hampshire, and the Contoocook, which falls into the Merrimack at Boscawen. From this river were employed, in 1789, three brigs of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the W. India trade, besides a few fishermen, and 40 or 50 coasting vessels. The number has considerably increased since.]

[CONNECTICUT, a stream in Long island, New

York, which falls into a bay at the *s.* side of the island. It lies two miles to the *s.* of Rockonkama pond.]

CONNESTIGUCUNE, an establishment of the English, in the county of Albany, in the *n.* part and to the *e.* of Chenectady, or of the river Mohawk, where it gives a fall from above 70 feet in height. See ALBANY.

CONNETABLE, or CONDESTABLE, a small island of the county of Cayenne, belonging to the French, between the city of Cayenne and cape Orange.

CONNETABLE, another small island of the same province, with the addition of Petite, to distinguish it from the former.

CONOCOTO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of the Cinco Leguas de la Ciudad, in the district of which is a rising ground called Yllaló, and upon the skirts of this are many warm-water mineral streams, much frequented as baths for the curing of infirmities.

CONOMA, a lake of the province and country of the Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is formed from some waste water of the river Madera, very near its shore, and at a small distance from the river of Las Amazonas.

CONOME, Cape of, a point of land of the coast of Nova Scotia, in the bay of Fundy, and in the most interior part of the same.

CONORIBO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters that of La Concepcion or S. Francisco, and that of La Cruz, and then enters the sea.

CONOSTEE, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Euphasee.

CONSAHATCHEE, a river of the province and colony of Georgia. It runs *s. e.* and enters the sea.

CONSATA, a settlement of the missions which were held by the religious order of St. Augustin, in the country of Paititi, of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru.

CONSETS, Point of, on the *e.* coast of the island of Barbadoes, on the side of the point of Bele.

CONSOLACION, NUESTRA SENORA DE, a settlement of the government of Neiba in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of the town of La Purificacion. It is situate on the shore of the river Pardo, is of a hot temperature, abounding in the vegetable productions of a similar climate, and in troublesome and venomous insects. It contains more than 200 house-keepers.

CONSOLACION, a point or long strip of land called Possession, on the *n.* coast of the straits of Magellan; one of those which form Possession bay, and where are to be seen the ruins of the fort named Jesus, which was founded by the Admiral Pedro de Sarmiento.

CONSTANCE, or CONSTANCIA, a small city of the English, in the island of Barbadoes.

CONSTANTINO PEREZ, an island of the river Valdivia, in the kingdom of Chile, opposite the same city, with two other small islands, the one before, the other behind it, and which, together, form the celebrated port of this name. The passage on both sides is navigable, but the channel on the *s.* side being the most wide, is the course uniformly taken by large ships and vessels, and in the same manner the *n.* channel is mostly, as it is narrower, entered by frigates and small craft.

CONTAS, RIO DAS, a river in the province and *captainship* of Ylheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the Barra or Bar of Camamú, in the river of Ylheos.

CONTAS, a town of the above province and kingdom.

[CONTINENTAL Village was situated on North river, in New York state. Before its destruction by Sir Henry Clinton, in October 1777, there were here barracks for 2000 men.]

CONTOOK, a settlement of the English, in the province of Hampshire, one of the four of New England; situate on the shore of the river Pennycook.

CONTOOK, a river of the above province. It rises from a small lake, runs *s.* then turns *e.* and enters the Pennycook.

CONTOY, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, close to the cape Cotoche.

CONTRE-PASTURAGE, a river of the province and colony of Virginia. It runs *n. e.* and enters the head of the river James.

CONTRERAS, a small island of the S. sea, close to the coast of the province and government of Veragua in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

CONTUMAZA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

CONUCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Ytata in the kingdom of Chile; situate near the coast, opposite the island of Quiriquina.

CONUENTOS, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, at the source of the river Curitaba.

Conuentos, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Chillan in the kingdom of Chile.

CONUENTILLO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district of the capital; situate to the *s.* of the same.

[CONVERSATION Point, a headland on the *s.* side of a bay on the coast of California. Lat. 32° 30′ *n.* Long. 119° *w.*]

[CONWAY, a township in the province of New Brunswick, Sudbury county, on the *w.* bank of St. John's river. It has the bay of Fundy on the *s.* and at the westernmost point of the township there is a pretty good harbour, called Musquash cove.]

[Conway, a township in the *n. e.* corner of Strafford county, New Hampshire, on a bend in Saco river, incorporated in 1765, and contains 574 inhabitants. It was called Pigwacket by the Indians.]

[Conway, a thriving township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1767, and contains 2092 inhabitants. It lies 13 miles *n. w.* of Northampton, and 115 *n. w.* by *w.* of Boston.]

[CONYA, a river in Surinam, or Dutch Guinea, S. America.]

[COOK'S River, in the *n. w.* coast of N. America, lies *n. w.* of Prince William's sound, and 1000 miles *n. w.* of Nootka sound. It promises to vie with the most considerable ones already known. It was traced by Captain Cook for 210 miles from the mouth, as high as lat. 61° 30′ *n.* and so far as is discovered, opens a very considerable inland navigation by its various branches; the inhabitants seemed to be of the same race with those of Prince William's sound, and like them had glass beads and knives, and were also clothed in fine furs.]

[COOKHOUSE, on the Cooquago branch of Delaware river, is situated in the township of Colchester, New York, 18 miles *s.* of the mouth of Unadilla river.]

[COOLOOME, an Indian town situated on the *w.* side of Tallapoose river, a branch of the Mobile.]

COONI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Mecapaca.

COOPER, a river of the province and colony of Georgia. It runs *s. e.* then *s.* and enters the sea.

[Cooper's Island, one of the Lesser Virgin isles in the W. Indies, situated *s. w.* of Ginger island, and uninhabited. It is five miles long, and one broad.]

[Cooper, a large and navigable river which mingles its waters with Ashley river, below Charleston city in S. Carolina. These form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean, just below Sullivan's island, which it leaves on the *n.* seven miles *s. e.* of the city. In these rivers the tide rises 6½ feet. Cooper river is a mile wide at the ferry, nine miles above Charlestown.]

[Cooper's Town, a post-town and township in Otsego county, New York, and is the compact part of the township of Otsego, and the chief town of the country round lake Otsego. It is pleasantly situated at the *s. w.* end of the lake, on its banks, and those of its outlet; 12 miles *n. w.* of Cherry valley, and 73 *w.* of Albany. Here are a courthouse, gaol, and academy. In 1791 it contained 292 inhabitants. In 1789 it had but three houses only; and in the spring 1795, 50 houses had been erected, of which above a fourth part were respectable two-story dwelling-houses, with every proportionable improvement, on a plan regularly laid out in squares. Lat. 42° 36′ *n.* Long. 74° 58′ *w.*]

[Cooper's Town, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Susquehannah river. This place in 1785 was a wilderness; nine years after it contained 1800 inhabitants, a large and handsome church, with a steeple, a market-house and a bettering house, a library of 1200 volumes, and an academy of 64 scholars. Four hundred and seventy pipes were laid under ground, for the purpose of bringing water from West mountain, and conducting it to every house in town.]

[COOP'S Town, in Harford county, Maryland, lies 12 miles *n. w.* of Harford, and 22 *n. e.* of Baltimore, measuring in a straight line.]

[COOS, or Cohos. The country called Upper and Lower Coos lies on Connecticut river, between 20 and 40 miles above Dartmouth college. Upper Coos is the country *s.* of Upper Amonoosuck river, on John and Israel rivers. Lower Coos lies below the town of Haverhill, *s.* of the Lower Amonoosuck. The distance from Upper Coos, to the tide in Kennebeck river, was measured in 1793, and was found to be but 90 miles.]

[COOSADES, an Indian town on Alabama river, about 60 miles above its mouth, on Mobile river, below M'Gillivray's town, and opposite the mouth of the Oakfuskee.]

[COOSA Hatchee, or Coosaw, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in Orangeburg district, and running a *s. s. w.* course, empties into Broad river and Whale branch, which separate Beaufort island from the mainland.]

[COOSA, or Coosa Hatcha, a river which

rises in the high lands of the Cherokees country, and joining Tallapoose, forms Alabama river. Its course is generally *s.* running through the country of the Natchez, and other tribes of the Upper Creeks, the roughest and most broken of the whole nation. It is rapid, and full of rocks and shoals, hardly navigable for canoes.]

[COOSAWATCHIE, or Coosahatchie, a post-town in Beaufort district, S. Carolina; situated on the *s. w.* side of Coosa river, over which a bridge has been lately erected. It is a flourishing place, having about 40 houses, a court-house, and gaol. The courts formerly held at Beaufort are held here. It is 33 miles from Beaufort, and 77 *w. s. w.* of Charleston.]

[COOTSTOWN, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, is situated on a branch of Sauhoca creek, a branch of the Schuylkill river. It contains 40 houses, and a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles *n. n. e.* of Reading, and 73 *n. w.* by *n.* of Philadelphia.]

COPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

Copa, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Mangas.

Copa, a large and copious river of the kingdom of Quito, which runs *n. e.* enters the Cipre to the *n.* and the Quinindi to the *s.*; then joins the Blanco on the *w.* side, a little before this unites itself with the Guaillabamba, and forms the Esmeraldas. Its mouth or entrance is in lat. 26′ *n.*

COPACAUANA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Omasuyos in Peru; situate on a long strip of land which runs into the great lake of Titicaca or Chucuito. Here is venerated an image of Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria, which, in 1583, was put into a temple, very sumptuous, and of fine architecture, riches, and ornaments. The same is a sanctuary of the greatest devotion, and most resorted to of any in Peru.

Copacauana, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in the same kingdom.

Copacauana, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of the Jesuits, in the province of Gayrá, and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of a small river which enters the Paraná, and on the skirt of a mountain to the *s. e.* of the city of Gayrá, which was destroyed by the Portuguese of San Pablo.

Copacauana, a point or long strip of land of the lake Titicaca, which serves as a limit to the province of Umamarca, in the province of Umasuyos.

COPAMALA, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Los Zoques in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COPAIQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

COPALA, a province of the *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded *n. w.* by that of Chiametla or Chametlan. It is a mountainous country, abounding in wax, honey, and some sugar-cane, from which sugar is made in various mills. Its population of Indians is but small, and these for the most part occupy themselves in fishing; an employment which is readily afforded them by the copious river Mazatan. It is of a very hot temperature, and has many silver mines, which are worked to tolerable advantage. Some salines also on the sea-shore are not less lucrative; and here there is a small port. This province has been frequently invaded by enemies. Near the river Piastla, which also waters this province, the regulars of the company of Jesuits held some missions, where there had been formed three settlements of Indians, reduced to the Catholic faith. The capital is the town called Del Rosario, and the other settlements are,

Mazatan,	Charcas, the same,
Copala, *real* of the mines,	Cosela, the same,
	San Xavier de Cavasan.

Copala, with the dedicatory title of San Juan, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, pleasant, and abounding in fruits. It contains 104 families of Indians, and is 15 leagues *w.* by *s.* of its capital.

Copala, another settlement in the head settlement of Tuzcacuesco, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in the same kingdom. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is five leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

Copala, another settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of its name; situate to the *n.* of the capital.

COPALLEN, an ancient province of the Indians, to the *s.* of the city of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito. As yet its limits are not known; but it is full of woods, uncultivated, and uninhabited.

COPALLIN, a settlement of the province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito.

COPAN, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Córdova in Nueva España;

of a hot and moist temperature, and inhabited by 107 families of Indians; being 15 leagues *n.e.* of its capital.

COPAN, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serranía* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni on the *n.* side.

COPANDARO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Tuzantla, and *alcaldía mayor* of Maravatio, in Nueva España. It contains 34 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement. In it is a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin, which is one of the best convents in the kingdom.

COPENAME, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the Dutch possessions or colony of Surinam. It runs *n.* and unites itself with the Sarameca at its mouth, to form another mouth, and enter into the sea.

COPER, a small settlement of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, in the road which leads from Santa Fé to Muzo; situate upon an height, near the mountain Apari, where, upon the descent which is called Cuesta de Macanazos, and at its skirt, runs the river Villamisar. Near it has been found a mine of earth, esteemed an excellent antidote against poisons.

COPERE, a settlement of the province and jurisdiction of Muzo, in the *corregimiento* of Tunja, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a benign temperature, produces maize, cotton, *yucas*, plantains, and the other fruits of its climate. In the territory of this curacy rises the river called Villamisar, memorable for the battle fought there by the Indians and Captain Luis Lanchero, in which the former were routed. It contains 150 housekeepers, and 30 Indians.

COPIA, one of the ancient provinces which were formed by that of Popayán in the time of the Indians; and bounded by the province of Cartama. At present its limits are not known, since the Spaniards have changed both the divisions and names.

COPIAPO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *n.* by the province of Atacama, of the archbishopric of Charcas, and kingdom of Peru; *e.* by the territory of the city of Rioja, of the province of Tucumán, the *cordillera* running between; *s.* by the province of Coquimbo, and *w.* by the Pacific ocean. Its extent is 60 leagues *n. s.* and from 20 to three *e. w.* It very seldom rains here; cattle is therefore scarce, although it nevertheless produces every sort of grain, of excellent quality, and fruits of various kinds. The temperature is very benign throughout the year. It has many mines of copper, most pure and rich sulphur, loadstone, lapis lazuli, and gold; some of which are worked; and it is not many years ago that some silver mines also were discovered. It produces a kind of small trees, which are planted and cultivated upon the banks of the streams and aqueducts, called *páxaro bobo*, and which distil a liquor, which, being prepared over the fire, serves instead of pitch for lining the vessels in which the wine in that kingdom is kept. The conger eel abounds upon the coast, and there is a particular tribe of Indians, called Changos, who are devoted to this kind of fishery, living the whole year upon the coasts, and carrying about their wives and children upon rafts, until they find out a creek likely to afford them what they are in search of: these fish are then bought by the natives, and carried to be sold at the capital of the kingdom, Santiago. Here is also a trade of sulphur, since it is so fine that it needs never to be purified, and is consequently worth three dollars the *cantaro* [a *cantaro* is about four gallons]. It abounds no less in nitre, on which account all the waters here are brackish, and there is little indeed that is sweet. This province is very thinly peopled, since it has no other population than such as is found in the capital, which is called San Francisco de la Selva. Its inhabitants, which should amount to 5000, of all sexes and ages, are dispersed about in country farms. [The province of Copiapo owes its name, according to the Indian tradition, to the great quantity of turquoises found in its mountains. Though these stones ought, with propriety, to be classed amongst the concretions, as they are only the petrified teeth or bones of animals, coloured by metallic vapours, we may place them amongst the precious stones. The turquoises of Copiapo are usually of a greenish blue; some, however, are found of a deep blue, which are very hard, and known by the name of the turquoises of the old rock. The amazing fertility of the soil of this province has given rise to assertions, which, on the first blush, might appear fabulous. Mr. Sanson, of Abbeville, in his Geography, asserts that its valleys frequently yield 300 for one. See CHILE.]

COPIAPO, a port of the above province and *corregimiento*.

COPIAPO, a settlement of the same.

COPIAPO, a mountain, in which there is a volcano, which at different times has occasioned much mischief, and is in lat. 26°. [This mountain consists entirely of a marble, striped with bands of various colours, which have a very beau-

tiful appearance. A mountain similar to this is found in the marshes of Maulé.]

Copiapo, a river which rises in the *cordillera*. It runs two leagues to the *w.* passes near the settlement of its name, and empties itself into the S. sea, serving as a port for vessels.

Copiapo, a mountain, called Morro de Copiapo, in the coast, at the side of the port of its name.

COPILA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Naupan.

COPORAQUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canes and Canches or Tinta in Peru.

Coporaque, another, in the province and *corregimiento* of Collahuas of the same kingdom.

Coporaque, another. See Vilcomayo.

[COPPER Mine, a large river of New Britain, reckoned to be the most *n.* in N. America. Taking a *n.* course, it falls into the sea in lat. 72° *n.* and about long. 119° *w.* from Greenwich. The accounts brought by the Indians of this river to the British ports in Hudson bay, and the specimens of copper produced by them, induced Mr. Hearne to set out from fort Prince of Wales, in December 1770, on a journey of discovery. He reached the river on the 14th July, at 40 miles distance from the sea, and found it all the way encumbered with shoals and falls, and emptying itself into it over a dry flat of the shore, the tide being then out, which seemed by the edges of the ice to rise about 12 or 14 feet. This rise, on account of the falls, will carry it but a very small way within the river's mouth; so that the water in it has not the least brackish taste. Mr. Hearne had the most extensive view of the sea, which bore *n. w.* by *w.* and *n. e.* when he was about eight miles up the river. The sea at the river's mouth was full of islands and shoals; but the ice was only thawed away about three-fourths of a mile from the shore, on the 17th of July. The Esquimaux had a quantity of whale-bone and seal-skins at their tents on the shore.]

COPTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aricá in Peru.

COPTOS, silver mines of the province and *corregimiento* of Guamachuco in Peru; they are most abundant, and have yielded immense wealth.

COPUENO, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

COQUEROSO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Sergipe in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Cirti.

COQUE-UIELLE, a shoal of the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, in the French possessions, between the point Roche-à-Picoler and the river Grande.

COQUIBACOA, Cabo de, a point of land which runs into the sea, on the coast of the province and government of Venezuela, distinct from that of Chichibacoa.

COQUIMBO, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Chile; bounded *e.* by the province of Tucumán, of the kingdom of Peru, the *cordillera* running between; *s.* by the province of Quillota; and *w.* by the Pacific ocean. It is 80 leagues in length *n. s.* and 40 in width *e. w.* Its temperature is very benign; and on account of its not raining much in the *sierra*, through the low situation of this part of the province, the snow and frost is not so common here, nor does it stay upon the ground so long as it does upon the parts which lie *s.* of Santiago. For the same reason the rivers are few, and the largest of them are those of Los Santos or Limari, and that which passes through its capital. Many *huanucos* and *vicuñas* breed here. The territory is for the most part broken and uneven, and produces, although not in abundance, the same fruits as in the whole kingdom, such as grain, wine, and oil of excellent quality. It has many gold mines, likewise some of silver, copper, lead, sulphur, white lime, and salt; but the most abundant of all are those of copper; large quantities of this metal having been sent to Spain for founding artillery, and indeed from the same source has been made all the artillery in this kingdom. This metal is found of two sorts, one which is called *campanal*, and is only fit for founding, and the other, which has a mixture of gold, and is called *de labrar*, or working metal, and which is known only in this province. Here also they make large quantities of rigging for ships. Its inhabitants may amount to 15,000. [In this province is found the *quisco* tree, with thorns of eight inches long; the same being used by the natives for knitting needles. It is noted for producing the best oysters, and for a resin which is yielded from the herb *chilca*. See Chile.] The capital bears the same name, or that of La Serena. This was the second settlement of the kingdom, and founded by the order of Pedro de Valdivia, by Captain Juan Bohon, in 1543, in the valley of Cuquimpi, which gave it its name, and which, being corrupted, is now called Coquimbo, and El Segundo de la Serena, in memory of the country of Valdivia in Estremadura. It lies at a quarter of a league's distance from the sea, and is situate

upon the loftiest part of that most beautiful *llanura*, from which the prospect is so enchanting; shewing on one side the sea, on another the river which waters the precincts, and on another some shady poplar groves. It is of an extremely benign temperature, and enjoying throughout the year a perpetual spring, being neither incommoded by heat nor cold. It is extremely fertile, and abounds in whatever can conduce to the comfort and convenience of life. The city is tolerably large; all the streets are drawn at straight lines; and the houses are disjoined from each other by large gardens, which are all well supplied with water brought by aqueducts from the river. The parish church is very beautiful, and not less so are those of the religious orders of St. Francis, St. Domingo, St. Augustin, La Merced, San Juan de Dios, and the college which formerly belonged to the regulars of the company of the Jesuits. It has a port, which is convenient and much frequented by vessels; upon the shore of which are caught tunnies, *abacoras*, and various other kinds of fish; also many delicate kinds of shell-fish. At a small distance is a very abundant copper mine, from which much metal is extracted and carried to Europe; and it is of this, as well as of its excellent breed of horses, its wine, oil, tallow, cow-hides, and dried meats, that its commerce is composed; sending, as it does yearly, four or five vessels loaded with these effects to Lima. Although it has mines of the purest gold, yet these are but little worked. The whole of the town is covered with beautiful myrtles, and of these there is a delightful grove. It was destroyed by the Araucanos Indians in 1547; and in 1579 it was attempted to be taken by Francis Drake, who was repulsed by the inhabitants. In 1680 it seemed to be rebuilt only that it might undergo a sacking the same year by the English pirate, Bartholomew Sharps. Its population consists of 500 families of Spaniards and people of colour, and some Indians. Fifteen leagues from the city of Concepcion, and 58 from the capital of the kingdom, Santiago. Lat. 30° *s.* Long. 71° 18′. [See Chile.]

Coquimbo, an island of the coast of this province and *corregimiento*.

COQUIN, a settlement of the province and government of Tarma in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Cayna.

COQUINOCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija in Peru.

CORAI, Santa Clara de Cosme, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huanta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Paucarbamba.

CORAJAIS, a settlement and village of the Portuguese in the province and country of Las Amazonas; situate on the shore of the river Negro.

CORAL, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the river Imbau.

[Coral River, in New Mexico, runs a course *w.* by *s.* and empties into the head of the gulf of California, close by the mouth of Colorado river.]

[CORAM, a post-town in Suffolk county, Long island, New York. It has about 60 houses, and lies 62 miles *e.* of New York city, and 10 from Smithtown.]

CORANI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ayapata.

CORAS, Santiago de los, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in California; situate at an equal distance from both coasts. It is composed of Indians of the nation of its name, and is the place where the Father Lorenzo Carranza, a missionary, suffered martyrdom.

Coras, some shoals, lying very little under water, near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, at the mouth of a river which is also thus called.

CORAZON de Jesus, a settlement of the *corregimiento* and jurisdiction of Velez in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Its population is small, and it is situate in a country mountainous and full of pools, being scanty in vegetable productions, with 200 inhabitants, a miserable race. It is near the settlement of Chiquinquira, and to the *s.* of Velez.

Corazon, another, called De María, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Maynas, of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Aguarico.

Corazon, another, called De Jesus, in the province and government of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru; situate at the foot of the *cordillera* of San Fernando, a *reduccion* of the missions which were held there by the regulars of the company.

Corazon, another, of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de esta Cindad (the Five Leagues from this City), and in the road which leads down from Guayaquil.

Corazon, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, on the *s. s. e.* part, from the which on the *w.* flow down the rivers of San Lorenzo and Yamboya,

running to unite themselves with that of Toachi. It is to the *n.* of the *páramo* of Elenisa, and is sometimes covered with snow.

CORCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huanoquite.

[CORCAS, or GRAND CORCAS, an island almost in the form of a crescent, *n.* of St. Domingo, in the windward passage, about seven leagues *w.* of Turk's island, and about 20 *e.* of Little Inagua or Heneagua. Lat. 21° 45′ *n.* Long. 71° 35′ *w.*]

CORCHUE, a settlement of Indians of the province and government of Valdivia in the kingdom of Chile.

CORCOLA, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the territory of the Guayazas Indians, of the kingdom of Brazil; situate at the source and on the shore of the river Tocantines.

CORCOUADO, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province and government of Los Llanos, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, and which is at present under the charge of the religious order of St. Francis.

CORCOUADO, a rock or island of the S. sea, opposite the port of Santa, of the province and *corregimiento* of this name in Peru.

CORCULLA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Parinacochas in Peru.

CORDES. See VERDE.

CORDILLERA. See ANDES.

CORDILLIERS, MONTAGNE DES, a mountain of the island of Cayenne, on the skirts of which the French have a fort and establishment for its defence.

CORDON, PUNTA DEL, a point of the coast of the *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, on the shore of the port Pimiento.

CORDOVA, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España; bounded *w.* by the province of Orizava; *n.* by that of San Juan de los Llanos; *e.* by that of the ancient Vera Cruz; and *s.* by the rugged mountains of Songolica. It has on the *s. e.* and *s. s. e.* the great estate of Mataanona, 10 leagues from Taliscona, the last boundary of Vera Cruz. It is of a hot and moist temperature; the greater part of its district is composed of broken and uneven grounds, and mountains covered with cedars, walnuts, pines, and *ocotales*. It has also beautiful and fertile plains, abounds in birds and animals of the chase, and no less in fish, many trout and *bobos* being caught out of the rivers by which this province is irrigated. In the spacious plain of Altotonga runs a rapid river, by which it is fertilized, and rendered abundant in every kind of vegetable production. Here also breed many flocks of cattle, which are the chief commerce of the place. The capital bears the same name.

This was founded in 1618, by order of the viceroy Don Diego Fernandez de Cordova, Marquis of Guadalcazar, who gave it his name. It is of a hot and moist temperature; situate to the *w.* of some small mountains, which form an half-circle, and are surrounded by many umbrageous trees. The parish church is magnificent, of exquisite architecture, and rich ornaments. Here is a convent of the religious Descalzos (barefooted order) of St. Francis, and one of St. Hippolyte de la Caridad, in which there is an hospital for the sick Spaniards, and for the black slaves, endowed by the masters and proprietors of certain mills, in which an infinite quantity of sugar is made. It abounds in this article, with those of tobacco, China oranges, *ajonjoli*, large cattle, and swine; as also other fruits and articles of merchandize peculiar to Europe and the kingdom itself. [Humboldt asserts that the environs of Cordova and Orizaba produce all the tobacco consumed in New Spain.] Its population consists of 260 families of Spaniards, 126 of *Mustees*, 70 of Mulattoes and Negroes, and 273 of Mexican Indians; of many others also who are of various classes, and who work in the sugar-mills. Forty-eight leagues to the *e. n. e.* of Mexico, in lat. 18° 50′; long. 96° 56′. The other settlements of this jurisdiction are,

Santa Ana de Zacan,	San Diego,
Chocaman,	San Bartolomé,
Yxhuatlan,	Totutla,
Coscomatepéc,	Copan,
Sta. María Magdalena,	Zentla,
Calcahualco,	San Diego Huatuzco,
S. Antonio Huatuzco,	San Juan de la Punta,
Amatlan de los Reyes,	San Lorenzo.

CORDOVA, another city, the capital of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; founded by the governor of that province, Geronimo Cabrera, in 1573, and not by Juan Nuñez de Prado, in 1549, according to the erroneous account of the Ex-jesuit Coleti. It was in the territory of the Comichingones Indians, and part which they called Kiskisacate, on the shore of the river Pucará; but removed from thence to the *s.* part of the same river; the parish being dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Peña of France, and being under the obligation of celebrating its festival on the day of the conception, when it was also usual to display the spectacle of a bull-fight. It is situate in a narrow bay, close to which is a lofty mountain. It is much exposed to inundations in the rainy

seasons, and is flooded by waters rushing down through a neighbouring channel, and in fact would be hereby rendered uninhabitable, but for the mounds which have been raised for its defence. One half of the city experiences in one day a variation of all the winds from *n.* to *s.* These winds, thus changing, are accompanied with great tempests of thunder and lightning. At one moment the heat which accompanies the *n.* wind is excessive, and at another the cold which accompanies the *s.* is intolerable. It is, indeed, to this cause that the number of sudden deaths which occur here are attributed. The city is small, and nearly of a square figure, but the buildings are superior to any in the province. It has three convents; those of the religious order of St. Francis, St. Domingo, and La Merced, an hospital of Bethlemites, with the dedicatory title of San Roque; two monasteries of nuns, the one of Santa Teresa, the other of Santa Clara, and two colleges with the titles of universities. It is the head of a bishopric, erected in 1570, and is very rich, owing to the great commerce which it carries on in mules bought in the province of Buenos Ayres, and fattened in the pastures here, for the purpose of being sold for the supply of the other provinces, and in fact of the whole of Peru. It abounds in all kinds of productions, and is 70 leagues from Santiago del Estero, to the *s.* in 62° 39′; long. 31° 20′ *s.* lat. [For an account of the late revolutions of this place, see La Plata.]

Cordova, another city, in the province and government of Cumaná, founded by Gonzalo de Ocampo in 1525, near the sea-coast. It is so reduced and poor, that it does not deserve the name of a city. It is bounded by the Caribes Indians.

Cordova, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Castro Vireyna in Peru.

Cordova, another, of the province and government of Santa Marta in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, situate upon the coast. It was sacked by the English pirate Gauson in 1625.

CORDOVES, Rio del, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *w.* and enters the Yazigua close to the pass of Chileno.

CORE, Bank of, an isle of the N. Sea, near the coast of S. Carolina, between those of Ocacook and Drum.

[Core Sound, on the coast of N. Carolina, lies *s.* of, and communicates with Pamlico.]

COREBO, a river of the province and government of Chocó. It rises in the valley of Tatave, at the foot of the mountains of Chocó, and enters the Paganagandi.

CORENA, a port on the coast of the province and *captainship* of the Rio Janeiro in Brazil, close to the island of Santa María.

CORENTE, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises in the head of that of the Paraguas and the Verde, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the above river at mid-course.

CORENTIN, a river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana in the Dutch possessions, according to the last advices of the Father Bernardo Rosella of the extinguished society, which advices were received from the Dutch, and served, in 1745, to the making the map of this province and the Orinoco. It rises in the *n.* part of the famed lake Parime, which some have thought to exist merely in fable. It runs *s.* watering the Dutch colonies; and five leagues to the *w.* of Berbice, and to the *s. e.* of the Orinoco, empties itself into the sea, in 5° 22′ *n.* lat.: at its entrance it is one league wide. The English call it Devil's creek, which signifies Barranco del Diablo. In the interior of its course it has some sand-banks, which extend for three leagues, and render its navigation difficult, notwithstanding that at the low tide there are still some channels of water. In this river are likewise three small well cultivated islands, lying in a direction from *n.* to *s.* They are very fertile, and covered with trees, and the soundings of the river about them varies from five to six fathoms.

CORETIQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Perú.

CORIANA. See Coro.

CORIDON, Salinas de, salt grounds in the point and *w.* head of the island of St. Domingo, on the shore of the port Pimiento.

CORIMPO, a settlement of the province of Cinaloa in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Mayo, between the settlements of Hecojoa and Nabajoa.

[CORINTH, a township in Orange county, Vermont, *w.* of Bradford, containing 578 inhabitants.]

CORIO, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil, on the shore and at the source of the river Uruguay.

CORIPATA, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Perú; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

CORIPI, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions. It enters the sea between the Oiapoco and cape Orange.

CORIS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huailas in Perú, annexed to the curacy of Aija.

CORIXAS, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It rises in the *sierra* Bermeja, runs *n.* forming a curve, and enters the Tocantines near that of Los Monges, according to the account given by the Portuguese.

CORIXAS, some *sierras* of the same kingdom, which run *s. s. e.* and are a continuation of the *sierra* Bermeja; they then run *e.* forming a curve, as far as the river Tocantines, and extend their course on as far as the shore of the Araguaya.

CORK, a large bay in the *e.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, between the cape Gull and the island Tuliquet.

CORKAM, a fort of the English, in the province and colony of Connecticut, one of the four which compose New England; situate near the coast.

CORMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Papres.

CORMO, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Atabillos Altos.

CORNE, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Florida, between the islands Vaisseaux and Massacre.

CORNEJO, an island of the S. sea, near the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Arequipa, opposite the port of Arantae.

[CORNISH, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the *e.* bank of Connecticut river, between Claremont and Plainfield, about 15 miles *n.* of Charlestown, and 16 *s.* of Dartmouth college. It was incorporated in 1763. In 1775 it contained 309, and in 1790, 982 inhabitants.

[CORNWALL, a township in Addison county, Vermont, *e.* of Bridport, on lake Champlain, containing 826 inhabitants.]

[CORNWALL, NEW, a township in Orange county, New York, of whose inhabitants 350 are electors.]

[CORNWALL, a township in Litchfield county, Connecticut, about nine miles *n.* of Litchfield, 11 *s.* of Salisbury, and about 40 *w.* by *n.* of Hartford city.]

[CORNWALL, a small town in Upper Canada, on the bank of Iroquois river, near lake St. Francis, between Kingston and Quebec, containing a small church, and about 30 or 40 houses.]

[CORNWALLIS, a town in King's county, in the province of New Brunswick, situated on the *s. w.* side of the basin of Minas; 18 miles *n. w.* of Falmouth, and 55 *n. w.* of Annapolis.]

[CORNWALLIS, also a river in the same province, navigable for vessels of 100 tons five miles; for vessels of 50 tons, 10 miles.

CORO, SANTA ANA DE, a city of the province and government of Venezuela, thus named in the time of the Indians, after the district called Coriana. It was founded by Juan de Ampues in 1529. The Weltzers, under the orders of Nicholas Federman, were the first who peopled it, giving it the name of Córdoba, to distinguish it from the other city of the same name which had been founded by Gonzalo de Ocampo in the province of Cumaná. This name it afterwards lost, and took that of Coro, which it preserves to this day, from a small settlement of Indians thus named. It is of a dry and hot temperature, but so healthy that physicians are said here to be of no use. The territory, although sandy and lack of water, produces every kind of vegetable production; so that it may be said to abound in every thing that luxury or convenience may require. Here are large breeds of cow-cattle and goats, and a considerable number of good mules. Its articles of merchandize, such as cheese, tanned hides, and *cacao*, meet with a ready sale in Cartagena, Caracas, and the island of St. Domingo. It has a reduced convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and an hermitage dedicated to St. Nicholas. The town is very rich. It was plundered by the English in 1567. Its church was a cathedral, and the head of the bishopric, from the time that it was erected in 1532 until 1636, when this title was transferred to Santiago of Caracas. It is two leagues distant from the sea, where there is a port insecure, but much frequented by trading vessels.

[From the time that the governor began to reside at Caracas, in 1576, there remained no conspicuous authority at Coro but the bishop and chapter, and they did all they could to follow the governor; and indeed, not being able to leave Coro by legal measures, they put their wishes into effect by flight, in 1636. At three leagues from the city are lands where they cultivate with success, if not with abundance, all the usual produce of the country. The inhabitants, who are much addicted to indolence, glory that they are descended from the first conquerors of the country; and there is here, generally speaking, more rank than wealth, and more idleness than industry. The little trade that is carried on here consists in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheeses, &c. which come in a great measure from the interior, and the larger part from Carora; shipments of these articles are made for the islands. The most common intercourse is with Curaçoa, from whence they

[bring in exchange dry goods, and this they do either by avoiding the vigilance of the guards, or by purchasing a connivance. The population of Coro is composed of 10,000 people of all colours; few slaves are to be seen here, since the Indians, although they everywhere else have a particular partiality for the blacks, entertain a decided aversion against them in this city. This antipathy was very useful in 1797 to the public tranquillity, for when the Negro slaves employed at work in the fields, wished to follow the example of the blacks of St. Domingo, and selected chiefs, under whom they committed some robberies, the Indians of Coro joined the white people, and marched against the rebels with most extraordinary courage; the revolt was thus suppressed almost as soon as it broke out; the ring-leaders were hanged, and every thing was restored to order; the rebel army never amounted to more than 400 blacks. All work at Coro is done by Indians, notwithstanding the wages are very low; indeed they live here with so much parsimony that a person cannot fetch fire from his neighbour's without carrying in exchange a piece of wood of the size of the firing he takes away, and even this is not always done without difficulty. The city has no spring, and the water they drink is brought from the distance of half a league by asses in barrels, of which two compose a load. The houses, though originally well built, bear evident marks of misery, and of the ravages of time; those belonging to the Indians are yet more pitiful. The streets run in parallel lines, but are not paved; the public buildings consist of a parish church, formerly a cathedral, which title is yet given to it by the inhabitants, although for more than 160 years it has been without a bishop or a chapter, the duty being performed by two curates, belonging to a convent containing about seven or eight Franciscans, and to a parish church in which are three monks of the same order. The civil power is exercised by a *cabildo*. Since 1799, a military commandant has been established here, who shares at the same time the judicatory authority, and that of the police; his revenue being 2000 dollars per annum. Two miles to the *n.* of Coro is an isthmus of about one league in breadth, which joins the peninsula of Paragona to the continent; it stretches out from the *s. w.* to *n. w.* about 20 leagues; is inhabited by Indians and a few whites, whose only employment is the rearing of cattle, which they smuggle over in great numbers to Curaçoa; the butchers' shops of that island being always better supplied than those of the principal cities of Tierra Firme.

This was the only city of Venezuela, except Maracaibo, which had not declared independence on the 21st August 1811. See VENEZUELA. The city is in lat. 11° 24′ *n.* and long. 69° 40′; it is a league distant from the sea, 80 leagues *w.* of Caracas, 33 *n.* of Barquisimeto, and 55 of Maracaibo.]

CORO, a settlement of the province and *coregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Cascabeles, where this enters the Caquetá.

CORO, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Corquemar.

COROA GRANDE, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Tocantines.

COROA, a large shoal near the coast of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil, at the entrance of the river Coras.

COROAIBO. See COSSA.

COROBAMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chachapoyas in Peru, in which is venerated a miraculous image of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. Near it are two caves, each capable of containing 50 horsemen with their spears erect.

COROBAMBA, another settlement in the above province and kingdom.

COROBANA, a river of the province and government of Guayana, which, according to Mr. Bellin, in his chart and description of the course of a part of the Orinoco, runs continually *n.* and enters this river near where it runs into the sea.

COROCOTO, a settlement of Indians, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of one of the lakes of Huanacache, distinct from the following town.

COROCOTO, a town of the above province and *corregimiento*, a *reduccion* of the Pampas Indians; situate on the shore of the river Tunuyan, near the high road which leads from Mendoza to Buenos Ayres, in the district of which are the estates of Carrizal Grande, Carvalillo, Lulunta, and Mendocinos.

COROCUBI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is small, runs *s.* and enters the Negro, forming a dangerous torrent or whirl-pool, which bears the same name.

COROI, a settlement of the missions which belong to the French in Guayana; situate near the coast, and at the mouth of the river Kourrou.

COROICO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cicasica in Peru; situate on the shore of the river of its name, where there is a port for small vessels. This river rises in the *cordillera* of Ancuma, to the *s.* of the settlement of Palca, and to the *e.* of the city of La Paz. It runs in a very rapid course to the *e.* and forming a curve turns *n.* and enters the *w.* side of the Beni, in lat. 16° 50′ *s.*

COROMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Porco in Peru.

COROMANDIERES, some small islands of the N. sea, near the coast of Acadia in N. America, near the coast of Scatari. They are also called Del Infierno, or Devil's isles.

COROMOTO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the river Guanarito, to the *s.* of the town of Guanaro.

CORON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huanoquite.

CORONA-REAL, a city of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná, founded on the shores of the river Orinoco in 1759, by the Rear-Admiral Don Joseph de Iturriaga, for which purpose he assembled together some wandering people of the provinces of Caracas and Barcelona. At present, however, it is as it were desert and abandoned, since its inhabitants have returned to their former savage state of life, having been constantly pursued and harassed by the Charibes Indians, against whom they could no longer maintain their ground, after that the king's garrison had been withdrawn, and since, owing to the distance at which they were situate from the capital, it was in vain for them to look for any succour from that quarter.

Corona-Real, a large bay in the lake of Maracaibo, on the *w.* side.

Corona-Real, a rocky isle, or ridge of rocks, close to the *n.* coast of the island of Guadalupe, between cape St. Juan and the port or bay of Mole.

CORONADOS, a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate very near the island of Carmen, on its *n. e.* side, which looks to the coast of New Spain.

[CORONDA, a town of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a river forming the island of Santa Fé, about five leagues *s. w.* of that town, in Lat. 31° 58′ 47″. Long. 61° 2′ *w.*]

CORONANGO, Santa Maria de, a head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 94 families of Indians, and to its district belong nine other settlements. It lies one league to the *n.* of its capital.

CORONEL, Puerto del, a port on the coast of the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, and kingdom of Chile, between the port of Longotoma and the river Quilimari.

Coronel, a river of the province and government of Venezuela. It rises to the *s.* of the city of Nirua, and afterwards unites itself with the Orape, to enter the Tinaco.

Coronel, a point of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, in the province and *corregimiento* of Quillota, between the mouth of the river Biobio and the heights of Villagran.

CORONGO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Conchucos in Peru.

COROPA, a spacious country of the province and government of Guayana, which extends itself between the river Coropatuba to the *s. w.* the Marañon to the *s.* the Avari to the *e.* the mountains of Oyacop of the Charibes Indians to the *n.* and the mountains of Dorado or Manoa to the *n. w.* The whole of its territory is, as it were, unknown. The Portuguese possess the shores of the Marañon and the sea-coast as far as the bay of Vicente Pinzon; the Dutch of the colony of Surinam, by the river Esequevo or Esquivo, called also Rupununi, have penetrated as far as the Marañon, by the river Paranapitinga. The mountains, which some have represented as being full of gold, silver, and precious stones, sparkling in the rays of the sun, are merely fables, which, at the beginning of the conquests, deceived many who had gone in search of these rich treasures, and fell a sacrifice to the fatigues and labours which they experienced in these dry and mountainous countries. The Portuguese have constructed here two forts, called Parú and Macapa. Mr. De la Martiniere, with his usual want of accuracy, says that the Portuguese have a settlement called Coropa, at the mouth of the river Coropatuba, where it enters the Marañon: the Coropatuba joins the Marañon on the *n.* side, in the country of Coropa, and at the settlement of this name; this settlement being nothing more than a small fort, and lying in the province of Topayos, on the *s.* shore of the Marañon, and being known by the name of Curupa, in the chart published in 1744, and in that of the Father Juan Magnin, in 1749.

COROPATUBA. See Curupatuba.

COROPUNA, a desert of the province of Cuzco in Peru, between the provinces of Parinacocha and Canas or Aruni. It extends more than 12 leagues *s.* to *n.* and is troublesome and dangerous to traverse.

CORORAMO, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It rises to the *w.* of the lake Icupa, runs *n.* and enters the Paraguay.

COROYA, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru; of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba; situate on the shore of the river Primero.

COROYO, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the Portuguese possessions. It is in the island of Topinambes, and is formed by the waters of the Marañon.

COROZAL, or PILETA, a settlement of the province and government of Cartagena in the kingdom of Tierra Firme.

CORPAHUASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabamba in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huaillati.

CORPANQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Tillos.

CORPUS-CHRISTI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, about 11 leagues *n. e.* of Candelaria. Lat. 27° 7′ 23″ *s.* Long. 55° 32′ 29″ *w.*

CORPUS-CHRISTI, a large, beautiful, and fertile valley of the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

CORQUEMAR, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, and of the archbishopric of Charcas.

CORQUINA, a river of the province and government of Guayana. It runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco.

CORRAL, a settlement of the district of Guadalabquen, of the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Valdivia.

CORRAL, QUEMADO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; situate in an angle formed by a river of this name.

CORRALES, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquia; situate on the shore of the river Perico, in the *sierras* of Guamoco.

CORRALITO, a settlement of the province and government of Tucumán, in the district and jurisdiction of the city of Santiago del Estero; to the *e.* of the same, and on the shore of the river Guarico.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, a city of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru; founded in 1588, on the *e.* coast of the river La Plata, near the part where those of the Paraná and Paraguay unite. It has, besides the parish church, three convents, of St. Domingo, St. Francis, and La Merced, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits. This city has been harassed by the infidel Abipones Indians, who have here put to death many Spaniards, and taken others prisoners; on which account a guard of horse-militia has been established for its defence. [It is 100 leagues *n.* of the city of Santa Fé, and contained, in 1801, 4500 inhabitants. Lat. 27° 27′ 21″ *s.*]

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains towards the *n.* and enters the sea in the large plain opposite the Mulatto isles.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, another river, of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which rises from the lake Yberia, and runs *s. w.* to enter the river La Plata.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, another, of the province and government of Paraguay. It rises in the *serranía* which lies between the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, runs *w.* and enters the former between the rivers Mboeri and Fareiri.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, another, of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil, which runs *s. s. e.* and enters the large lake of Los Patos.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, a cape of the *s.* coast of the island of Cuba; 60 leagues from the island of Trinidad, and 15 from the cape of San Antonio.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, another cape, called also De Arenas Gordas, on the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan, between the capes San Antonio and San Andres.

CORRIENTES, S. JUAN DE, another cape or point of the coast, in the province and *captainship* of Seara, between the river Molitatuba and the port Palmeras.

[CORTLANDT, a township in the *n.* part of the county of W. Chester, on the *e.* bank of Hudson river, New York, containing 1932 inhabitants, of whom 66 are slaves. Of its inhabitants, in 1796, 305 were electors.]

CORUPA, a river of the province and government of Darien in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises near the coast of the N. sea to the *e.* of the province, and enters the Tariná.

CORUPA, another river. See CURUPA.

CORUPO, SAN FRANCISCO DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Uruapa, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 33 families of Indians,

and lies seven leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

CORUTES, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *n. n. e.* and enters the Xexuy, opposite the town of Curuguato.

CORWI, a river of the province and government of French Guinea. It enters the sea close to cape Orange.

COSACURO, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana in the Dutch possessions. It runs *n.* and enters the Cuyuni.

COSANGA, a large river of the province of Quixos in the kingdom of Quito. It runs *s. e.* then turns its course *e.* and as it were imperceptibly to the *n.* and afterwards, in order to receive on the *w.* the river Bermejo, enters the *s.* side of the river Coca.

COSAPA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carangas in Peru, of the archbishopric of Charcas; annexed to the curacy of Turco.

COSCAOCOAS, a nation of Indians reduced to the Catholic faith, dwelling upon the *llanura* or level of Cumboso, of the jurisdiction of Lamas. They are few in number, and are bounded by the Amasifucines.

COSCOMATEPEC, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement of Yxhuatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Córdoba, in Nueva Espana. It contains 10 families of Spaniards, 35 of *Mustees*, 75 of Mulattoes, and 196 of Indians. Seven leagues to the *n. n. w.* of its head settlement; but the roads here are so rugged and full of steeps and precipices that the sight grows dizzy at looking down them.

COSCOMITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlas in Nueva España, from whence it lies one league and a half to the *n. w.* In its vicinity is a lake.

COSELA, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the province of Copala, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate to the *n.* of that of Charcas.

COSEREMONIANOS, a barbarous nation of Indians, of the province and government of Moxos in the kingdom of Quito; discovered by Father Cypriano Baraza, a Jesuit. It is, however, but little known.

COSIGUIRACHI, a town of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; one of the most wealthy towns in the kingdom, and of a mild and healthy temperature. Its population is composed of many families of Spaniards and *Mustees*, no small number of Mulattoes, and very many Indians. It is 24 leagues to the *s. w.* ¼ to the *s.* of the *real* of the mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Cosiguirachi, a settlement and *real* of the silver mines of the intendancy of Durango in Nueva España; of a cold temperature; situate in a rough and uneven territory, but being fertile, and abounding in fruits and seeds. [By a very recent memoir of the intendant of Durango, the population of this *real* was made to amount to 10,700.]

COSMA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Huamalies in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Baños.

Cosma, another settlement, in the province and *corregimiento* of Andahuailas, of the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Moro in the province of La Santa.

COSME, San, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Fresnillo in Nueva España. It contains a very large number of Spaniards, Indians, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes, being very close to the city of Zacatecas, lying from thence only seven leagues to the *n.* and being 10 to the *e.* of its capital.

Cosme, San, another settlement, of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate in the country of the Sobaïpuris Indians, on the shore of a river between the settlements of Santa Catalina and San Francisco Xavier.

Cosme, San, another, with the surname of *Viejo*, (Old), a *reduccion* of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Paraná, between the settlements of Santa Ana and La Candelaria.

Cosme, San, another, with the addition of Nuevo, (New), to distinguish it from the former in the same province: also a *reduccion* of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, on the shore of the Paraná, and to the *w.* of the settlement of Jesus.

Cosme, San, a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate very near the coast, in the middle of the canal which is formed by this coast and the island of Cármen, and close to another island called San Damian.

COSPALA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Juchipila in Nueva España. It is five leagues to the *s.* of the head settlement.

COSSA, or Cosaibo, a river of the province and government of Guayana, in the French possessions.

COSSART, a town of the province and colony of N. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Jadquin.

COSTA-BAXA, a part of the coast of Brazil, in

the province and *captainship* of Marañan, between the rivers Camindes and Paraguay.

Costa-Desierta, a large plain of the Atlantic, between cape S. Antonio to the *n.* and cape Blanco to the *s.* It is 80 leagues long, and has on the *n.* the *llanuras* or *pampas* of Paraguay, on the *w.* the province of Cuyo, of the kingdom of Chile, on the *s.* the country of the Patagones, and on the *e.* the Atlantic. It is also called the Terras Magellanicas, or Lands of Magellan, and the whole of this coast, as well as the land of the interior territory, is barren, uncultivated, and unknown.

Costa-Rica, a province and government of the kingdom of Guatemala in N. America; bounded *n.* and *w.* by the province of Nicaragua, *s. e.* by that of Veragua of the kingdom of Tierra Firme; *s. w.* and *n. w.* by the S. sea, and *n. e.* by the N. sea. It is about 90 leagues long *e. w.* and 60 *n. s.* Here are some gold and silver mines. It has ports both in the N. and S. seas, and two excellent bays, called San Geronimo and Caribaco. It is for the most part a province that is mountainous and full of rivers; some of which enter into the N. sea, and others into the S. Its productions are similar to those of the other provinces in the kingdom; but the *cacao* produced in some of the *llanuras* here is of an excellent quality, and held in much estimation. The Spaniards gave it the name of Costa-Rica, from the quantity of gold and silver contained in its mines. From the mine called Tisingal, no less riches have been extracted than from that of Potosi in Peru; and a tolerable trade is carried on by its productions with the kingdom of Tierra Firme, although the navigation is not always practicable. The first monk who came hither to preach and inculcate religion amongst the natives, was the *Fray* Pedro de Betanzos, of the order of St. Francis, who came hither in 1550, when he was followed by several others, who founded in various settlements 17 convents of the above order. The capital is Cartago.

Costa-Rica, a river of the province and government of Nicaragua in the same kingdom, which runs *n.* and enters the *Desaguadero*, or Waste Water of the Lake.

COSTO, a settlement of the English, in the island of Barbadoes, of the district and parish of Santiago; situate near the *w.* coast.

COTA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Zipaquira in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a very cold temperature, produces the fruits peculiar to its climate, contains upwards of 100 Indians, and some white inhabitants; and is four leagues from Santa Fé.

Cota, a small river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres in Peru. It rises in the *sierras*, or craggy mountains, of Nicoperas, runs *w.* and enters the Gil.

COTABAMBAS, a province and *corregimiento* of Peru; bounded *n.* by the province of Abancay, *s. w.* and *s.* and even *s. e.* by that of Chilques and Masques or Paruro, *w.* by that of Chumbivilcas, and *n. w.* by that of Aimaraez. It is 25 leagues long *e. w.* and 23 wide *n. s.* It is for the most part of a cold temperature, as are the other provinces of the *sierra;* it being nearly covered with mountains, the tops of which are the greatest part of the year clad with snow. In the low lands are many pastures, in which they breed numerous herds of cattle, such as cows, horses, mules, and some small cattle. Wheat, although in no great abundance, maize, pulse, and potatoes, also grow here. In the broken, uneven hollows, near which passes the river Apurimac, and which, after passing through the province, runs into that of Abancay, grow plantains, figs, water melons, and other productions peculiar to the coast. Here are abundance of *magueges*, which is a plant, the leaves or tendrils of which much resemble those of the savin, but being somewhat larger; from them are made a species of hemp for the fabricating of cords, called *cabuyas*, and some thick ropes used in the construction of bridges across the rivers. The principal rivers are the Oropesa and the Chalhuahuacho, which have bridges for the sake of communication with the other provinces. The bridge of Apurimac is three, and that of Chuructay 86 yards across; that of Churuc, which is the most frequented, is 94 yards; and there is another which is much smaller: all of them being built of cords, except one, called De Arihuanca, on the river Oropesa, which is of stone and mortar, and has been here since the time that the ferry-boat was sunk, with 15 men and a quantity of Spanish goods, in 1620. Although it is remembered that gold and silver mines have been worked in this province, none are at present; notwithstanding that in its mountains are manifest appearances of this metal, as well as of copper, and that in a part of the river Ocabamba, where the stream runs with great rapidity, are found lumps of silver, which are washed off from the neighbouring mountains. The inhabitants of the whole of the province amount to 10,000, who are contained in the 25 following settlements; and the capital is Tambobamba.

Cotabambas,	Palpakachi,
Totora,	Llikchavilca,
Cullurqui,	Corpahuasi,
Huaillati,	Pituhuanca,

Airihuanca,	Patahuasi,
Curasco,	Cocha,
Chuquibamba,	Mara,
Vilcabamba,	Pitic,
Mamara,	Apomarco,
Turpay,	Palcaro,
Aquira,	Totorhuailas,
Llaqua,	Chacaro.

COTACACHE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Otavalo in the kingdom of Quito.

Cotacache, a mountain of this province and kingdom, the top of which is eternally covered with snow. From its summit runs the river Cayapas.

COTAGAITA, Santiago de, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chichas and Tarija. Twenty-nine leagues from Potosi.

COTAGAITILLA, a settlement of the same province and *corregimiento* as the former; annexed to the curacy of the capital.

COTAHUASSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in Peru.

COTAHUAU, an ancient province of Peru, at the foot of the *cordillera* of the Andes, and to the *w.* of Cuzco. It is one of those which were conquered by Mayta Capac, fourth Emperor.

COTAHUIZITLA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 28 families of Indians, who are busied in making mats, which they call *petates*. It belongs to the curacy of Atlatlauca, the capital of the *alcaldía mayor* of this name; being distant 10 leagues from its capital.

COTAPARAZO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Guailas in Peru.

COTA-PINI, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito.

COTAS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Arma in the province of Castro Vireyna.

[COTEAUX, Les, a town on the road from Tiburon to port Salut, on the *s.* side of the *s.* peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 13½ leagues *e.* by *s.* of the former, and four *n. w.* of the latter.]

COTICA, a river of Guayana, in the part possessed by the Dutch, or colony of Surinam. It runs *n.* until it comes very near the coast, making many turns, and then changing its course *e.* enters the Comowini. At its mouth is a fort to defend its entrance, called Someldick.

COTIJA, Valley of, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tinguindin in Nueva España. It is more than two leagues in circumference, and in it live 205 families of Spaniards. It is of a mild temperature, and abounds in seeds. Seven leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

COTLALTA, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tuxtla in Nueva España. It contains 140 families of Indians, and three or four of Spaniards. It abounds greatly in tamarinds, of which are made excellent conserves.

COTOCHE, a cape of the coast of Yucatán, opposite that of San Antonio, in the island of Cuba; between these lies the navigation leading to this island from Nueva España.

COTOCOLLAO, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of the Cinco Leguas de la Capital; being situate just where the beautiful *llanura* or plain of Iñaquito or Rumi-Pampa terminates. Its territory extends to *n. w.* upon the skirt of the mountain Pichincha, and is bounded on the *n.* by the settlement of Pomasque. It is of a somewhat cold and moist temperature; and in it is the county of Selva Florida, of the house of Guerrero Ponce de Leon, one of the most ancient and illustrious of the kingdom.

COTOE, a settlement of the province and government of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Lampun.

COTOPACSI, a mountain and desert, or *páramo*, of the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunja in the kingdom of Quito, to the *s.* and one-fourth to *s. e.* It is of the figure of an inverted truncated cone, and is in height 2952 Parisian feet above the level of the sea: on its summit, which is perpetually covered with snow, is a volcano, which burst forth in 1698, in such a dreadful manner as not only to destroy the city of Tacunja, with three fourths of its inhabitants, but other settlements also. It likewise vomited up a river of mud, which so altered the face of the province, that the missionaries of the Jesuits of Maynos, seeing so many carcases, pieces of furniture, and houses floating down the Marañon, were persuaded amongst themselves that the Almighty had visited this kingdom with some signal destruction: they, moreover, wrote circular letters, and transmitted them open about the country, to ascertain what number of persons were remaining alive. These misfortunes, though in a moderate degree, recurred in the years 1742, 1743, 1766, 1768. From the *e.* part of this mountain the Napo takes its rise; and from the *s.* the Cotuche and the Alagues, which, united, form the river San Miguel, and afterwards, with others, the Patate; to this the Chambo joins itself, which afterwards degenerates

into the Baños, and which, after the great cascade, is known by the name of Pastaza. To the *n.* rises the Padregal, afterwards called Pita, as it passes through the *llanura* of Chillo; and at the skirt of the mountain of Guangopolo, where the plain terminates, it unites itself with the Amaguaña, and then turning *w.* takes the names of Tumbaco and Huallabamba, to enter the Esmeraldas, which disembogues itself into the S. sea. At the skirt of this great mountain are the estates of Sinipú, Pongo, Pucaguaita, and Papaurca. It is distant from the settlement of Mula-halo half a league, and five leagues from its capital. In lat. 40° 11′ *s.* [The height of this volcano was discovered, in 1802, to be only 260 feet lower than the crater of Antisana, which is 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.]

COTOPASSA, a river of the province of Canela in the kingdom of Quito, towards the *s. e.* It runs *s. e.* and enters the *n.* side of the river Pastaza, which, from that point, begins to be navigable.

COTOPAXI. See Cotopacsi.

COTUA, a settlement of the province and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of a river near the coast of the gulf of Cariaco, between the city of this name and that of Cumanagoto.

COTUE, a small island of the N. sea; situate near the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba.

COTUI, a town of St. Domingo; founded, in 1504, by Rodrigo Mexía de Truxillo, by the order of the *comendador mayor* of Alcántara, Nicolas de Obando, 16 leagues to the *n.* of the capital, St. Domingo, on the skirt of some mountains which are 12 leagues in height, and at the distance of two leagues from the river Yauna. It is a small and poor town. Its commerce depends upon the salting of meats, and in preparing tallow and hides to carry to St. Domingo, and in the chase of wild goats, which are sold to the French. In its mountains is a copper mine, two leagues to the *s. e.* of the town. The Bucaniers, a French people of the island of Tortuga, commanded by Mr. Pouancy, their governor, took and sacked it in 1676. [In 1505, the gold mines were worked here. The copper mine above alluded to is in the mountain of Meymon, whence comes the river of the same name, and is so rich, that the metal, when refined, will produce eight per cent. of gold. Here are also found excellent lapis lazuli, a streaked chalk, that some painters prefer to bole for gilding, loadstone, emeralds, and iron. The iron is of the best quality, and might be conveyed from the chain of Sevico by means of the river Yuna. The soil here is excellent, and the plantains produced here are of such superior quality, that this manna of the Antilles is called, at St. Domingo, Sunday plantains. The people cultivate tobacco, but are chiefly employed in breeding swine. The inhabitants are called clownish, and of an unsociable character. The town is situated half a league from the *s. w.* bank of the Yuna, which becomes unnavigable near this place, about 13 leagues from its mouth, in the bay of Samana. It contains 160 scattered houses, in the middle of a little savana, and surrounded with woods, 30 leagues *n.* of St. Domingo, and 15 *s. e.* of St. Yago.]

COUCHSAGE, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of New York; situate on the shore of the river Hudson.

[COUDRAS, a small island in St. Lawrence river, about 45 miles *n. e.* of Quebec.]

COUECHI, a settlement of Indians of N. Carolina, in the territory of the Cheroquees.

COUICAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Guiméo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cirindaro, in Nueva España. It contains 95 families of Indians.

COUL, Bay of, on the *e.* coast of the cape Breton, in Spanish bay, and at the entrance of the lake Labrador.

COULEURE, a bay of the island of Martinique, one of the Antilles, on the *n. w.* coast, near Pearl island.

Couleure, a small river of this island, which runs *n. w.* and enters the sea in the bay of its name.

CORUCO. See Cabo.

[COUNTRY Harbour, so called, is about 20 leagues to the *e.* of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.]

COUPEE, a point of the coast and shore of the Mississippi in Canada. [It is also called Cut Point, and is a short turn in the river Mississippi, about 35 miles above Mantchac fort, at the gut of Ibberville, and 259 from the mouth of the river. Charlevoix relates that the river formerly made a great turn here, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it, in the year 1722. The impetuosity of the stream was such, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that in a short time the point was entirely cut through, and the old channel left dry, except in inundations; by which travellers save 14 leagues of their voyage. The new channel has been sounded with a line of 30 fathoms, without finding bottom. The Spanish settlements of Point Coupeé extend 20 miles on the *w.* side of the Mississippi, and there are some plantations back on the side of La Fause Riviere, through which the Mississippi passed about 70 years ago. The fort at Point Coupeé is a square

figure, with four bastions, built with stockades. There were, some years since, about 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 slaves. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, and indigo; raise vast quantities of poultry, which they send to New Orleans. They also send to that city squared timber, staves, &c.]

COUQUECURA, a settlement of Indians of the province and *corregimiento* of Itata in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast.

COURIPI, a river of the province of Guayana, in the French possessions.

COUSSA, a settlement of the English, in S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river of its name.

Coussa, another settlement, in the same province and colony, on the shore of a river of the same denomination. This river runs *n. w.* and enters the Albama.

COUSSARIE, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part possessed by the French. It enters the Aprouac,

COUSSATI, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina; situate on the shore of the river Albama.

COUUACHITOUU, a settlement of Indians of S. Carolina, in which the English have an establishment and fort for its defence.

COUUANCHI, a river of the province and colony of Georgia, which runs *e.* and enters the Ogechi.

COUUANAIUUINI, a river of the province of Guayana, in the part which the French possess.

[COVENTRY, a township in Tolland county, Connecticut, 20 miles *e.* of Hartford city. It was settled in 1709, being purchased by a number of Hartford gentlemen of one Joshua, an Indian.]

[Coventry, in Rhode Island state, is the *n.* easternmost township in Kent county. It contains 2477 inhabitants.]

[Coventry, a township in the *n.* part of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. It was incorporated in 1764, and contains 80 inhabitants.]

[Coventry, a township in Orleans county, Vermont. It lies in the *n.* part of the state, at the *s.* end of lake Memphremagog. Black river passes through this town in its course to Memphremagog.]

[Coventry, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.]

[COW and Calf Pasture Rivers are head branches of Rivanna river, in Virginia.]

[COWE is the capital town of the Cherokee Indians; situated on the foot of the hills on both sides of the river Tennessee. Here terminates the great vale of Cowé, exhibiting one of the most charming, natural, mountainous landscapes that can be seen. The vale is closed at Cowé by a ridge of hills, called the Jore mountains. The town contains about 100 habitations. In the constitution of the state of Tennessee, Cowé is described as near the line which separates Tennessee from Virginia, and is divided from Old Chota, another Indian town, by that part of the Great Iron or Smoaky mountain, called Unicoi or Unaca mountain.].

COWETAS, a city of the province and colony of Georgia in N. America. It is 500 miles distant from Frederick, belongs to the Creek Indians, and in it General Oglethorp held his conferences with the *caciques* or chiefs of the various tribes composing this nation, as also with the deputies from the Chactaws and the Chicasaws, who inhabit the parts lying between the English and French establishments. He here made some new treaties with the natives, and to a greater extent than those formerly executed. Lat. 32° 12′ *n.* Long. 85° 52′ *w.* [See Apalachichola Town.]

[COWS Island. See Vache.]

[COWTENS, a place so called, in S. Carolina, between the Pacolet river and the head branch of Broad river. This is the spot where General Morgan gained a complete victory over Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, January 11, 1781, having only 12 men killed and 60 wounded. The British had 39 commissioned officers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners. They left behind two pieces of artillery, two standards, 800 muskets, 35 baggage waggons, and 100 dragoon horses, which fell into the hands of the Americans. The field of battle was in an open wood.]

COX, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Joseph, near the *e.* coast.

Cox, another settlement in the same island, distinct from the former, and not far distant from it.

COXCATLAN, S. Juan Bautista de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Valles in Nueva España; situate on the bank of a stream which runs through a glen bordered with mountains and woods. It contans 1131 families of Mexican Indians, 30 of Spaniards, and various others of Mulattoes and *Mustees*, all of whom subsist by agriculture, and in raising various sorts of seeds, sugar-canes, and cotton. Fifteen leagues from the capital.

Coxcatlan, another settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Thehuacan in the

same kingdom. It contains 180 families of Indians, and 60 of Spaniards, *Mustees*, and Mulattoes. Here is an hospital of the religious order of St. Francis. Seven leagues from its capital.

[COXHALL, a township in York county, district of Maine, containing 775 inhabitants.]

COXIMAR, a large plain of the coast of the island of Cuba, close by the city of Havana, in which is a fortified tower. On this plain the English drew up their troops when they besieged that place, in 1762.

COXIMES, a settlement of the province and government of Esmeraldas in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the S. sea, on the point formed by the port Palmar, under the equinoctial line.

COXO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the sea-coast, close to the settlement of Carvalleda.

[COXSAKIE, a township in the *w.* part of Albany county, New York, containing 3406 inhabitants, of whom 302 are slaves. Of the citizens 613 are electors.]

COXUMATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Zanguio and *alcaldía mayor* of Zamora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the sea of Chapala, and being backed by a large mountain covered with fruit-trees of various kinds, and excellent timber and woods. It contains 17 families of Indians, who employ themselves in fishing and in agriculture. Four leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

COYAIMAS, a barbarous and ancient nation of Indians of the province and government of Popayán in the kingdom of Quito, and district of the town of Neiba. These Indians are valorous, robust, faithful, and enemies to the Pijaos. Some of them have become converted to the Catholic faith, and live united in settlements.

[COYAU, a settlement on Tennessee river, 30 miles below Knoxville.]

COYONES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the *s. w.* of Tocuyo. They are ferocious and infidels, and live upon the mountains. Their numbers at the present day are much reduced.

COYPO. See RALEMO.

COZAL, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

COZALCAQUE, SAN FELIPE DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Teñantitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Acayuca, in Nueva España. It contains 51 families of Indians, and is 10 leagues to the *e.* and one-fourth to the *s. e.* of its head settlement.

COZAMALOAPAN, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of Nueva España, the capital of which bears the same name, with the dedicatory title of San Martin, and which is situate on a plain half a league long, and somewhat less broad, surrounded by mountains so knit together, that, at the time of its foundation, passes were obliged to be opened. Through this province runs a river, which flows down from the *sierras* of Zongolica, and which afterwards takes the name of Alvarado. It is of a hot and moist temperature, and continually exposed to inundations during the rainy seasons, owing to the immense overflowings of the rivers. Its population is composed of 38 families of Spaniards, 128 of Mulattoes, and 34 of Mexican Indians, who maintain themselves by the gathering of cotton and maize; and this last in such abundance as to supply Vera Cruz. The Spaniards employ themselves in fishing in the rivers, which abound with fish the three last months of the year, and they carry them for sale into the other jurisdictions. It has, besides the parish church, a temple of superior architecture, dedicated to Nuestra Señora de la Soledad, though it be commonly called, Of Cozomaloapan, being of such ancient origin as to be said to have existed 12 years before the conquest of the kingdom. This temple was inhabited by a religious fraternity, approved by his holiness Gregory XIII. he having granted to the same many favours and indulgences, which, through the devotion of the community, were perpetuated, through several prodigies and miracles which afterwards took place in the settlement, and in its district. One hundred and fifteen leagues *s. s. w.* of Mexico, in lat. 17° 47′; long. 274° 50′. The jurisdiction of this *alcaldía* consists in the following settlements:

Amatlan,	Otatitlan,
Acula,	Tuxtepec,
Ixmaluhacan,	Chinantla,
Chacaltianguis,	Utzila,
Texhuacan,	Uzamacin,
Tlacotalpan,	Yetla.

COZAQUI, SANTA MARIA DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Acazingo, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tepeaca, in Nueva España. It contains four families of Spaniards, 33 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and 51 of Indians. It is a quarter of a league from its head settlement.

COZATLA, SAN JUAN DE, a settlement of the head settlement of Axixique, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom. It contains 60 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

COZAUTEPEC, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Chichicapa in Nueva España, of the province and bishopric of

Oaxaca. It contains only 20 families of Indians, who live by the cultivation of the cochineal plant and seeds.

COZCATLAN, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tasco in Nueva España. It contains 200 families of Indians, and is five leagues *e.* of its capital.

COZEL, a settlement of the jurisdiction and *alcaldía mayor* of Culiacan in Nueva España.

COZINAS, a bay of the coast of the province and government of Yucatán.

COZINERA, a shoal of rocks on the coast of the S. sea, of the province and government of Tierra Firme, very near the point of Paytilla, in the bay of Panamá.

COZOCOZONQUE, a settlement of the head settlement of Puxmecatan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Villalta, in Nueva España. It is of a hot temperature, contains 85 families of Indians, and is 29 leagues to the *e.* of its capital.

COZTLA, San Miguel de, a settlement of the head settlement of Coronango, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cholula, in Nueva España. It contains 48 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n.* of the capital.

COZUMEL, an island of the N. sea, opposite the *e.* coast of Yucatán, to the province and government of which it belongs. It is 10 leagues long *n. w.*, *s. w.* and from four to five wide. It is fertile, and abounds in fruit and cattle, and is covered with shady trees. The Indians call it Cuzamel, which in their language signifies the island of swallows. Here was the most renowned sanctuary of any belonging to the Indians in this province, and a noted pilgrimage, and the remains of some causeways over which the pilgrims used to pass. It was discovered by the Captain Juan de Grijalba in 1518, and the Spaniards gave it the name of Santa Cruz, from a cross that was deposited in it by Hernan Cortés, when he demolished the idols, and when at the same time the first mass ever said in this kingdom of Nueva España, was celebrated by the *Fray* Bartolomé de Olmedo, of the order of La Merced. At present it is inhabited by Indians only. It is three leagues distant from the coast of Tierra Firme.

[CRAB-ORCHARD, a post-town on Dick's river, in Kentucky, eight miles from Cumberland river, and 25 miles *s. e.* of Danville. The road to Virginia passes through this place.]

CRABS, or Boriquen, an island of the N. sea; situate on the *s.* side of the island of St. Domingo, first called so by the Bucaniers, from the abundance of crabs found upon its coast. It is large and beautiful, and its mountains and plains are covered with trees. The English established themselves here in 1718, but they were attacked and driven out by the Spaniards of St. Domingo in 1720, who could not suffer a colony of strangers to settle so near them. The women and children were, however, taken prisoners, and carried to the capital and Portobelo. See Boriquen.

CRAMBERRI, a small river of the province and colony of N. Carolina. It runs *s.* and enters the source of the Conhaway.

CRAMBROOK, a river of the province and colony of Pennsylvania in N. America.

[CRANBERRY, a thriving town in Middlesex county, New Jersey, nine miles *e.* of Princeton, and 16 *s. s. w.* of Brunswick. It contains a handsome Presbyterian church, and a variety of manufactures are carried on by its industrious inhabitants. The stage from New York to Philadelphia passes through Amboy, this town, and thence to Bordentown.]

[Cranberry Islands, on the coast of the district of Maine. See Mount Desert Island.]

[CRANEY, a small island on the *s.* side of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and five miles *s. w.* of fort George, on point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers.]

[CRANSTON is the *s.* easternmost township of Providence county, Rhode Island, situated on the *w.* bank of Providence river, five miles *s.* of the town of Providence. The compact part of the town contains 50 or 60 houses, a Baptist meeting house, handsome school-house, a distillery, and a number of saw and grist mills, and is called Pawtuxet, from the river, on both sides of whose mouth it stands, and over which is a bridge connecting the two parts of the town. It makes a pretty appearance as you pass it on the river. The whole township contains 1877 inhabitants.]

CRAVEN, a county of the province and colony of Carolina in N. America, situate on the shore of the river Congaree, which divides the province into South and North. It is filled with English and French protestants. The latter of these disembarked here to establish themselves in 1706, but were routed, and the greater part put to death by the hands of the former. The river Sewee waters this county, and its first establishment was owing to some families who had come hither from New England. It has no large city nor any considerable town, but has two forts upon the river Sante, the one called Sheninngh fort, which is 45 miles from the entrance or mouth of the river, and the other called Congaree, 65 miles from the other. [It contains 10,469 inhabitants, of whom 3658 are slaves.]

CRAVO, Santa Barbara de, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas, of the government of Los Llanos of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is on the shore of the large river of its name, upon a very pleasant mountain plain, very near to the *llanura* at the bottom of the mountain, and where formerly stood the city of San Joseph de Cravo, founded by the governor of this province in 1644, but which was soon after destroyed. The temperature here is not so hot as in the other parts of the province, from its being, as we have before observed, in the vicinity of the *páramos* or mountain deserts. It produces in abundance maize, plantains, and *yucas*, of which is made the best *cazave* of any in the kingdom, also many trees of a hard and strong wood, used as a medicine in spotted fevers, and a specific against poisons, so that it is much esteemed, and they make of it drinking cups. Here are other trees, good for curing the flux, their virtue in this disorder having been accidentally discovered as follows. A labourer, as he was cutting down one of these trees, let his hatchet fall upon his foot; but remembering that by pressing his foot against the tree it would stop the blood, he did so, and a splinter thus getting into the wound, the cut soon healed without the application of any other remedy. Here are large breeds of horned cattle, and the natives, who should amount to 100 Indians, and about as many whites, are much given to agriculture. Eight leagues from the settlement of Morcote.

Cravo, a river of the former province and government. It rises in the province of Tunja, near the lake of Labranza, passes before the city, to which it gives its name, and after running many leagues, enters the Meta.

Cravo, another river, in the district and jurisdiction of Pamplona, of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises to the *e.* of the settlement of Capitanejo, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the river Cazanare, according to Bellin, in his map of the course of a part of the Orinoco; and indeed we doubt if he be not correct. In the woods upon its shores live some barbarian Indians, the Betoyes, Achaguas, and Guaibas. Its mouth is in lat. 3° 30′ *n.*

[CREE Indians, The, inhabit *w.* of Little lake Winnipeg, around fort Dauphin, in Upper Canada.]

[CREEKS, an Indian nation, described also under the name of Muskogulge or Muskogee, in addition to which is the following particulars, from the manuscript journal of an intelligent traveller: "Coosa river, and its main branches, form the *w.* line of settlements or villages of the Creeks, but their hunting grounds extend 200 miles beyond, to the Tombigbee, which is the dividing line between their country and that of the Chactaws. The smallest of their towns have from 20 to 30 houses in them, and some of them contain from 150 to 200, that are wholly compact. The houses stand in clusters of four, five, six, seven, and eight together, irregularly distributed up and down the banks of the rivers or small streams. Each cluster of houses contains a clan or family of relations, who eat and live in common. Each town has a public square, hot-house, and yard near the centre of it, appropriatad to various public uses. The following are the names of the principal towns of the Upper and Lower Creeks that have public squares; beginning at the head of the Coosa or Coosa Hatcha river, viz. Upper Utalas, Abbacoochees, Natchez, Coosas, Oteetoocheenas, Pine Catchas, Pocuntullahases, Weeokes, Little Tallassie, Tuskeegees, Coosadas, Alabamas, Tawasas, Pawactas, Autobas, Auhoba, Weelumpkees Big, Weelumpkees Little, Wacacoys, Wacksoy, Ochees. The following towns are in the central, inland, and high country, between the Coosa and Tallapoosee rivers, in the district called the Hillabees, viz. Hillabees, Killeegko, Oakchoys, Slakagulgas, and Wacacoys; on the waters of the Tallapoosee, from the head of the river downward, the following, viz. Tuckabatchee, Tehassa, Totacaga, New York, Chalaacpaulley, Loguspogus, Oakfuskee, Ufala Little, Ufala Big, Sogahatches, Tuckabatchees, Big Tallassee or Half-way House, Clewaleys, Coosahatches, Coolamies, Shawanese or Savanas, Kenhulka, and Muckeleses. The towns of the Lower Creeks, beginning on the head waters of the Chattahoosee, and so on downwards, are Chelu Ninny, Chattahoosee, Hohtatoga, Cowetas, Cussitahs, Chalagatscaor, Broken Arrow, Euchees several, Hitchatees several, Palachuolo, Chewackala; besides 20 towns and villages of the Little and Big Chehaus, low down on Flint and Chattahoosee rivers. From their roving and unsteady manner of living, it is impossible to determine, with much precision, the number of Indians that compose the Creek nation. General M'Gillivray estimates the number of gun-men to be between 5 and 6000, exclusive of the Seminoles, who are of little or no account in war, except as small parties of marauders, acting independent of the general interest of the others. The whole number of individuals may be about 25 or 26,000 souls. Every town and village has one established white trader in it, and generally a family of whites, who have fled from some part of the frontiers. They often, to have revenge, and to obtain plunder that may be taken, use their influence to send out pre-

datory parties against the settlements in their vicinity. The Creeks are very badly armed, having few rifles, and are mostly armed with muskets. For near 40 years past, the Creek Indians have had little intercourse with any other foreigners but those of the English nation. Their prejudice in favour of every thing English, has been carefully kept alive by tories and others to this day. Most of their towns have now in their possession British drums, with the arms of the nation and other emblems painted on them, and some of their squaws preserve the remnants of British flags. They still believe that "the great king over the water" is able to keep the whole world in subjection. The land of the country is a common stock; and any individual may remove from one part of it to another, and occupy vacant ground where he can find it. The country is naturally divided into three districts, viz. the Upper Creeks, Lower and Middle Creeks, and Seminoles. The upper district includes all the waters of the Tallapoosee, Coosahatchee, and Alabama rivers, and is called the Abbacoes. The lower or middle district includes all the waters of the Chattahoosee and Flint rivers, down to their junction; and although occupied by a great number of different tribes, the whole are called Cowetaulgas or Coweta people, from the Cowetan town and tribe, the most warlike and ancient of any in the whole nation. The lower or *s.* district takes in the river Appalachicola, and extends to the point of E. Florida, and is called the Country of the Seminoles. Agriculture is as far advanced with the Indians as it can well be, without the proper implements of husbandry. A very large majority of the nation being devoted to hunting in the winter, and to war or idleness in summer, cultivate but small parcels of ground, barely sufficient for subsistence. But many individuals, (particularly on Flint river, among the Chehaws, who possess numbers of Negroes) have fenced fields, tolerably well cultivated. Having no ploughs, they break up the ground with hoes, and scatter the seed promiscuously over the ground in hills, but not in rows. They raise horses, cattle, fowls, and hogs. The only articles they manufacture are earthen pots and pans, baskets, horse-ropes or halters, smoked leather, black marble pipes, wooden spoons, and oil from acorns, hickery nuts, and chesnuts.]

[Creeks, confederated nations of Indians. See Muscogulge.]

[Creeks Crossing Place, on Tennessee river, is about 40 miles *e. s. e.* of the mouth of Elk river, at the Muscle shoals, and 36 *s. w.* of Nickajack, in the Georgia *w.* territory.]

[CREGER'S Town, in Frederick county, Maryland, lies on the *w.* side of Monococy river, between Owing's and Hunting creeks, which fall into that river; nine miles *s.* of Ermmtsburg, near the Pennsylvania line, and about 11 *n.* of Frederick town.]

CREUSE, or River Hondo, a river of Canada, which runs *s. w.* and enters the St. Lawrence, in the country of the Acones Indians.

CRIPPLE, Bay of, on the *s.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, on the side of Race cape.

CRISIN, a small island of the N. sea, near the *n.* coast of the island of St. Domingo, between the islands of Molino and Madera, opposite to port Delfin.

CRISTO. See Manta.

[CROCHE, a lake of N. America, in New South Wales, terminated by the portage La Loche, 400 paces long, and derives its name from the appearance of the water falling over a rock of upwards of 30 feet. It is about 12 miles long. Lat. 56° 40′. Long. 109° 25′ *w.*]

CROIX, or Cross, a river of the province and government of Louisiana, the same as that which, with the name of the Ovadeba, incorporates itself with the Ynsovavudela, and takes this name, till it enters the Mississippi.

Croix, another river of Nova Scotia or Acadia. It rises in the lake Konsaki, runs *s.* and enters the sea in the port of Portages.

Croix, another, of the same province and colony, which rises near the coast of the city of Halifax, runs *n.* and enters the basin of the Mines of the bay of Fundy.

Croix, an island near the coast of the same province and colony, between that of Canes and the bay of Mirligueche.

Croix, a bay of the island of Guadalupe, on the *s. w.* coast, between the river Sence, and the port of the Petite Fontaine, or Little Fountain.

Croix, a port of the *n.* coast of the island of Newfoundland, in the strait of Bellisle.

Croix, a lake of Canada, in the country and territory of the Algonquins Indians, between that of St. Thomas and the river Bastican.

Croix, a small settlement in the island of Martinique.

[Croix, St. See Cruz, Santa.]

CRON, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea at the point of Tortuga.

[CROOKED Island, one of the Bahama islands, or rather a cluster of islands, of which North Crooked island, South Crooked island, (com-

monly called Acklin's island), and Long Key, (or Fortune island), are the principal. Castle island (a very small one) is the most *s.* and is situated at the *s.* end of Acklin's island, which is the largest of the group, and extends about 50 miles in length; at the *n.* extremity it is seven miles in breadth, but grows narrow towards the *s.* N. Crooked island is upwards of 20 miles long, and from two to six broad; Long Key, about two miles in length, but very narrow: on this latter island is a valuable salt pond. Near Bird rock, which is the most *n.* extremity of the group, and at the *w.* point of N. Crooked island, is a reef harbour, and a good anchorage; a settlement has been lately established there, called Pitt's Town, and this is the place where the Jamaica packet, on her return to Europe through the Crooked island passage, leaves once every month the Bahama mail from England, and takes on board the mail for Europe; a port of entry is now established there. There is likewise very good anchorage, and plenty of fresh water at the French wells, which lie at the bottom of the bay, about half-way between Bird rock and the *s.* end of Long Key. There is also a good harbour, (called Atwood's harbour) at the *n.* end of Acklin's island, but fit only for small vessels, and another at Major's Keys, on the *n.* side of N. Crooked island, for vessels drawing eight or nine feet water. The population in 1803 amounted to about 40 whites, and 950 Negroes, men, women, and children; and previous to May 1803, lands were granted by the crown, to the amount of 24,218 acres, for the purpose of cultivation. The middle of the island lies in lat. 22° 30′ *n.*; long. 74° *w.* See BAHAMAS.]

[CROOKED Lake, in the Genessee country, communicates in an *e.* by *n.* direction with Seneca lake.]

[CROOKED Lake, one of the chain of small lakes which connects the lake of the Woods with lake Superior, on the boundary line between the United States and Upper Canada, remarkable for its rugged cliff, in the cracks of which are a number of arrows sticking.]

[CROOKED River, in Camden county, Georgia, empties into the sea, opposite Cumberland island, 12 or 14 miles *n.* from the mouth of St. Mary's. Its banks are well timbered, and its course is *e.* by *n.*]

[CROSS-CREEK, a township in Washington county, Pennsylvania.]

[CROSS-CREEKS. See FAYETTEVILLE.]

[CROSS-ROADS, the name of a place in N. Carolina, near Duplin court-house, 23 miles from Sampson court-house, and 23 from S. Washington.]

[CROSS-ROADS, a village in Kent county, Maryland, situated two miles *s.* of Georgetown, on Sassafras river, and is thus named from four roads which meet and cross each other in the village.]

[CROSS-ROADS, a village in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where six different roads meet. It is 27 miles *s. e.* of Lancaster, 11 *n.* by *w.* of Elkton in Maryland, and about 18 *w. n. w.* of Wilmington in Delaware.]

CROSSING, a settlement of the island of Barbadoes, in the district of the parish of San Juan.

[CROSSWICKS, a village in Burlington county, New Jersey; through which the line of stages passes from New York to Philadelphia. It has a respectable Quaker meeting-house, four miles *s. w.* of Allen town, eight *s. e.* of Trenton, and 14 *s. w.* of Burlington.]

[CROTON River, a *n. e.* water of Hudson river, rises in the town of New Fairfield in Connecticut, and running through Dutchess county, empties into Tappan bay. Croton bridge is thrown over this river three miles from its mouth, on the great road to Albany; this is a solid, substantial bridge, 1400 feet long, the road narrow, piercing through a slate hill; it is supported by 16 stone pillars. Here is an admirable view of Croton falls, where the water precipitates itself between 60 and 70 feet perpendicular, and over high slate banks, in some places 100 feet, the river spreading into three streams as it enters the Hudson.]

[CROW Creek falls into the Tennessee, from the *n. w.* opposite the Crow town, 15 miles below Nickajack town.]

[CROW INDIANS, a people of N. America, divided into four bands, called by themselves Ahâh'-âr-ró-pir-no-pah, Noó-ta, Pa-rees-car, and E-hârt'-sâr. They annually visit the Mandans, Menetares, and Ahwahhaways, to whom they barter horses, mules, leather lodges, and many articles of Indian apparel, for which they receive in return guns, ammunition, axes, kettles, awls, and other European manufactures. When they return to their country, they are in turn visited by the Paunch and Snake Indians, to whom they barter most of the articles they have obtained from the nations on the Missouri, for horses and mules, of which those nations have a greater abundance than themselves. They also obtain of the Snake Indians bridle-bits and blankets, and some other articles, which those Indians purchase from the Spaniards. Their country is fertile, and well watered, and in many parts well timbered.

[Crow's Meadows, a river in the *n. w.* territory, which runs *n. w.* into Illinois river, opposite to which are fine meadows. Its mouth is 20 yards wide, and 240 miles from the Mississippi. It is navigable between 15 and 18 miles.]

[CROWN Point is the most *s.* township in Clinton county, New York, so called from the celebrated fortress which is in it, and which was garrisoned by the British troops, from the time of its reduction by General Amherst, in 1759, till the late revolution. It was taken by the Americans the 14th of May 1775, and retaken by the British the year after. The point upon which it was erected by the French in 1731, extends *n.* into lake Champlain. It was called Kruyn Punt, or Scalp Point, by the Dutch, and by the French, Pointe-à-la-Chevelure; the fortress they named Fort St. Frederick. After it was repaired by the British, it was the most regular and expensive of any constructed by them in America; the walls are of wood and earth, about 16 feet high and about 20 feet thick, nearly 150 yards square, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch dug out of the solid rock; the only gate opened on the *n.* towards the lake, where was a draw-bridge and a covert way, to secure a communication with the waters of the lake, in case of a siege. On the right and left, as you enter the fort, is a row of stone barracks, not elegantly built, which are capable of containing 2000 troops. There were formerly several outworks, which are now in ruins, as is indeed the case with the principal fort, except the walls of the barracks. The famous fortification called Ticonderoga is 15 miles *s.* of this, but that fortress is also so much demolished, that a stranger would scarcely form an idea of its original construction. The town of Crown Point has no rivers; a few streams, however, issue from the mountains, which answer for mills and common uses. In the mountains, which extend the whole length of lake George, and part of the length of lake Champlain, are plenty of moose, deer, and almost all the other inhabitants of the forest. In 1790 the town contained 203 inhabitants. By the state census of 1796, it appears there are 126 electors. The fortress lies in lat. 43° 56′ *n.*; long. 73° 21′ *w.*]

[CROYDEN, a township in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, adjoining Cornish, and about 18 miles *n. e.* of Charlestown. It was incorporated in 1763; in 1775 it contained 143, and in 1790, 537 inhabitants.]

CRUAIRE, a settlement of the province of Venezuela, and government of Maracaibo; situate on the coast, between cape San Roman and the Punta Colorada.

CRUCERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Coaza. It has a sanctuary where an image of Nuestra Señora del Rosario is held in high veneration.

CRUCES, a settlement of the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme; situate on the shore of the river Chagre, and in a small valley surrounded by mountains. It is of a good temperature and healthy climate, and is the plain from whence the greatest commerce was carried on, particularly at the time that the galleons used to go to Tierra Firme, the goods being brought up the river as far as this settlement, where the royal store-houses are established, and so forwarded to Panamá, which is seven leagues distant over a level road. The *alcaldia mayor* and the lordship of this settlement is entailed upon the eldest son of the illustrious house of the Urriolas; which family is established in the capital, and has at sundry times rendered signal services to the king. The English pirate, John Morgan, sacked and burnt it in 1670.

Cruces, another settlement, of the province and government of Cartagena; situate on the same island as is the city, and on the shore of the great river Magdalena.

Cruces, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

Cruces, another, of the missions belonging to the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. Twenty-nine leagues to the *n. w.* of the town and *real* of the mines of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Cruces, another, of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya.

Cruces, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuyo in the kingdom of Chile; situate *e.* of the city of San Juan de la Frontera, and upon the shore of one of the lakes of Huanacache.

Cruces, another, in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the river Biobio.

Cruces, a river in the district of Guadalabquen of the same kingdom. It is an arm of the Callacalla, which enters the Valdivia, and forms the island of Las Animas.

CRUILLAS, a town of the province and government of La Sierra Gorda in the bay of Mexico, and kingdom of Nueva España, founded in 1764, by order of the Marquis of this title and viceroy of these provinces.

CRUZ, Santa, de la Sierra, a province and government of Peru, bounded *n.* by that of Moxos, *e.* by the territory of the Chiquitos Indians, *s.* by the infidel Chiriguanos and Chanaes Indians, *s. w.* by the province of Tomina, and *w.* by that of Mizque. It is an extensive plain, which on the *w.* side is covered with Indian dwellings and grazing farms, as far as the river called Grande or Huapay. It extends 28 leagues *s.* as far as the same river, 18 *w.* as far as the foot of the *cordillera*, and 24 *n.* being altogether covered with various estates, as indeed are the parts on the other side of the *cordillera*. It lies very low, and is free both from the extreme cold and parching heat of the *serranías*, although the other provinces of this bishopric, which lie close by this province, are much infested with the same variations of climate. It is, however, of a hot and moist temperature, and the country is mountainous; on its plains are found various kinds of wood, good for building, and amongst the rest, a sort of palm, the heart of which is used for making the frame works to windows of temples and houses, and it is generally cut to the length of 11 feet; there is another kind of palm, which is called *montaqui*, the leaves of which serve for covering the houses of the poor, and the shoots or buds for making a very argreeable sallad; the heart of the tree is reduced to a flour, of which sweet cakes are made, and eaten instead of bread, for in this province neither wheat nor vines are cultivated, the climate being unfavourable to both. It abounds in various species of canes, which serve to bind together the timbers of which the houses are constructed; one of these species is called *huembé*, with which bells, though of great weight, are hung. In this province are all kinds of fruits, various birds, tigers, bears, wild boars, deer, and other wild animals; amongst the fruits of the wild trees are some which grow, not upon the branches, but upon the trunk itself; that which is called *huaipuru* resembles a large cherry in colour and flavour, and this, as well as others which are equally well tasted, serve as food for an infinite variety of birds; an equal abundance of fish is likewise found in the neighbouring rivers. Here is cultivated rice, also maize, sugar-cane, *yucas*, *camotes*, &c. and some wild wax is found in the trunks of trees; being furnished by various kinds of bees. At the distance of 20 leagues to the *s.* of the capital, are four settlements of Chiriguanos Indians, governed by their own captains, but subject, in some measure, to this government, from being in friendship with it, and trading with the Spaniards in wax, cotton, and maize. Hitherto its natives have been averse to embracing the Catholic religion, but in the incursions that have been made against us by the barbarians, they have been ever ready to lend us their assistance, and in fact form for us an outwork of defence. In the aforesaid four settlements are 500 Indians, who are skilled in the use of the arrow and the lance, and are divided from the other barbarians of the same nation by the river Grande or Huapay. This river runs from Charcas to the *e.* by the side of the province of Tomina, and which, after making a bend in the figure of an half-moon, on the *e.* side of the province of Santa Cruz, enters the Marmoré, first receiving another river describing a similar course, and known by the name of the Pirapiti. On the *s. e.* and on the opposite side, are some settlements of Chanaes Indians, the territory of whom is called Isofó. To the *s.* and *s. w.* towards the frontiers of Tarija, and still further on, are very many settlements of the infidel Chiriguanos Indians; and in the valley of Ingré alone, which is eight leagues long, we find 26; and in some of these the religious Franciscan order of the college of Tarija have succeeded in making converts, though as yet in no considerable numbers. These Indians are the most valorous, perfidious, and inconstant of all the nations lying to the *e.* of the river Paraguay; 4000 of them once fled for fear of meeting chastisement for their having traitorously put to death the Captain Alexo Garcia, a Portuguese, in the time of Don Juan III. king of Portugal; they were cannibals, and used to fatten their prisoners before they killed them for their banquets. Their treaties with the Spaniards, and the occasional visits these have been obliged to pay them in their territories, have induced them nearly to forget this abominable practice; but their innate cruelty still exists, and particularly against the neighbouring nations, upon whom they look down with the greatest scorn; they have increased much, and are now one of the most numerous nations in America; they are extremely cleanly, so much so that they will go down to the rivers to wash themselves even at midnight, and in the coldest season. The women also, immediately after parturition, plunge themselves into the water, and coming home, lay themselves down upon a little mound of sand, which, for this purpose, they have in their houses. The inhabitants of this province amount to 16,000, and besides the capital, which is San Lorenzo de la Frontera, there are only the following settlements:

Porongo,	Chilon,
Samaipata,	Desposorios,
Valle Grande,	Santa Rosa.

Bishops who have presided in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

1. Don Antonio Calderon, native of Vilches, dean of the holy church of Santa Fé, bishop of Puertorico and Panamá; first bishop in 1605; died at the advanced age of upwards of 100 years.

2. Don *Fray* Fernando de Ocampo, of the religious order of St. Francis, a native of Madrid.

3. Don Juan Zapata y Figueroa, native of Velez-Málaga; he was canon and inquisitor of Seville; presented to the brishopric of Santa Cruz in 1634.

4. Don *Fray* Juan de Arguinao, a religious Dominican, native of Lima, was prior and provincial in his religion, first professor of theology and writing in that university, qualificator of the inquisition; presented to the bishopric of Santa Cruz in 1646, and promoted to the archbishopric of Santa Fé in 1661.

5. Don *Fray* Bernardino de Cárdenas, native of Lima, of the order of St. Francis; promoted from Paraguay to this bishopric in 1666.

6. Don *Fray* Juan de Rivera, of the order of St. Augustin, native of Pisco in Peru; first professor of theology.

7. Don *Fray* Juan de Esturrizaga, of the order of preachers, native of Lima.

8. Don Pedro de Cárdenas y Arbieto, native of Lima, collegian of the royal college of San Martin, canon of its holy church.

9. Don *Fray* Juan de los Rios, of the order of St. Dominic, a native of Lima, provincial of his religion in the province of San Juan Bautista del Peru.

10. Don *Fray* Miguel Alvarez de Toledo, of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, elected in 1701.

11. Don Miguel Bernardo de la Fuente, dean of the holy church of Truxillo, elected in 1727.

12. Don Andres de Vergara and Uribe, elected in 1744; he died in 1745.

13. Don Juan Pablo de Olmedo, native of Tucumán, elected in 1745, died in 1757.

14. Don Fernando Perez de Oblitas, native of Arequipa, elected in the aforesaid year, died in 1760.

15. Don Francisco Ramon de Herboso, native of Lima, elected in 1760, promoted to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1766.

16. Don Juan Domingo Gonzalez de la Riguera, elected the aforesaid year, and promoted to the archbishopric of the holy metropolitan church of Lima in 1780.

17. Don Alexandro de Ochoa, elected in 1782.

Cruz, Santa, a city of the above province, which was once the capital; founded by Nuño de Chaves in 1557, after that he had passed along the shores of the river Paraguay to discover a communication with the other provinces. Its inhabitants, however, not being able to stay in it through the incessant sallies of the Indians who surrounded them, were under the necessity of changing their settlement; but disagreeing in the choice of place, some of them united together, and founded the city of Santiago del Puerto, and others that of San Lorenzo de la Frontera, which is to-day the capital, the former city being entirely abandoned.

Cruz, Santa, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Pacarán in the province of Cañete.

Cruz, Santa, another, a conversion of Indians of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Cumaná in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, between the cities of Cumanagoto and Cariaco.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Popayan; situate to the *s.* of the city of Almaguér, in the limits of the jurisdiction of Quito.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Jochimilco in Nueva España; situate in a mountainous and cold country, containing 46 families of Indians, who live by cutting timber and making fuel. It is two leagues to the *w.* of its capital.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Chancay in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Paccho.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement of St. Francisco del Valle, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec, in Nueva España. It contains 28 families of Indians, dedicated to the cultivation of the land, and cutting bark from trees. Ten leagues from its head settlement.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Pucquin.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement of Huehuetlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan, in Nueva España; situate on the middle of a moun-

tain, and containing 72 families of Indians, dedicated to the commerce of saltpetre and *cochineal.* Three leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the *alcaldía mayor* of the same kingdom. It contains 36 families of Indians, and is in the boundaries of the jurisdiction of Xalapa.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the island of Cuba; situate by a creek or bay formed by the sea, on the *s.* coast, between the settlement of Guanco and the bay of Matanzas.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement of Zultepec, and *alcaldía mayor* of the same name, in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians, and is six leagues to the *s.* of the capital.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Toluca in the same kingdom. It contains 51 families of Indians, and is at a small distance to the *n.* of its capital.

Cruz, Santa, another, a head settlement of the district of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in the same kingdom.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement of Chapala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom; situate on the shore of the great lake or sea of Chapala. It contains 28 families of Indians, who cultivate many seeds and fruits from the fertility and pleasantness of the country; occupying themselves also in traffic and in fishing upon the lakes. It is two leagues to the *e.* of its head settlement.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Mainas of the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Napo.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxititlan in Nueva España. Four leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlajomulco in the same kingdom, in which there is a convent of the religious order of St. Francis.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the head settlement of Cacula, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in the same kingdom. It contains 50 families of Indians, who employ themselves in agriculture, and in cutting wood upon the mountains of its district. Four leagues between the *w.* and *s.* of its head settlement.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river of Las Nasas.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the missions of the religious order of St. Francis, in the province of Taraumara, of the same kingdom as the former. Eighteen leagues to the *s. e.* of the *real* of the mines and town of San Felipe de Chiguagua.

Cruz, Santa, another, called Real de la Cruz, in the province and government of Cartagena, on the shore of the large river Magdalena, and upon an island formed by this river and the waters of the Dique.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, on the shore of the river Cauca.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Tucumán in Peru, of the district and jurisdiction of the city of Córdoba.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the missions which are held by the religious order of St. Francis, in the kingdom of Nuevo Mexico.

Cruz, Santa, another, with the addition of Mayo, in the province and government of Cinaloa; situate at the mouth of the river Mayo, which gives it its name. It has a port convenient for trade.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the same kingdom of Nuevo Mexico; situate on the shore of a river which enters the large river Del Norte.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of the river Hacha; situate on the coast, to the *e.* of the capital.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; founded on the shore of the river Sinú, with a good port, which serves as an *entrepôt* for goods to be carried to Choco, from whence it lies a three-days journey.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Cinaloa in Nueva Espana; situate at the mouth of the river Mayo, where this enters the California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés. Distinct from another, which is upon a shore of the same river.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of La Sonora in the same kingdom; situate in the country of the Apaches Indians, on the shore of a river which enters the Gila.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Verapaz in the same kingdom.

[Cruz, a parish of the province and government of Buenos Ayres; situate on a small river running into the Plata, about five leagues *n.* of the town of Luxan, in lat. 34° 16′ 22″. Long. 59° 23′ 30″ *w.*]

[Cruz, La, a settlement of Indians of the pro-

vince and government of Buenos Ayres, founded in 1629, in lat. 29° 29′ 1″ *s.*]

Cruz, Santa, an island of the N. sea, one of the Antilles, 22 leagues long and five wide. Its territory is fertile, but the air unhealthy at certain seasons, from the low situation. It has many rivers, streams, and fountains, with three very good and convenient ports. It was for a long while desert, until some English settled themselves in it, and began to cultivate it; afterwards the French possessed themselves of it, in 1650, and sold it the following year to the knights of Malta, from whom it was bought, in 1664, by the West India company. In 1674, it was incorporated with the possessions of the crown by the king of France. Its inhabitants afterwards removed to the island of St. Domingo, demolished the forts, and sold it to a company of Danes, of Copenhagen, who now possess it. It was the first of the Antilles which was occupied by the Spaniards; is 30 leagues from the island of St. Christopher's, eight from Puertorico, six from that of Boriquen, and five from that of St. Thomas. It abounds in sugar-cane and tobacco, as also in fruits, which render it very delightful. [It is said to produce 30,000 or 40,000 hhds. of sugar annually, and other W. India commodities, in tolerable plenty. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants and 30,000 slaves. A great proportion of the Negroes of this island have embraced Christianity, under the Moravian missionaries, whose influence has been greatly promotive of its prosperity.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Santa Cruz were, in

1809, imports £435,378, exports £84,964.
1810, 422,033, 89,949.

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	297	1479	280,211	374	181,594	610,903
1810,	31		290,933		236,307	174,294

Santa Cruz is in lat. 70° 44′ *n.* Long. 64° 43′ *w.* See West Indies.]

Cruz, Santa, a small island in the straits of Magellan, opposite cape Monday. The Admiral Pedro Sarmiento took possession of it for the crown of Spain, that making the tenth time of its being captured.

Cruz, Santa, a small island of the coast of Brazil, in the province and *captainship* of Rey, between that coast and the island of Santa Catalina.

Cruz, Santa, a sand-bank or islet near the *n.* coast of the island of Cuba, and close to the sand-bank of Cumplido.

Cruz, Santa, a point of the coast of the province and government of Honduras, called Triunfo de la Cruz, (Triumph of the Cross), between the port of La Sal and the river Tian, 30 leagues from the gulf, in lat. 15° 40′.

Cruz, Santa, a port of the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. On one side it has the Enseñada Grande, or Large Bay, and on the other the mountain of Santa Inés. Lat. 50° 10′ *s.*

Cruz, Santa, a river of the coast which lies between the river La Plata and the straits of Magellan. It runs into the sea.

Cruz, Santa, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Los Ilheos in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea between the Grande and the Dulce, opposite the shoals of S. Antonio.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and *captainship* of Seara in the same kingdom. It rises near the coast, runs *n.* and enters the sea between the point of Palmeras and that of Tortuga.

Cruz, Santa, another, of the province and government of Maracaybo. It rises in the *sierra* of Perija, runs *e.* and enters the great lake on the *w.* side.

Cruz, Santa, a lake of the province and country of the Chiquitos Indians in Peru, formed from a drain issuing from the *w.* side of the river Paraguay, opposite the *cordillera* of San Fernando.

Cruz, Santa, a small island of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés; situate near the coast, between the two islands of Catalana and San Joseph.

Cruz, Santa, a small port of the island of Curacao, in the *w.* part, opposite the island of Oruba.

Cruz, Santa, a mountain on the coast of the Malvine or Falkland isles.

Cruz, Santa, a cape or point of the coast of the

island of Cuba, called Cruz del Principe (Cross of the Prince.)

CUA, Sahante de, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate in the *sierra* of Los Corixes, between the river of this name and that of Araguaya.

CUACHIMALCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinalá, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 66 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

CUAITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Metlatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Papantla, in Nueva España. It contains 81 families of Indians, and is three leagues from its head settlement, 16 *s. w.* of the capital.

CUALA, Santiago de, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of Capulalpa, and six leagues to the *n. e.* of its capital.

CUALAQUE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains two families of Spaniards, eight of *Mustees*, 140 of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin. It is of a mild temperature, and its principal commerce consists in making painted cups of fine manufacture. Four leagues *n.* of its capital.

CUAMILA, a small settlement or ward of the *alcaldía mayor* of Guachinango in Nueva España; annexed to the curacy of the settlement of Tlaola.

CUANALA, Santa Maria de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the pleasant valley of Oculma. It is surrounded by many small settlements or wards, in which there are reckoned 212 families of Indians, and 10 of *Mustees* and Mulattoes; all of whom are employed as drovers or agriculturalists. Two leagues *n.* of its capital.

CUAPALA, a settlement of the head settlement of Atlistac, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians.

CUATALPAN, Santiago de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tezcoco in Nueva España. It contains 36 families of Indians, and 27 of Spaniards and *Mustees*.

CUATLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Ixtlahuacan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Colima; situate on the margin of a river which fertilizes the gardens lying on either of its banks, the same abounding in all kinds of fruits and herbs. It is of a mild temperature, and its commerce consists in maize, French beans, and in the making of mats. In its precincts are six estates or groves of *coco* trees; and in those dwell nine families of Spaniards and *Mustees*. In the settlement are 70 families. It is three leagues *e.* of its head settlement.

CUAUCHINOLA, a settlement of the head settlement of Xoxutla, and *alcaldia mayor* of Cuernavaca, in Nueva España.

CUAUCOTLA, S. Diego de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 27 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league from its capital.

CUAUTIPAC, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in Nueva España. It contains 23 families of Indians, and is one league to the *s. e.* of its capital.

CUAUTLA, San Juan de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldia mayor* of Cholula in Nueva España. It contains 16 families of Indians, and is one league to the *w.* of its capital.

Cuautla, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, another settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Cuernavaca in the same kingdom; situate in a fertile and beautiful open plain near the settlement of Mazatepec. It contains 23 families of Indians, and 11 of Spaniards and Mulattoes, who employ themselves in fishing for small but well-flavoured *bagres*, which are found in great abundance in a river which runs near the town.

CUAUTOLOTITLAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Atlistac, and *alcaldia mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 42 families of Indians.

CUB, a small river of the province and colony of Virginia. It runs *s.* and enters the Staunton.

CUBA, a large island of the N. sea, and the largest of the Antilles; situate at the mouth or entrance of the bay of Mexico. It is 235 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* from the cape of St. Antonio to the point of Maizi, and 45 at its widest part, and 14 at the narrowest. To the *n.* it has Florida and the Lucayes isles; to the *e.* the island of St. Domingo, and to the *s.* the island of Jamaica, and the *s.* continent; and to the *w.* the gulf or bay of Mexico. It is between 19° 48′ and 23° 15′ *n.* lat. and from 74° 2′ 3″ to 84° 55′ *w.* long. It was discovered by Admiral Christopher Columbus in 1492, in his first voyage, before he discovered St. Domingo; and he mistook it for the continent, and landed upon it. In the year 1494, it was found to be an island by Nicholas de Obando. He measured its circumference, and careened his vessel in the port of the Havana, which from that time has been

known by the name of Carenas. It is of a kind, warm, and dry temperature, and more mild than the island of St. Domingo, owing to the refreshing gales which it experiences from the *n.* and *e.* Its rivers, which are in number 158, abound in rich fish; its mountains in choice and vast timber; namely cedars, *caobas*, oaks, *granadillos*, *guayacanes*, and ebony-trees; the fields in singing birds, and others of the chase, in flourishing trees and odoriferous plants. The territory is most fertile, so that the fields are never without flowers, and the trees are never stripped of their foliage. Some of the seeds produce two crops a year, the one of them ripening in the depth of winter. At the beginning of its conquest, much gold was taken from hence, and principally in the parts called, at the present day, Iagua, and the city of Trinidad; and the chronicler Antonio de Herera affirms that this metal was found of greater purity here than in the island of St. Domingo. Some of it is procured at the present day at Holguin. Here are some very abundant mines of copper and load-stone; and artillery was formerly cast here, similar to that which was in the fortified places of the Havana, Cuba, and the castle of the Morro. Here was established an *asiento* of the mines, under the reign of the King Don Juan de Eguilúz, when no less a quantity than 1000 quintals of gold were sent yearly to Spain. In the jurisdiction of the Havana, an iron mine has been discovered some little time since, of an excellent quality, and the rock crystal found here is, when wrought, more brilliant than the finest stones. In the road from Bayamo to Cuba, are found pebbles of various sizes, and so perfectly round that they might be well used for cannon-balls. The baths of medical warm waters are extremely numerous in this island. It contains 11 large and convenient bays, very secure ports, and abundant salt ponds, also 480 sugar engines, from which upwards of a million of *arrobas* are embarked every year for Europe, and of such an esteemed and excellent quality, as without being refined, to equal the sugar of Holland or France; not to mention the infinite quantity of this article employed in the manufacturing of delicious sweetmeats; these being also sent over to Spain and various parts of America. It contains also 982 herds of large cattle, 617 inclosures for swine, 350 folds for fattening animals, 1881 manufactories, and 5933 cultivated estates; and but for the want of hands, it might be said to abound in every necessary of life, since it produces in profusion *yucas*, sweet and bitter, and of which the *cazave* bread is made, coffee, maize, indigo, cotton, some *cacao* and much tobacco of excellent quality; this being one of the principal sources of its commerce, and that which forms the chief branch of the royal revenue. This article is exported to Europe in every fashion, in leaf, snuff, and cigars, and is held superior to the tobacco of all the other parts of America. The great peculiarity of this climate is, that we find in it, the whole year round, the most delicate herbs and fruits, in full season, native either to Europe or these regions; and amongst the rest, the pine is most delicious. The fields are so delightful and so salutary, that invalids go to reside in them to establish their health. Throughout the whole island there is neither wild beast or venomous animal to be found. Its first inhabitants were a pacific and modest people, and unacquainted with the barbarous custom of eating human flesh, and abhorring theft and impurity. These have become nearly extinct, and the greater part of them hung themselves at the beginning of the conquest, through vexation at the hardships inflicted upon them by the first settlers. At the present day, the natives are the most active and industrious of any belonging to the Antilles islands. The women, although they have not the complexion of Europeans, are beautiful, lively, affable, of acute discernment, lovers of virtue, and extremely hospitable and generous. The first town of this island was Baracoa, built by Diego Velazquez in 1512. It is divided into two governments, which are that of Cuba and that of the Havana: these are subdivided into jurisdictions and districts. The governor of the Havana is the captain-general of the whole island, and his command extends as far as the provinces of Louisiana and Movila; and his appointment has ever been looked upon as a situation of the highest importance and confidence. He is assisted by general officers of the greatest abilities and merits in the discharge of his office. When the appointment becomes vacant, the viceroy of the Havana, through a privilege, becomes invested with the title of Captain-General in the government. The whole of the island is one diocese; its jurisdiction comprehending the provinces of Louisiana, and having the title of those of Florida and the island of Jamaica. It is suffragan to the archbishopric of St. Domingo, erected in Baracoa in 1518, and translated to Cuba by bull of Pope Andrian VI. in 1522. It numbers 21 parishes, 90 churches, 52 curacies, 23 convents, 3 colleges, and 22 hospitals. In 1763 some swarms of bees were brought from San Agustin de La Florida, which have increased to such a degree, that the wax procured from them, after reserving enough for the consumption of all the superior class, and independently of that used in the

churches for divine worship, was exported, in 1776, to the quantity of 12,550 *arrobas*, from a single port of the Havana; and all of it of as good a quality as is the wax of Venice. Although the capital of this island is the city of its name, the Havana is, at the present day, looked upon as the principal. Here the governor and captain-general of the kingdom resides; and it has gained this preference from the excellence of its port, and from other qualifications, which will be found treated of under that article. We must here confine ourselves to what we have already said, a more diffuse account not corresponding to our plan, though, and if all were said of which the subject would admit, a very extensive history might be made. The population consists of the following cities, towns, and places.

Cities.
Havana,
Cuba,
Baracoa,
Holguin,
Matanzas,
Trinidad,
Santa María del Rosario,
San Juan de Taruco,
Compostela.

Towns.
Bayamo,
Puerto del Principe,
S. Felipe and Santiago,
S. Juan de los Remedios,
Santi Espíritus,
Santa Clara,
Guanavacoa,
Santiago de las Vegas.

Settlements.
Consolacion,
Los Pinos,
Baxa,
Mántua,
Guacamaro,
Las Tuscas,
Yara,
Las Piedras,
Cubita,
Vertientes,
San Pedro,
Pamarejo,
Cupey,
Arroyo de Arenas,
Filipinas,
Jiguam,
Caney,
Tiguabos,
El Prado,
Moron,
San Miguel,
El Cano,
Managua,
Guines,
Rio Blanco,
Guamutas,
Alvarez,
Hanavana,
Macuriges,
Guanajay,
El Ciego,
Cacarajicaras,
Pinal del Rio.

[Cuba, which, in 1774, contained only 171,628 inhabitants, including 44,328 slaves, and from 5 to 6000 free Negroes, possessed, in 1804, a population of 432,000 souls. The same island, in 1792, exported only 400,000 quintals of sugar; but, in 1804, its annual exportation of that article had risen to 1,000,000 of quintals. By a statement of the export of sugar from the Havana, from 1801 to 1810 inclusive, it appears that the average for the last 10 years has been 2,850,000 *arrobas*, or about 644,000 cwt. a year. Notwithstanding this, Cuba requires annual remittances from Mexico. The number of Negroes introduced into Cuba, from 1789 to 1803, exceeded 76,000 souls; and during the last four years of that period, they amounted to 34,500, or to more than 8600 annually. Accordingly, the population of the island, in 1804, consisted of 108,000 slaves, and 324,000 free persons, of whom 234,000 were whites, and 90,000 free blacks and people of colour. The white population of Cuba forms therefore $\frac{54}{100}$, or .54 of the whole number of its inhabitants. In Caracas, the whites constitute .20 of the total population; in New Spain almost .19; in Peru .12; and in Jamaica .10.

In speaking of the origin, manners, and customs, &c. of the natives of Cuba, we are to be understood as giving also an account of those of Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico; for there is no doubt that the inhabitants of all those islands were of one common origin; speaking the same language, possessing the same institutions, and practising similar superstitions. The fairest calculation as to their numbers, when first discovered, is 3,000,000. But, not to anticipate observations that will more properly appear hereafter, we shall now proceed to the consideration, --- 1. *Of their persons and personal endowments.* --- 2. *Their intellectual faculties and dispositions.* --- 3. *Their political institutions.* --- 4. *Their religious rites.* --- 5. *Their arts.*

1. *Persons.* --- Both men and women wore nothing more than a slight covering of cotton cloth round the waist; but in the women it extended to the knees: the children of both sexes appeared entirely naked. In stature they were taller, but less robust than the Caribes. Their colour was a clear brown, not deeper in general, according to Columbus, than that of a Spanish peasant who has been much exposed to the wind and the sun. Like the Caribes, they altered the natural configuration of the head in infancy; but after a different mode (the *sinciput*, or fore-part of the head from the eye-brows to the coronal suture, was depressed, which gave an unnatural thickness and elevation to the *occiput*, or hinder part of the skull); and by this practice, says Herrera, the crown was so srengthened that a Spanish broad-sword, instead of cleaving the skull at a stroke, would frequently break short upon it; an illustration which gives an admirable idea of the clemency of their conquerors! Their hair was uniformly black, without any tendency to curl; their features were hard and unsightly; the face broad, and the nose flat; but their eyes streamed with good nature, and altogether there was something pleasing and inviting in the countenances of most of them, which pro-]

[claimed a frank and gentle disposition. It was an honest face, (says Martyr), coarse, but not gloomy; for it was enlivened by confidence, and softened by compassion. Amongst our islanders, an attachment to the sex was remarkably conspicuous. Love, with this happy people, was not a transient and youthful ardour only; but the source of all their pleasures, and the chief business of life: for not being, like the Caribes, oppressed by the weight of perpetual solicitude, and tormented by an unquenchable thirst of revenge, they gave full indulgence to the instincts of nature, while the influence of the climate heightened the sensibility of the passions. See Oviedo, lib. v. c. 3. We have nearly the same account at this day of the Arrowauks of Guayana. "In their natural disposition (says Bancroft) they are amorous and wanton:" and Barrere observes, "*ils sont lubriques au supreme dégré.*" It is related by Herrera, that a deity similar to the Venus of antiquity, was one of the divinities of the Tlascalans, a people of Mexico. In truth, an excessive sensuality was among the greatest defects in their character: and to this cause alone is imputed, by some writers, the origin of that dreadful disease, with the infliction of which they have almost revenged the calamities brought upon them by the avarice of Europe; if indeed the venereal contagion was first introduced into Spain from these islands; a conclusion to which, notwithstanding all that has been written in support of it, an attentive inquirer will still hesitate to subscribe. Their agility was eminently conspicuous in their dances, wherein they delighted and excelled, devoting the cool hours of night to this employment. "It was their custom (says Herrera) to dance from evening to the dawn; and although 50,000 men and women were frequently assembled together on these occasions, they seemed actuated by one common impulse, keeping time by responsive motions of their hands, feet, and bodies, with an exactness that was wonderful. These public dances (for they had others highly licentious) were appropriated to particular solemnities, and being accompanied with historical songs, were called *arietoes;* a singular feature in their political institutions, of which we shall presently speak. Besides the exercise of dancing, another diversion was prevalent among them, which they called *bato;* and it appears from the account given of it by the Spanish historians, that it had a distant resemblance to the English game of cricket; for the players were divided into two parties, which alternately changed places, and the sport consisted in dexterously throwing and returning an elastic ball from one party to the other. It was not however caught in the hand, or returned with an instrument, but received on the head, the elbow, or the foot; and the dexterity and force with which it was thence repelled, were astonishing and inimitable. Such exertions belong not to a people incurably enervated and slothful.

2. *Intellects.* --- The benevolence of these Indians, unexampled in the history of civilized nations, was soon basely requited by the conduct of a band of robbers, whom Columbus unfortunately left in the island, on his departure for Europe. When any of the Spaniards came near to a village, the most ancient and venerable of the Indians, or the cacique himself, if present, came out to meet them, and gently conducted them into their habitations, and seated them on stools of ebony curiously ornamented. These benches seem to have been seats of honour reserved for their guests; for the Indians threw themselves on the ground, and kissing the hands and feet of the Spaniards, offered them fruits and the choicest of their viands; entreating them to prolong their stay, with such solicitude and reverence as demonstrated that they considered them as beings of a superior nature, whose presence consecrated their dwellings, and brought a blessing with it. The reception which Bartholomew Columbus, who was appointed lieutenant, or deputy-governor, in the absence of the admiral, afterwards met with, in his progress through the island to levy tributes from the several caciques or princes, manifested not only kindness and submission, but on many occasions munificence, and even a high degree of politeness. These caciques had all heard of the wonderful eagerness of the strangers for gold; and such of them as possessed any of this precious metal, willingly presented all that they had to the deputy-governor. Others, who had not the means of obtaining gold, brought provisions and cotton in great abundance. Among the latter was Behechio, a powerful cacique, who invited the lieutenant and his attendants to his dominions; and the entertainment which they received from this hospitable chief is thus described by Martyr. "As they approached the king's dwelling, they were met by his wives, to the number of 30, carrying branches of the palm-tree in their hands, who first saluted the Spaniards with a solemn dance, accompanied with a general song. These matrons were succeeded by a train of virgins, distinguished as such by their appearance; the former wearing aprons of cotton cloth, while the latter were arrayed only in the innocence of pure nature. Their hair was tied simply with a fillet over their foreheads, or suffered to flow gracefully on their shoulders and bo-]

[soms. Their limbs were finely proportioned, and their complexions, though brown, were smooth, shining, and lovely. The Spaniards were struck with admiration, believing that they beheld the dryads of the woods, and the nymphs of the fountains, realizing ancient fable. The branches which they bore in their hands, they now delivered with lowly obeisance to the lieutenant, who, entering the palace, found a plentiful, and, according to the Indian mode of living, a splendid repast already provided. As night approached, the Spaniards were conducted to separate cottages, wherein each of them was accommodated with a cotton hammoc; and the next morning they were again entertained with dancing and singing. This was followed by matches of wrestling, and running for prizes; after which two great bodies of armed Indians unexpectedly appeared, and a mock engagement ensued; exhibiting their modes of attack and defence in their wars with the Caribes. For three days were the Spaniards thus royally entertained, and on the fourth the affectionate Indians regretted their departure."

3. *Political institutions.*—Their kings, as we have seen, were called *caciques*, and their power was hereditary. But there were also subordinate chieftains, or princes, who were tributaries to the sovereign of each district. Thus the territory in Hispaniola, anciently called Xaraguay, extending from the plain of Leogane to the westernmost part of the island, was the kingdom of the *cacique* Behechio; but it appears from Martyr, that no less than 32 inferior chieftains or nobles had jurisdiction within that space of country, who were accountable to the supreme authority of Behechio. They seem to have somewhat resembled the ancient barons or feudatories of Europe; holding their possessions by the tenure of service. Oviedo relates, that they were under the obligation of personally attending the sovereign, both in peace and war, whenever commanded so to do. The whole island of Hispaniola was divided into five great kingdoms. The islands of Cuba and Jamaica were divided, like Hispaniola, into many principalities or kingdoms; but we are told that the whole extent of Puerto Rico was subject to one cacique only. It has been remarked, that the dignity of these chieftians was hereditary; but if Martyr is to be credited, the law of succession among them was different from that of all other people; for he observes, that the caciques bequeathed the supreme authority to the children of their sisters, according to seniority, disinheriting their own offspring; "being certain," adds Martyr, "that, by this policy, they preferred the blood royal; which might not happen to be the case in advancing any of the children of their numerous wives." The relation of Oviedo is somewhat different, and seems more probable: he remarks, that one of the wives of each cacique was particularly distinguished above the rest, and appears to have been considered by the people at large as the reigning queen; that the children of this lady, according to priority of birth, succeeded to the father's honours; but, in default of issue by the favourite princess, the sisters of the cacique, if there were no surviving brothers, took place of the cacique's own children by his other wives. The principal cacique was distinguished by regal ornaments and numerous attendants. In travelling through his dominions, he was commonly borne on men's shoulders, after a manner very much resembling the use of the palanquin in the E. Indies. According to Martyr, he was regarded by all his subjects with such reverence, as even exceeded the bounds of nature and reason; for if he ordered any of them to cast themselves headlong from a high rock, or to drown themselves in the sea, alleging no cause but his sovereign pleasure, he was obeyed without a murmur; opposition to the supreme authority being considered not only as unavailing, but impious. Nor did their veneration terminate with the life of the prince; it was extended to his memory after death; a proof that his authority, however extravagant, was seldom abused. When a cacique died, his body was embowelled, and dried in an oven moderately heated; so that the bones and even the skin were preserved entire. The corpse was then placed in a cave with those of his ancestors, this being (observes Oviedo) among these simple people the only system of heraldry; whereby they intended to render, not the name alone, but the persons also, of their worthies immortal. If a cacique was slain in battle, and the body could not be recovered, they composed songs in his praise, which they taught their children. It is related by Martyr, that on the death of a cacique, the most beloved of his wives was immolated at his funeral. Thus he observes that Anacaona, on the death of her brother, King Behechio, ordered a very beautiful woman, whose name was Guanahata Benechina, to be buried alive in the cave where his body (after being dried as above mentioned) was deposited. But Oviedo, though by no means partial towards the Indian character, denies that this custom was general among them. Anacaona, who had been married to a Caribe, probably adopted the practice from the account she had received from her husband of his national customs; and it is not impossible, under a female adminis-]

[tration, (among savages), but that the extraordinary beauty of the unfortunate victim contributed to her destruction. These heroic effusions constituted a branch of solemnities, called *arietoes;* consisting of hymns and public dances, accompanied with musical instruments made of shells, and a sort of drum, the sound of which was heard at a vast distance. It is pretended that among the traditions publicly recited, there was one of a prophetic nature, denouncing ruin and desolation by the arrival of strangers completely clad, and armed with the lightning of heaven.

6. *Religious rites.*—Like all other unenlightened nations, these poor Indians were indeed the slaves of superstition. Their general theology (for they had an established system, and a priesthood to support it), was a medley of gross folly and childish traditions, the progeny of ignorance and terror. Historians have preserved a remarkable speech of a venerable old man, a native of Cuba, who, approaching Christopher Columbus with great reverence, and presenting a basket of fruit, addressed him as follows. "Whether you are divinities," observed he, "or mortal men, we know not. You are come into these countries with a force, against which, were we inclined to resist it, resistance would be folly. We are all therefore at your mercy; but if you are men, subject to mortality like ourselves, you cannot be unapprised, that after this life there is another, wherein a very different portion is allotted to good and bad men. If therefore you expect to die, and believe with us, that every one is to be rewarded in a future state, according to his conduct in the present, you will do no hurt to those who do none to you." This remarkable circumstance happened on the 7th of July 1494, and is attested by Pet. Martyr, Decad. i. lib. iii. and by Herrera, lib. ii. c. 14. If it be asked how Columbus understood the cacique, the answer is, that he had carried with him to Spain, in his former voyage, several of the Indians; one of whom, a native of Guanahani, who had remained with him from October 1492, had acquired the Spanish language. This man, whose name was Didacus, served him, on this and other occasions, both as a guide and interpreter. Their notions of future happiness seem however to have been narrow and sensual. They supposed that the spirits of good men were conveyed to a pleasant valley, which they called *coyaba;* a place of indolent tranquillity, abounding with delicious fruits, cool shades, and murmuring rivulets; in a country where drought never rages, and the hurricane is never felt. In this seat of bliss (the Elysium of antiquity), they believed that their greatest enjoyment would arise from the company of their departed ancestors, and of those persons who were dear to them in life. Although, like the Caribes, our islanders acknowledged a plurality of gods, like them too they believed in the existence of one supreme, invisible, immortal, and omnipotent Creator, whom they named *Jocahuna.* But unhappily, with these important truths, these poor people blended the most puerile and extravagant fancies, which were neither founded in rational piety, nor productive of moral obligation. They assigned to the supreme Being a father and mother, whom they distinguished by a variety of names, and they supposed the sun and moon to be the chief seats of their residence. Their system of idol-worship was, at the same time, more lamentable than even that of the Caribes; for it would seem that they paid divine honours to stocks and stones converted into images, which they called *zemi;* not regarding these idols as symbolical representations only of their subordinate divinities, and useful as sensible objects, to awaken the memory and animate devotion, but ascribing divinity to the material itself, and actually worshipping the rude stone or block which their own hands had fashioned. Their idols were universally hideous and frightful, sometimes respresenting toads and other odious reptiles; but more frequently the human face horribly distorted; a proof that they considered them, not as benevolent, but evil powers; as objects of terror, not of admiration and love. To keep alive this sacred and awful prejudice in the minds of the multitude, and heighten its influence, their *bohitos* or priests appropriated a consecrated house in each village, wherein the *zemi* was invoked and worshipped. Nor was it permitted to the people at large, at all times to enter, and on unimportant occasions approach the dread object of their adoration. The *bohitos* undertook to be their messengers and interpreters, and by the efficacy of their prayers to avert the dangers which they dreaded. The ceremonies exhibited on these solemnities were well calculated to extend the priestly dominion, and confirm the popular subjection. In the same view, the *bohitos* added to their holy profession the practice of physic, and they claimed likewise the privilege of educating the children of the first rank of people; a combination of influence which, extending to the nearest and dearest concerns both of this life and the next, rendered their authority irresistible. Religion was here made the instrument of civil despotism, and the will of the cacique, if confirmed by the priest, was impiously pronounced the decree of heaven. Columbus relates, that some of his people entering]

[unexpectedly into one of their houses of worship, found the cacique employed in obtaining responses from the *zemi*. By the sound of the voice which came from the idol, they knew that it was hollow, and dashing it to the ground to expose the imposture, they discovered a tube which was before covered with leaves, that communicated from the back part of the image to an inner apartment, whence the priest issued his precepts as through a speaking trumpet; but the cacique earnestly entreated them to say nothing of what they had seen, declaring that by means of such pious frauds, he collected tributes, and kept his kingdom in subjection. Happily, however, the general system of their superstition, though not amiable, was not cruel. We find among them but few of those barbarous ceremonies which filled the Mexican temples with pollution, and the spectators with horror.

5. *Their arts.*—Our islanders had not only the skill of making excellent cloth from their cotton, but they practised also the art of dyeing it with a variety of colours; some of them of the utmost brilliancy and beauty. The *piraguas* were fully sufficient for the navigation they were employed in, and indeed were by no means contemptible seaboats. We are told that some of these vessels were navigated with forty oars; and Herrera relates, that Bartholomew Columbus, in passing through the gulf of Honduras, fell in with one that was eight feet in breadth, and in length equal to a Spanish galley. Over the middle was an awning, composed of mats and palm-tree leaves; underneath which were disposed the women and children, secured both from rain and the spray of the sea. It was laden with commodities from Yucatán. These vessels were built either of cedar, or the great cotton-tree hollowed, and made square at each end like punts. Their gunnels were raised with canes braced close, and smeared over with some bituminous substance to render them watertight, and they had sharp keels. Our islanders far surpassed most other savage nations in the elegance and variety of their domestic utensils and furniture, their earthenware, curiously woven beds, and implements of husbandry. Martyr speaks with admiration of the workmanship of some of the former of these. In the account he gives of a magnificent donation from Anacoana to Bartholomew Columbus, on his first visit to that princess, he observes, that among other valuables she presented him with 14 chairs of ebony beautifully wrought, and no less than 60 vessels of different sorts, for the use of his kitchen and table, all of which were ornamented with figures of various kinds, fantastic forms, and accurate representations of living animals. The industry and ingenuity of our Indians therefore must have greatly exceeded the measure of their wants.]

Bishops who have presided in the island of Cuba.

1. Don *Fray* Juan de Ubite, a monk of the order of St. Francis; elected first bishop in 1525, and although not placed in the catalogue of this church by Gil Gonzalez Davila, he certainly presided here as bishop.

2. Don *Fray* Bernardo de Mesa, of the order of St. Dominic, native of Toledo; he died in 1538.

3. Don *Fray* Juan of Flanders, and native of this country, of the religious order of St. Dominic; he left the bishopric from being appointed confessor to the queen of France, Doña Leonor; succeeded by,

4. Don *Fray* Miguel Ramirez de Salamanca, native of Burgos, of the order of St. Dominic, master in his religion, preacher to the Emperor Charles V. collegian in the college of San Gregorio of Valladolid, regent in the university of Lobayna, and bishop of Cuba, in 1539.

5. Don *Fray* Diego Sarmiento, native of Burgos, a Carthusian monk, prior of the convent of Santa María de las Cuevas of Seville; elected bishop in 1540; he renounced the bishopric after having made the visitation of the whole island, and returned to Spain.

6. Don Fernando de Urango, native of Azpeitia in Guipuzcoa, collegian of the college of St. Bartholomew in Salamanca, master and professor of theology; elected bishop in 1551; he died in 1556.

7. Don Bernardino de Villalpando; he governed until 1569.

8. Don Juan del Castillo, native of La Orden in the bishopric of Burgos, collegiate of the college of Sigüenza, and of that of St. Bartholomew in Salamanca, professor of arts; elected bishop in 1567; he governed until 1580, when he renounced his functions, and returned to Spain.

9. Don Antonio Diaz de Salcedo, of the order of St. Francis, collegiate of St. Clement of Bolonia, renowned for his virtues and letters; elected in 1580, through the renunciation of the former, and promoted to the church of Nicaragua in 1597.

10. Don *Fray* Bartolomé de la Plaza, of the order of St. Francis, in the same year, until 1602.

11. Don *Fray* Juan Cabezas, of the order of St. Dominic, native of Zamora; he studied laws and

canons in Salamanca, passed over to the Indies as vicar of the province of Santa Cruz in the Spanish island, came to Spain at the general capitulation, and was elected bishop of Cuba in 1602; he attempted to translate the cathedral to the Havana, but did not succeed; visited Florida, and was promoted to the mitre of Guatemala in 1610.

12. Don *Fray* Alonso Enriquez de Armendariz, of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, native of Navarra; was *comendador* of Granada, titular bishop of Sidonia, and nominated to Cuba in 1610; he wrote, by order of the king, a spiritual and temporal relation of his bishopric, and was promoted to that of Mechoacán in 1624.

13. Don *Fray* Gregorio de Alarcon, of the order of St. Augustin; elected in the same year; died in the voyage.

14. Don Leon de Cervantes, native of Mexico; he studied in Salamanca, and was collegiate in the university of Sigüenza, school-master in the church of Santa Fé, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, bishop of Santa Marta, and promoted to this see in 1625, and from this to that of Guadalaxara, in 1631.

15. Don *Fray* Gerónimo Manrique de Lara, of the order of Nuestra Señora de la Merced, twice *comendador* of Olmedo, *difinidor* of the province of Castille, and master in sacred theology; elected bishop of Cuba in 1631; he died in 1645.

16. Don Martin de Zelaya Ocarriz, in 1645.

17. Don Nicolas de la Torre, native of Mexico, first professor of theology in its university, four times rector of the same, canon of that metropolitan church, first chaplain of the college of Nuestra Señora de la Caridad, examiner-general of the archbishopric, and visitor-general of the convents; presented to the bishopric of Cuba in 1646; died in 1652.

18. Don Juan de Montiel, until 1656.

19. Don Pedro de Reyna Maldonado, native of Lima, a celebrated writer, who governed until 1658.

20. Don Juan de Santa Matia Saenz de Mañosca, native of Mexico, inquisitor of that capital; elected in 1661, promoted to the church of Guatemala in 1667.

21. Don *Fray* Bernardo Alonso de los Rios, of the order of La Trinidad Calzada, until 1670.

22. Don Gabriel Diaz Vara and Caldron, until 1674.

23. Don Juan Garcia de Palacios, until 1680.

24. Don *Fray* Baltasar de Figueroa y Guinea, a Bernardine monk, until 1683.

25. Don Diego Ebelino de Compostela, in 1685.

26. Don *Fray* Gerónimo de Valdés, Basilican monk; elected, in 1703, bishop of Portorico, and promoted to this in 1706.

27. Don *Fray* Francisco de Yzaguirre, of the religious order of St. Augustin; he governed until 1730.

28. Don *Fray* Gaspar de Molina y Oviedo, of the order of St. Augustin; elected in 1730, promoted before he took possession of the bishopric of Málaga to the government of the council, and afterwards to the purple.

29. Don *Fray* Juan Laso de la Vega y Cansino, of the religious order of St. Francis; elected in the same year, 1730.

30. Don Pedro Agustin Morel de Santa Cruz; he governed until 1753.

31. Don Santiago de Echavarria y Elquezaga, native of Cuba; promoted to the bishopric of Nicaragua in 1753.

Governors and Captains-general who have presided in the island of Cuba.

1. Don Diego Velazquez, native of Cuellar, knight of the order of Santiago, a conqueror and settler of this island, nominated by the Admiral Christopher Columbus in 1511; he governed with great applause until his death, in 1524.

2. Manuel de Roxas, native of the same town as was his predecessor, on account of whose death he was nominated to the bishopric, and in remembrance of the great credit he had acquired in the conquest of the island, receiving his appointment at the hands of the audience of St. Domingo, and being confirmed in it by the emperor in 1525; he governed until 1538.

3. Hernando de Soto, who governed until 1539.

4. The Licentiate Juan de Avila, until 1545.

5. The Licentiate Antonio de Chaves, until 1547.

6. The Doctor Gonzalo Perez Angulo, until 1549.

7. Diego Mazariegos, until 1554.

8. Garcia Osorio, until 1565.

9. Pedro Melendez de Avilés, until 1568.

10. Don Gabriel de Montalvo, until 1576.

11. The Captain Francisco Carreño, until 1578.

12. The Licentiate Gaspar de Toro, until 1580.

13. Gabriel de Lujan, until 1584.

14. The militia colonel Juan de Texeda, until 1589.

15. Don Juan Maldonado Barrionuevo, until 1596.

16. Don Pedro Valdés, who was the first who was invested with the captainship-general of the island, which he executed until 1601.

17. Don Gaspar Ruiz de Pereda, until 1608.

18. Sancho de Alquiza, until 1616.

19. Don Francisco Venegas, until 1620.

20. The Doctor Damian Velazquez, until 1625.

21. Don Juan Bitrian de Biamonte, until 1630, when he was removed to the presidency of Panamá.

22. Don Francisco de Riaño y Gamboa, until 1634.

23. Don Alvaro de Luna y Sarmiento, until 1639.

24. The Colonel Don Diego Villalva, until 1647.

25. The Colonel Don Francisco Gelder, until 1650.

26. The Colonel Don Juan Montaña, until 1656.

27. The Colonel Don Juan de Salamanca, until 1658.

28. The Colonel Don Rodrigo de Flores, until 1663.

29. The Colonel Don Francisco Orejo Gaston, until 1664.

30. The Colonel Don Francisco Ledesma, until 1670.

31. The Colonel Don Joseph de Córdoba, until 1680.

32. Don Diego Antonio de Viana, until 1687.

33. The Colonel Don Severino Manzaneda, until 1689.

34. Don Diego de Córdoba, until 1695.

35. The Colonel Don Pedro Benitez, until 1704.

36. The Brigadier Don Pedro Alvarez, until 1706.

37. Don Laureano de Torres, until 1708.

38. Don Luis Chacon, until 1712.

39. The Brigadier Don Vicente Raja, until 1716.

40. The Brigadier Don Gregorio Guazo, until 1718.

41. The Brigadier Don Dionisio Martinez de la Vega, formerly colonel of the regiment of Galicia, until 1724.

42. Don Diego Peñalosa, until 1725.

43. The Brigadier Don Juan Francisco Guemes y Horcasitas, formerly colonel of the regiment of Granada, in 1734, until 1746, when he was promoted to the vice-royalty of Mexico.

44. The Brigadier Don Francisco Antonio Tineo, captain of the regiment of Spanish guards, an officer of singular accomplishments; he entered in the aforesaid year, and died a few days after his arrival.

45. The Brigadier Don Juan Francisco Cagigal, of the order of Santiago; he was governor of the garrison of Cuba at the time that he was nominated, through the death of the predecessor, in 1747; he was intermediate viceroy of Mexico, in 1756.

46. The Brigadier Don Juan de Prado, inspector of the infantry, nominated in 1760; in his time the English besieged and took the Havana; he was deposed from his situation, and made a member of the council of war, in 1763.

47. Don Ambrosio Funes de Villalpando, Count of Ricla, a grandee of Spain, of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general of the royal armies; nominated to take possession of the place which had been surrendered by the English in the treaty of peace, and to fortify the post of the Cabaña, which he effected, and returned to Spain in 1765.

48. The Brigadier Don Diego Manrique; he died the same year, a short time after his arrival.

49. Don Pasqual de Cisneros, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, twice intermediate governor.

50. Don Antonio María Bucareli Bailio, of the order of San Juan, lieutenant-general of the royal armies, in 1766; promoted to the vice-royalty of Mexico in 1771.

51. The Marquis de la Torre, knight of the order of Santiago, lieutenant-general; he came over here in the same year, being at the time governor of Caracas, and ruled until 1777, when he returned to Spain.

52. The Lieutenant-general Don Diego Joseph Navarro, who had been captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Spanish guards, and found himself exercising the government of the garrison of Tarragena in Cataluña, when he was nominated to this, and in the same year that he left the former place; this he kept until 1783, when he returned to Spain.

53. Don Joseph de Espeleta, brigadier and inspector of the troops of America; nominated as intermediate successor in the aforesaid year.

CUBA, with the dedicatory title of Santiago, a capital city of the former island, founded by Diego Velazquez in 1511, with a good port defended by a castle, called the Morro, as is that of the Havana. It is the head of a bishopric suffragan to the archbishopric of St. Domingo, erected in 1518. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and another of St. Francis; it was at first populous and rich, and even at one time contained 2000 house-keepers, but since that a commerce was established in the Havana, through the excellence of its port, and that the captain-general and the bishop have fixed their

residences here, it has fallen into decay; and although it is now reduced to a small town, the title of Capital has not been taken from it. Its only inhabitants are those who own some estates in its district, and this forms a government subordinate to that of the Havana. [The damage done by the earthquake of October 1810, to the shipping at the Havana, was computed at 600,000 dollars; the injury at St. Jago could not be correctly estimated, but the loss of the lives at both places was believed to be not fewer than 350. In long. 76° 3′, and lat. 20° 1′.]

CUBAGUA, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of Tierra Firme, discovered by the Admiral Christopher Columbus. It is three leagues in circumference, and is barren, but has been, in former times, celebrated for the almost incredible abundance of beautiful pearls found upon the coast, the riches of which caused its commerce to be very great, and promoted the building in it the city of New Cadiz; but at present, since the fishery is abandoned, this town has fallen entirely into decay, and the island has become desert. It is a little more than a league's distance from the island of Margareta, in lat. 10° 42′ *n.*

CUBAZ, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of San Vincente in Brazil; situate between the rivers Pedroza and Recisto.

CUBIGIES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito.

CUBILLI, a lake of the kingdom of Quito, in the province and *corregimiento* of Alausi, near the *paramo* or mountain desert of Tioloma.

CUBZIO, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Bogotá in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Bogotá, near the famous waterfal of Tequendama. Its climate is agreeable and fertile, and it abounds in gardens and orchards, in which are particularly cultivated white lilies, these meeting with a ready sale for ornamenting the churches of Santa Fé and the other neighbouring settlements.

CUCAITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a valley which is pleasant, and of a cold and healthy temperature. It produces in abundance very good wheat, maize, truffles, and other fruits of a cold climate; here are some flocks of sheep, and of their wool are made various woven articles. It is small, but nevertheless contains 25 families and 50 Indians. It is a league and an half to the *s. w.* of Tunja, in the road which leads from Leiba to Chiquinquirá and Velez, between the settlements of Samaca and Sora.

CUCHERO, San Antonio de, a settlement of the province and government of Guanuco in Peru; situate at the source and head of the river Guallaga.

CUCHIGAROS, a barbarous nation of Indians, little known, who inhabit the shores of the river Cuchigara, which enters the Marañon, and is one of the largest of those which are tributary to the same. The natives call it *Purus;* it is navigable, although in some parts abounding with large rocky shoals, and is filled with fish of different kinds, as also with tortoises; on its shores grow maize and other fruits: besides the nation aforesaid, it has on its borders those of the Cumaiaris, Guaquiaris, Cuyaeiyayanes, Curucurus, Quatausis, Mutuanis, and Curigueres; these last are of a gigantic stature, being 16 palms high. They are very valorous, go naked, have large pieces of gold in their nostrils and ears; their settlements lie two long months' voyage from the mouth of the river.

CUCHILLO, San Pedro del, a settlement of the mission which is held by the religious order of St. Francis, in the precinct of New Mexico.

Cuchillo, with the addition of Parado, another settlement of the missions of the province of Taraumara, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya; situate on the shore of the river Conchos.

CUCHIN, a small river of the territory of Cuyaba in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the Camapoa; on its shore is a part called La Estancia, through which the Portuguese are accustomed to carry their canoes on their shoulders, in order to pass from the navigation of this latter river to that of the Matogroso.

CUCHIPIN, a small river of the same kingdom and territory as the two former. It rises in the mountains of the Caypos Indians, runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Taquari.

CUCHIPO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the same territory as the former. It rises in the mountains, and runs *w.*

CUCHIRIHUAY, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampachucho.

CUCHIUARA, or Cuchiguara, an island of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It is in the river of its name, at the same mouth by which it enters the Marañon.

CUCHIUERO, a river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the *sierra* of Mataguaida, runs *n.* and enters the Ytari.

CUCHUMATLAN, a settlement of the king-

dom of Guatemala, in the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Chiapa.

CUCHUNA, a large settlement of Indians, and formerly the capital of a small province of this name in Peru, to the *w.* of the mountains of the Andes. It was founded by Maita Capac, fourth Emperor of the Incas, after that he had literally starved the country into obedience. These Indians were treacherous, and used to give their enemies a very deadly poison; the said emperor caused many to be burnt alive for having practised this abominable custom, and their houses to be destroyed, together with their cattle and possessions.

CUCIO, a settlement of the head settlement of Perucho, and *alcaldía mayor* of Guimeo, in Nueva España. It contains 146 families of Indians, and is a quarter of a league from its head settlement.

CUCUANA, a settlement of the province and government of Mariquita in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate on the shore of the river Magdalena.

CUCUCHO, San Bartolome de, a settlement of the head settlement of Arantzan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It contains 27 families of Indians, who employ themselves in agriculture, cutting wood, and making earthen-ware and saddle-trees.

CUCUCHUCHAU, San Pedro de, a settlement of the head settlement of the city of Cucupaó, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; situate on the shore of the lake. It contains 18 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *s.* of its head settlement.

CUCUISAS, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It rises to the *e.* of the settlement of Encaramada, and enters the Itari.

CUCUMAYA, a river of Spanish island, or St. Domingo, which rises near the *s.* coast, runs *s.* and enters the sea between the Seco and the Romana, opposite the island Cataline.

CUCUNUBA, a settlement of the *corregimiento* of Ubate in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a cold temperature, and produces the fruits of this climate. It consists of 100 families, including those of its vicinity, and of 80 Indians; is nine leagues to the *n.* of Santa Fé.

CUCUNUCO, a mountain to the *e.* of the province and government of Popayán, eternally covered with snow. From it rises the river Purase, as also the river La Plata. It takes its name from a nation of Indians, by whom it was inhabited, and of whom a few only, who are reduced to the faith, remain.

CUCURPE, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river of its name, between the settlements of Dolores and Ticapa.

CUCURULU, a river of the kingdom of Peru, which runs through the country of the Canisienes Indians to the *e.* of the Andes. It abounds in fish of a very fine quality, which serve as food to the barbarians; runs *e.* and being much swelled by the waters it collects from others, enters the river Santa Rosa.

CUCUTA, San Joseph de, a settlement of the government and jurisdiction of Pamplona in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It is of a hot temperature, though healthy, of great commerce, owing to the *cacao* with which it abounds, and which is brought by persons coming from various parts, the greater portion of it being embarked on the river Sulia for Maracaibo. It contains more than 100 rich Indians, but is infested with snakes, lice, and other noxious insects and reptiles.

Cucuta, an extensive valley of this province, between the cities of Pamplona and S. Christoval, discovered by Juan de San Martin in 1534; celebrated for its fertility, and excellent breed of mules, by which the kingdom is supplied. It is watered by many streamlets which render it luxuriant and fertile, and most particularly in *cacao* of the finest quality. The herb on which the mules chiefly feed is wild marjoram.

CUDAJA, a lake of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese. It is formed by one of the arms which is thrown out by the river Marañon, and returns to enter the same, in the country of the Cabauris Indians.

CUDIHUEL, a settlement of Indians of the district of Guadalabquen in the kingdom of Chile, on the shore of the river Valdivia.

CUDUUINI, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serrania* of Imataca, runs *s.* and enters the Curguni on the *n.* side.

CUEBAYA, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate at the source of the river Bezani, to the *w.* of the garrison which takes this name.

CUECA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lucanas in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Chipan.

CUELLO, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Tocayma, and government of Mariqnita, in

the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in a great valley called the Llano Grande, where is bred a large proportion of neat-cattle. Upon its side is the river of its name, which presently enters the Saldaña, and is full of fish. It is of a hot temperature, abounds in maize, *cacao*, tobacco, *yucas*, and plantains; and amongst the sand of the river's side is found a great quantity of gold. It contains 700 housekeepers, and a little more than 80 Indians. It is 40 leagues to the *s. w.* of Santa Fé.

CUENCA, a province and *corregimiento* of the kingdom of Quito; bounded *n.* by the province of Riobamba; *s.* by that of Jaen de Bracamoros; *e.* by that of Guayaquil; *w.* by that of Quijos and Macas; *n. e.* by that of Chimbo; and *s. e.* by that of Loxa. Its temperature is mild, balm and healthy. Great herds of cattle are bred here, and it consequently abounds in flesh-meats; likewise in every species of birds, grains, pulse, garden herbs, sugar, and cotton; the natives making of the latter very good woven articles, and in which they trade, as well as in wheat, chick-peas, bark, French beans, lentils, hams, and sweetmeats. Its mines are of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and sulphur; but none of them are worked; also in the *llanos* or plain of Talqui, are some mines of alabaster, extremely fine, though somewhat soft. The principal traffic of this province are floor-carpets, cabinet articles, and tapestries, here called *paños de corte*, (cloths of the court), beautifully worked, and which are so highly esteemed that no house in the kingdom, that has any pretensions to elegance and convenience, is seen without them. It is watered by four large rivers, called Yanuncay, Machangara, Baños, and Tumebamba; the latter being also called Matadero, and is the largest. It abounds in bark and cochineal, the latter being gathered in great quantities, and employed in the dyeing of baizes, which are esteemed the best of any in America. Its tanned hides and prepared skins are equally in high estimation. It is, in short, more highly favoured than any other province in natural riches; and it would not have to envy any other, were it not that its inhabitants, who have been called Morlacos, were of a haughty, domineering disposition, great disturbers of peace, and more inclined to riot and diversion than to labour. The capital is

CUENCA, SANTA ANA DE, a city founded by Gil Ramirez Davalos, in 1557, in the valley of Yunquilla, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility; this valley is six leagues and an half long, and as many wide in the middle of the *serranía*; from this *serranía* issue, to water the same valley, four large rivers, the first called Machangara, which runs *s.* of the city, and very close to it; the second, which runs to the *n.* is called Matadero, being also near the town; the third Yanuncay, at half a quarter of a league's distance, and the fourth Baños: of all these united is formed a very large one, which afterwards takes the name of Paute, and which has in its environs mines of gold and silver. This city is large, and one of the most beautiful of any in the kingdom. The parish church, which was erected into a cathedral, and head of the bishopric of the province, in the year 1786, is magnificent. It has four parishes, the five following convents, viz. of the religious order of St. Francis, St. Domingo, St. Augustin, St. Peter Nolasco, and a college which belonged to the regulars of the company of Jesuits, two monasteries of nuns, one of La Concepcion, and the other of Santa Teresa, and an hospital, being one of the most sumptuous, convenient, and well attended possible; the whole of these being very superior edifices. The streets run in straight lines; the temperature is kind, mild, and healthy; and the neighbourhood abounds in every kind of flesh, and in whatsoever productions can be required, as pulse, vegetables, and fruits. Some very fine large cheeses are made here, which resemble those of Parma, and are carried as dainties to Lima, Quito, and other parts. The sugar, which is made in great quantities, is of the finest and most esteemed sort, as are also the conserves of various fruits, which are known by the name of *caxetas de Cuenca*. A few years ago, a hat manufactory was established here, when a stamp was made bearing the resemblance of an Emperor Inca, and with the motto, "Labore duce, comite fortuna." This proved one of the best and most useful manufactories of any in the city. In the territory to the *s.* is the height of Tarqui, celebrated for being the spot where the base of the meridian was taken by the academicians of the sciences of Paris, M. Godin, Bouger, and La Condamine, assisted by Jorge Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa, who accompanied them, in 1742. This city is subject to tempests, which form on a sudden when the sky is clear, and which are accompanied with terrible thunder and lightning. the women apply themselves to labour, and it is by these that is carried on the great commerce which exists in baizes which they fabricate, and are held in high esteem, together with other woven articles. It is the native place of the Father Sebastian Sedeño, missionary apostolic of the extinguished company of the Jesuits in the province of Mainas. The population of Cuenca is 14,000

souls. Sixty leagues from Quito, in lat. 2° 55′ s. and long. 78° 50′.

Cuenca, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Conayca. In its district is a spring of hot water, which issues boiling.

CUENCAME, San Antonio de, a town of the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya. It is the *real* of the silver mines, where reside numbers of people of all ranks. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Francis, and in its district are various manufactories for grinding the metals that are extracted from the mines. It is 37 leagues to the *n.* of the capital Guadiana, and 24 from Durango.

CUENCO, a settlement of the head settlement of Tirindaro, and *alcaldía mayor* of Valladolid, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacan; situate in a glen surrounded by many mountains. Through its gutters runs a crystalline stream of sweet water, which serves to fertilize its orchards and cultivated grounds. It contains 66 families of Indians, and is two short leagues to the *n.* of its head settlement.

CUENTLA, a settlement of the head settlement of San Francisco, of the valley and *alcaldía mayor* of Zultepec in Nueva España. It contains 53 families of Indians.

[CUERNAVACCA, a town of the intendancy of Mexico, the ancient Quauhnahuac, on the *s.* declivity of the *cordillera* of Guchilaque, in a temperate and delicious climate, finely adapted for the cultivation of the fruit-trees of Europe. Height 1655 metres, or 5429 feet.]

CUERNO, Island of, or of the Horns, in the N. sea, near the coast of Florida, between the islands Delfina and De Navios.

CUERO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Riobamba in the kingdom of Quito. Some write it with a Q.

CUERNOS, a small river of the province and government of Maracaibo. It is an arm of the Palmar, which enters the great lake.

CUES, San Juan de los, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuicatlan in Nueva España. It contains 72 families of Indians, whose commerce is in maize, French beans, and fruits. In its vicinity is a sugar-mill, at which 60 families of Negro slaves assist.

[CUES, San Antonio de los, in the intendancy of Oaxaca in Nueva España. A very populous place on the road from Orizaba to Oaxaca, celebrated for the remains of ancient Mexican fortifications.]

CUEUAS, San Agustin de las, a settlement and head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Coyoacan in Nueva España. It is of a very good temperature and of a healthy situation, abounding in waters and fruit-trees, and covered with country houses, orchards, and gardens, which serve as a recreation to the people of Mexico. It has a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and 751 families; lying three leagues to the *s.* of Mexico, and two from its capital.

Cueuas, another settlement, of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits in the province of Tepeguana, and kingdom of Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Florido, and at the distance of six leagues from the garrison of the valley of San Bartolomé.

Cueuas, another, of the missions which were held by the same regulars of the company, in the province of Taraumara, of the same kingdom as the former, 20 leagues to the *s.* of the *real* of the mines of Chiguagua.

CUEYTE, a river in the island of Cuba, which abounds with alligators.

CUGUI, a small river of the district of Toltenbaxo in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n.* and enters the Tolten.

CUIABA, Jesus de, a town of the province of Matagroso in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Paraguay, at its source, near the large lake of Los Xareyes. In its vicinity are some abundant gold mines, which have been worked by the Portuguese since the year 1740. Lat. 14° 33′.

Cuiaba, a river of this kingdom, and in the territory of its name. It rises in the mountains, runs *n.* and afterwards turning its course to the *w.* enters the sea.

CUIABENO, a lake of the province and government of Quijos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It is to the *s.* of the settlement of San Antonió de Amoguajes.

CUIAC, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Amatlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacatlan, in Nueva España. It lies four leagues from its head settlement, but the journey to it from thence is almost impracticable, owing to its being situate in the middle of the *sierra*.

CUIACLAZALA, a settlement of the head settlement of San Luis de la Costa, and of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlápa, in Nueva España. It produces a great quantity of cochineal, this being the only production in which its inhabitants merchandize. These are composed of 60 families of Indians. It is seven leagues to the *s.* of its capital.

CUIANA, a small river of the province and

country of Las Amazonas. It flows in the territory of the Carigueres or Mutuanis Indians, runs *e.* and enters the Madera opposite the great cataract.

CUIAPAN, a settlement of the head settlement of Atoyaque, and *alcaldía mayor* of Zayula, in Nueva España. It contains 70 families of Indians, who live by agriculture and making coarse stuffs. It is one league to the *s.* of its head settlement.

CUIATAN, a settlement of the head settlement of the district and *alcaldía mayor* of Caxitlan, being a league and a half's distance to the *s. w.*

CUIAUTEPEC, Santiago de, a settlement of the head settlement of Olinala, and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa, in Nueva España. It contains 32 families of Indians, and is two leagues to the *n. e.* of its head settlement.

Cuiautepec, another settlement of the head settlement of Ayotitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in the same kingdom. It contains 13 families of Indians, who live by agriculture and breeding cattle; is 10 leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

CUICATLAN, the *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán. It is 19 leagues in length from *e.* to *w.* and 11 in width *n. s.* It is of a hot temperature, abounds in saltpetre, scarlet-dye, and cotton, of which beautiful ornamental dresses are made; these being the principal source of its commerce. The capital is the settlement of the same name, inhabited by 125 families of Cuicatecos Indians, who cultivate great quantities of maize, French beans, and cotton. It is 70 leagues to the *e.* with a slight inclination to the *s.* of Mexico. The other settlements of this district are,

Alpizagua,	Teponastla,
Cotahuiztla,	Teutitlan,
Nacantepéc,	Santa Ana,
Quiotepeque,	San Lucas,
Coyula,	San Antonío,
Izcatlan,	San Mateo,
Papalotipac,	San Martin,
Santiago,	Casa Blanca,
San Lorenzo,	Nanahuatipac,
San Gerónimo,	San Juan de los Cues,
Santa Cruz,	Thecomahuaca,
Santa María,	Teopuxco,
San Lorenzo,	Santiago,
Los Santos Reyes,	Huehuetlan,
Tepeuzila,	San Pedro,
San Pedro,	San Juan,
San Andres,	Huahutla,
Santa María,	Chilchola.

CUICEO, (Of the lake), the *alcaldía mayor* of the province and bishopric of Mechoacán; bounded *e.* by the province of Acambaro; *n.* by that of Zelaya; *w.* by that of Pasquaro; and *s.* by that of Valladolid. It is in length eight leagues from *e.* to *w.* and five in width *n. s.* It is surrounded by a lake of wholesome water, which gives its name to the jurisdiction, and which, towards the *n.* part, becomes dry in the summer season, its waters being supplied from certain drains from another large lake which lies on its *s.* side. The temperature here is, for the most part, mild and dry, and the place abounds with salutary waters, which bubble out from a fountain in an island of the above mentioned lake. Its commerce is very small, since it produces only maize, French beans, and *Chile* pepper, and a kind of fish found in great abundance in both the lakes, called *charaes.*

The capital is the settlement of the same name; situate in front of the island formed by the lake. It contains a convent of the religious order of St. Augustin, and 190 families of Indians, including those of the wards of its district, 72 of Spaniards, 11 of Mulattoes, and 43 of *Mustees.* It is 50 leagues to the *w.* of Mexico. The other settlements are,

San Marcos,	San Buena Ventura,
San Gerónimo,	Cupandaro,
Sta. Ana Maya,	San Juan.

CUICOCHA, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Octavalo in the kingdom of Quito, surrounded by living stone. To the *e.* it has a rock, where it forms a streamlet, which afterwards enters the river Blanco. It does not appear to receive its waters from any source, and is thought to be filled through subterraneous aqueducts from the mountain of Cota-cache, which is covered with eternal snow. In the middle of this lake rise two hills, which have the appearance of two beautiful isles, the one being covered with trees, and filled with stags and mountain goats, and the other being bedecked with a herb called *pajon,* amongst which thrive many Indian rabbits, which, in the language of the country, are called *cuy,* and from thence the name of Cuy-cocha, which means the lake of Indian rabbits. The water which runs between the two islands, forms a channel of 3000 fathoms. This lake belongs to the noble family of the Chiribogas of Quito.

CUILAPA, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Ygualapa in Nueva España, half a quarter of a league's distance from its capital.

Cuilapa, a town, the head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Quatro Villas in Nueva España; situate at the skirt of a mountain.

It is of a mild temperature, but rather inclined to cold than heat. It contains 264 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Domingo, and in its district are various estates, in which, and in the 10 settlements of which its district consists, are collected scarlet dye, seeds, fruits, coal, woods, and timber. It is two leagues *s. e.* of the capital.

CUILOTO, a river of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises in the mountains of Bogota, runs *e.* through the *llanos* or plains of Casanare and Meta, and afterwards enters the river Meta. Some barbarian Indians, the Iiraras and Chinalos, live about its borders, dispersed amongst the woods.

CUIQUE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the shore of the lake Tacarigua, towards the *s.*

CUIQUILA, Santa Maria de, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tepozcolula in Nueva España. It is of a cold temperature, contains 76 families of Indians, whose only employment is that of making stone flags; and these in sufficient quantity to supply the whole province. Is nine leagues *s. w.* of its capital.

CUISILLO, San Francisco de, a settlement and head settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of the town of Leon, in the province and bishopric of Mechoacán, contains 83 families of Indians, who employ themselves in the cultivation of maize and many fruits. It is very close to its capital.

CUITES, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of Cinaloa of Nueva España.

CUITI, a river of the province and government of Darien, of the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains towards the *n.* and enters the sea between the islands Palmas and Pinos.

CUITINA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate in the *llanura* of Sogamoso, between the settlement of this name and that of Tota. It is of a cold temperature, produces wheat, maize, *papas*, and the other fruits of a cold climate. It contains 60 housekeepers, and as many Indians; lies eight leagues to the *n.* of Tunja.

CUIXTLAHUACA, San Juan de, a settlement of the *alcaldía mayor* of Yanguitlan in Nueva España. It contains 604 families of Indians, with those of the wards of its district. It is of a hot temperature, and lies 16 leagues *s. w.* of its capital. It produces some scarlet dye and seeds.

Cuixtlahuaca, San Juan de, another settlement, of the *alcaldía mayor* of Tlapa in the same kingdom. It contains 15 families of Indians.

CUJENA, Cano de, an arm of the river Negro, in the country of Las Amazonas. It runs nearly due *s.* and joins the Parimé.

CUJILLOS, a settlement of province and government of Jaen de Bracamoros in the kingdom of Quito; situate on the shore of the river Marañon.

[CUJO. See Cuya.]

CUL de Sac, a settlement and parish of the French, in the part possessed by them in the island of St. Domingo. It is in the head of the *w.* and upon the *w.* coast, on the shore of a river between port Principe and the river of Naranjos or Oranges.

Cul de Sac, another settlement and parish in the island of Guadalupe. It lies on the shore of the bay of its name, between the rivers Vondipiques and Testú. There is also another settlement in the same bay, between the rivers Lezard and Sarcelles.

Cul de Sac, a large bay and convenient port of the same island, which is the principal of the whole island, and in which are many smaller islands. There is also another close to it, distinguished by the title of Cul de Sac Petit; and these are divided by an isthmus of land, which allows a communication to the same lakes by a narrow channel.

CULATAS, a small settlement of the district and jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, in the *corregimiento* of Tunja in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Oiba. It lies between the settlements of Socorro and Charala.

CULAUI, a river of the island of La Laxa, in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *w.* forming a bend between those of Huaque and Duqueco, and enters the Biobio.

CULCHE, a settlement of Indians, of the district of Guadalabquen, and kingdom of Chile; situate at the source of the river Valdivia.

CULEBRAS, Rio de, a river on the coast of the province and government of Costarica, of the kingdom of Guatemala. It runs into the N. sea, between the river Bocaes and the bay of Almirante.

Culebras, Rio de, another river in the province and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains of the *n.* coast, and point of San Blas, and runs into the sea to the *w.*

Culebras, Rio de, another, of the island of Santo Domingo, in the *e.* head; runs into the sea in the great bay of Samaná, between the rivers Magua and Yaina.

Culebras, Rio de, a lake of the province and government of Venezuela, between the river of Sa-

linas and that of Chirgua, in the space left by these rivers as they run to enter the Portuguesa.

Culebras, Rio de, a settlement of the same province and government as is the former lake; situate on the shore of the river Yaraqui, to the *e.* of the town of San Felipe.

Culebras, Rio de, an island of the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Cartagena, at the entrance of the large river of La Magdalena.

CULEBRILLAS, a small island of the S. sea, in the bay of Panamá, of the province and government of Tierra Firme; is one of those which form with that of Perico the port of this name.

CULIACAN, a province and *alcaldía mayor* of the kingdom of Nueva Galicia; bounded *n.* and *n. e.* by the province of Cinaloa, *s.* by that of Copala, *s. w.* by the kingdom of Nueva Vizcaya, *s.* by that of Chiamatlan, and *w.* by the gulf of California. It is 60 leagues in length and 50 in width. It is fertile, and abounds in all sorts of productions; is watered by various rivers, particularly the Umaya, which is very large, and in which are caught great quantities of fish. It empties itself into the S. sea, in the port of Navitoos. It abounds in various earths, salt, and silver mines, and in many settlements of Mexican Indians, reduced by the missionaries of the religion of St. Francis. The capital is of the same name. Lat. 24° 58′ *n.*

Culiacan, with the dedicatory title of San Miguel, a town which was founded by Nuñez de Guzman in 1531; situate on the banks of a small river, which afterwards unites itself with the Umaya. It is 160 leagues from Guadalaxara, and 260 from Mexico. The other settlements of this province are,

Cozela Real de Minas,	Binapa,
Tacuchameta,	Baita.
Buya,	

[Culiacan, a settlement of the intendancy of Sonora in Nueva España, celebrated in the Mexican history under the name of Hueicolhuacan. The population is estimated at 10,800 souls.]

Culiacan, a river of this province, which divides the jurisdiction of the same from that of Cinaloa. It runs into the sea at the entrance of the gulf of California, or Mar Roxo de Cortés. At its mouth or entrance are some very dangerous shoals of the same name. See St. Michael.

CULLI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pari.

CULLOUMAS, a settlement of Indians, of the province and colony of Georgia; situate on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

Cullourmas, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Canta in Peru; annexed to the curacy of San Buenaventura.

CULLUE, a large lake of the province and *corregimiento* of Tarma in Peru. From it is formed the canal which empties itself into the river Paria.

CULLURI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Toledo.

CULLURQUI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cotabambas in Peru, in the vicinity of which, in an estate for breeding cattle, is a poor chapel of Santa Rosa, and near to this two very large rocks, which, being touched with small stones, send forth a sound similar to bells of the best temper and metal.

[CULPEPPER, a county in Virginia, between the Blue ridge and the tide waters, which contains 22,105 inhabitants, of whom 8226 are slaves. The court-house of this county is 45 miles from Fredericksburg, and 95 from Charlottesville.]

CULTA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Paria in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Condocondo.

CULTEPEQUE, a settlement of the *real* of the silver mines of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tlaxcala in Nueva España.

CULUACAN, San Lucas de, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Yzucár in Nueva España. It contains 50 families of Indians, and was formerly the capital of the jurisdiction. Here there still remain some baths of warm water, celebrated for the cure of many infirmities. It is two leagues to the *s.* with a slight inclination to the *s. e.* of its head settlement.

CUMA, San Antonio de, a town of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil. It contains a good parish-church, two convents of monks, one of the order of Carmen, and the other of La Merced; and at a short distance from the town is a house which was the residence of the regulars of the company of Jesuits. This town belongs to the lordship of the house of Antonio Alburquerque Coello de Carballo. It is three leagues from its capital.

Cuma, San Antonio de, another settlement in this province and kingdom; situate near the coast and the cape of its name.

Cuma, San Antonio de. This cape is also in the same *captainship*, between a bar and the bay of Cabelo de Velha. The aforesaid bar is a

shoal of rock, which runs into the sea at the entrance of the river Marañan, in the same province.

CUMAIPI, a small river of the country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *e.* under the equinoctial line, and enters the Marañon, at its mouth or entrance into the sea.

CUMANA, a province and government of S. America, called also Nueva Andalucía; though, properly speaking, the latter is only a part of Cumaná, which contains in it also other provinces. It extends 76 geographical leagues from *e.* to *w.* from the point of Piedra, the oriental extremity of Tierra Firme, on the coast of Paria, and great mouth of Drago, as far as the mouth of the river Unare, the deep ravines of which form, as it were, limits to the *w.* between this province and that of Venezuela; the waters of the aforesaid river running for a great distance towards the *serranía* or settlement of Pariguan; from which point the line of division is undecided as far as the river Orinoco, 20 leagues to the *s.* From the *n.* to *s.* it is 270 leagues, namely, from the sea-coast to the great river or country of Las Amazonas, the territory of which is divided by the renowned river Orinoco. On the *e.* it is terminated by the sea, which surrounds the coast of Paria, the gulf Triste, the mouths of the Orinoco, the river Esquivo and Cayenne; on the *s. w.* it is bounded by the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, which extends its limits as far as the river Orinoco, being divided by this river from Guayana. It is a continued *serranía*, running along the whole coast from *e.* to *w.* being nine or 10 leagues wide; and although it is not without some *llanos* or extensive plains, these are but little known, and are entirely impassable, owing to the swamps and lakes caused by the inundations of the rivers which flow down from the *sierra*. The *sierra*, in that part which looks to the *n.* is barren, and in the vicinities of the coast the soil is impregnated with nitre, and is unfruitful. The temperature is healthy but cold, especially at night. The most common productions of this province are maize, which serves as bread, supplying the want of wheat, *yuca* root, of which another kind of bread is made, *cazabe*, plantains, and other fruits and pulse peculiar to America; also *cacao*, although with great scarcity, and only in the *n.* part; and sugar-canes, which are only cultivated in a sufficient degree to supply the sugar consumed here. It has some cattle; and although there are means of breeding and feeding many herds, the natives choose rather to supply themselves from the neighbouring province of Barcelona, notwithstanding the difficulty of bringing them hither over such rugged and almost impassable roads. The whole of the coast yields an immense abundance of fish, also of shell fish of various kinds, and of the most delicate flavour. Of these the consumption is very great, and a great proportion of them are salted, and carried to the inland parts; and to the province of Venezuela alone upwards of 3000 *quintals* yearly. It has several convenient and secure ports and bays, and indeed the whole coast is covered with them, as the sea is here remarkably calm, and peculiarly so in the celebrated gulf of Cariaco, as also in the gulfs of the lake of Obispo, Juanantar, and Gurintar. It has many very abundant *saline* grounds, so much so, that the whole coast may be looked upon as forming one; since in any part of it as many might be established as were necessary; and this without mentioning that celebrated one of Araya, and those of the gulf Triste, between the settlements of Iraca and Soro, and the Sal Negra, (Black Salt), used only by the Indians. In this province there are only three rivers of consideration, that of Cariaco, of Cumaná, and of Guarapiche: the others which flow down from the *serranía* are of little note, and incorporate themselves with the former before they arrive in the valley. Its jurisdiction contains six settlements belonging to the Spaniards, seven belonging to the Indians, 13 to the missions supported by the Aragonese Capuchin fathers, and 16 belonging to the regular clergy. [From the river Unare to the city of Cumaná, the soil is very fertile. From the Araya to the distance of between 20 and 25 leagues, more to the *e.* the coast is dry, sandy, and unfruitful. The soil is an inexhaustible mine both of marine and mineral salt. That which is near the Orinoco is fit only for grazing, and this is the use to which it is put. It is here that all the pens of the province are kept. All the rest of this country is admirably fertile. The *prairies*, the valleys, the hills, proclaim by their verdure and by the description of the produce, that nature has deposited here the most active principles of vegetable life. The most precious trees, the mahogany, the Brazil and Campechy woods, grow even up to the coast of Paria; and there are found here many rare and agreeable birds. In the interior of the government of Cumaná are mountains, some of which are very high: the highest is the Tumeriquiri, which is 936 fathoms above the surface of the sea. The cavern of Guacharo, so famous among the Indians, is in this mountain. It is immense, and serves as an habitation for thousands of night birds,]

[a new species of the *caprimulgas* of Linnæus, the fat of which makes the oil of Guacharo. Its situation is majestic, and ornamented with the most brillant vegetation. A pretty large river issues from the cavern, and in the interior are heard the dismal cries of the birds, which the Indians ascribe to departed souls, which they think are all obliged to enter this cavern, to pass into the other world. The principal colonies belonging to Cumaná lie to the *w.*; as Barcelona, Piritu, Clarinas, &c. At 12 leagues to *s. e.* of Cumaná is the valley of Cumanacoa, where are tobacco plantations belonging to the king. The soil there is so adapted to this species of produce, that the tobacco ground has obtained a decided preference throughout the country over that which is cultivated in any other part of Tierra Firme. Cigars made of the tobacco of Cumanacoa fetch easily double the price of those made with the tobacco of any other place. In the environs of Cumanacoa, are the Indian villages of San Fernando, Arenas, Aricagua, which are all situated on an extremely fertile soil. Farther in the interior are the valleys of Carepe, Guanaguana, Cocoyar, &c. which are also very fertile, but uncultivated; but the part which appears most to promise prosperity is the coast of the gulf of Paria, between the most *s.* mouth of the Orinoco and the mouth of the Guarapiche. The whole territory of the government of Cumaná is completely hemmed in by ravines, rivulets, and rivers, equally useful for the purposes of watering the land, working hydraulic machines, and for navigation. The rivers that discharge themselves into the sea to the *n.* are the Neveri and Mansanares, both possessing little water, and having but short courses. Those that fall into the gulf of Paria to the *e.* flow through greater extent of country. Some join the river Guarapiche, which is navigable as far as 25 leagues from the sea; and of these are the Colorado, Guatatar, Caripe, Punceres, Tigre, Guayuta, &c. There are others which run to the *s.* and after having watered the province, fall into the Orinoco. The produce of the government of Cumaná can therefore be shipped, according to convenience, to the *n.* by Barcelona and Cumaná; to the *e.* by the gulf of Paria, and to the *s.* by the Orinoco. At an average of four years, from 1799 to 1803, the quantity of *cacao* exported from this province amounted to 18,000 *fanegas*. Its population is 80,000 persons, including the missions of the Aragonese Capuchins. The capital is

Cumana, Santa Ines de, a city founded by Gonzalo de Ocampo in 1520. It is of a hot and unhealthy temperature, and its territory is dry and unfruitful. It lies within a cannon's shot of the seashore, in the gulf formed by the sea in the shape of a semicircle, where all kinds of vessels may be built. On its beech is a *saline* ground, which, without being regularly worked, supplies sufficient salt both for the use of the city and of the immediate settlements. It lies in the middle of the *llanura*, or plain of the river of its name. The same river passes in front of the city, serving as a barrier to it, and so enters the mouth of the gulf. At the back begins the *serranía*, which for more than eight leagues is sterile and impassable, on account of brambles and thorns. The soil towards the front of the city is composed of pebble, gypsum, and sand, which, during the prevalence of the wind *Briza*, occasions an excessive heat, and is very offensive to the eyes; bad sight being here a very common malady. Nearly in the centre of the town, upon an elevated ground, stands the castle of Santa María de la Cabeza, which is of a square figure, and commands the city. In the lofty part of the *sierra* are seen three round hills; upon the highest of which stands a castle called San Antonio, and upon the lowest a fort called La Candelaria. There is upon the beach another castle, which is denominated the fort of Santa Catalina: The same is at the mouth of the river, just where a sand bank has of late been formed, so as to block up the entrance of the river, and to render it dangerous for large vessels. The fort is at some distance from the gulf; and as a wood has of late sprung up between this and the shore, it is not possible to see the water from the fort. It has, besides the parish church, which is very poor, two convents of monks, one of St. Francis, and the other of St. Domingo. These form its population, amounting to 600 souls, who maintain themselves in the poor estates, which are about 50 in number, and produce some sugar-canes, of which are made brandy, and sugar of the colour of a yellow wax used in the country: some fruits and *yucas*, maize and *cacao*, are also grown here, but in such small quantities that a crop never yields upwards of 100 bushels. These estates are, for the most part, at some distance from the city, and the greater number of them are inhabited by their masters, the poorer inhabitants alone dwelling in the city. At a small distance from it, is an hermitage dedicated to Nuestra Señora del Cármen. [Réaumur's thermometer rises here generally in the month of July to 23° during the day and to 19° during the night.

The maximum, 27°.
The minimum, 17°.

The elevation of the city above the level of the sea is 53 feet. In July, Duluc's hydrometer generally indicates from 50° to 53° of humidity.

The maximum, 66°.
The minimum, 46°.

By Seaussure's cyanometer, there are 24½° of blue in the sky, whilst at Caracas there are only 18, and in Europe generally 14.

The seat of the government of the two provinces is at the city of Cumaná. The governor, nominated for five years, is also vice-patron, and in this capacity nominates to all vacant cures, and fills all the church offices, the appointment to which forms a part of the prerogative of the crown. He has the administration of the finances of his department, as deputy of the intendants; and in this capacity he superintends the levying of the taxes, decides disputes, directs the ordinary expences, and receives the accounts of the offices of administration; but the political relations with foreign colonies, and all military matters, depend on the captain-general of Caracas. The governor is also under the orders of the intendant in his fiscal regulations and commercial measures. To the *n.* of the city of Cumaná lies the gulf of Cariaco. The river Mansanares, which separates on the *s.* the city from the suburbs inhabited by the Guayqueris Indians, surrounds the *s.* and the *w.* sides of the town. This is the only water that the inhabitants of Cumaná drink. It has the inconvenience of often being not limpid, though rarely unwholesome. The city enjoys a healthy, but scarcely ever a fresh air; the heat is continual. The sea-breeze is nevertheless very regular, and moderates, during a great part of the day, the blaze of the sun. The only defence that Cumaná has is a fort, situated on an elevation ranging along the back of the city. The city itself has but a garrison of 231 troops of the line, and a company of artillery. The militia increases the public force in time of war. The total number of inhabitants is 24,000. The city is now four times as large as it was fifty years ago. It increases with so much rapidity that the ancient boundaries not affording convenient space for new houses, people have been obliged, within this short time, to build upon the left bank of the Mansanares, to the *w.* of the village of the Guayqueris. These new houses are already so numerous as to form a village communicating with the city by a bridge; and the inhabitants, for their convenience, had built, in 1803, a church. The first street that was formed was named Emparan, in honour of the governor of this name. All the houses of Cumaná are low, and rather solidly built. The frequent earthquakes experienced here since these ten years, have obliged them to sacrifice beauty and elegance to personal safety. The violent shocks felt in December 1797, threw down almost all the stone buildings, and rendered uninhabitable those that were left standing. The earthquake experienced here in November 1799, caused a variation of the needle of 45 minutes. According to M. de Humboldt, Cumaná is exposed to these earthquakes in consequence of its proximity to the lake of Cariaco, which appears to have some communication with the volcanoes of Cumucuta, which vomit hydrogen gas, sulphur, and hot bituminous water. It is observed that the earthquakes happen only after the rains, and then the caverns of the Cuchivano vomit during night inflammable gas, which is seen to blaze 200 yards high. It is probable that the decomposition of the water in the slate marl, which is full of pyrites, and contains hydrogenous particles, is one of the principal causes of this phenomenon. The population of Cumaná, amounting to 80,000 souls, is a great part composed of white Creoles, amongst whom much natural capacity is discovered. They are very much attached to their native soil, and generally give themselves up entirely to the occupation that birth or fortune has assigned them. Some are employed in agriculture, commerce, and navigation, and others in fishing. The abundance of fish found about Cumaná enables them to salt an astonishing quantity, which they send to Caracas and the other cities of these provinces, as well as to the Windward islands, from whence they import in return iron tools for husbandry, provisions, and contraband merchandise. The cargoes are always of little value. They are satisfied with small profits, which they augment by the frequency of the voyages. Capitals of 4 or 5000 dollars, which in other places would appear insufficient for any commercial enterprise, support five or six families at Cumaná. Activity and perseverance form almost the only source of the comfort that reigns here. The Creoles of Cumaná who engage in literary pursuits are distinguished by their penetration, judgment, and application. They have not exactly the vivacity observable in the Creoles of Maracaibo, but they compensate for this by superior good sense and solidity of parts. The retail trades of Cumaná are carried on by Catalonians and people from the Canaries. Among the productions in which this city trades, the *cacao* and *cacao-oil* deserve to be mentioned. Medicinal plants might also form an important article of commerce, were not the inhabitants ignorant of their qualities, and the manner of preparing them. There is

found in the environs of Cumaná what the Spaniards call *tuspa*, a species of the Jesuits' bark; the *calaguala*, a plant, the root of which is dissolvent, aperitive, and sudorific; the *pissipini*, a species of emetic; the *caranapire*, a species of sage; and the *tualua*, a more powerful purgative than jalap. There are also a great number of spices, which are suffered to rot on the spot where first they grew. In lat. 10° 27′. Long. 64° 13′.]

The settlements of the province of Cumaná are,

San Baltasar de los Arias,
Curupa,
Rio Caribes,
San Felipe de Austria,
Araya.

Those of the missions,

Cocuisas,
San Francisco,
San Feliz,
Santa María de los Angeles,
San Lorenzo,
Chacaracuan,
San Antonio.

Of the doctrines (*doctrinas*),

Cacuar,
Unare,
Punceres,
Guanaguana,
Soro,
Caicara,
Irapa,
Yaguara,
Caripe,
Teresén,
Guayuta,
Tipirin,
Amacuro,
Paro.

CUMANA, a river of the above province and government, which rises in the spot called Cocoyan, in the *serranía*. It runs *n.* following this course continually through the *sierra* until it flows down to the plain near the city, from whence it enters the gulf, first having divided itself into four arms. In the winter time it generally overflows; but as the distance from the *sierra* to its mouth, or where it enters the sea, is so short, it quickly subsides within its proper bed, when it leaves water enough for the navigation of a barge; and there would be sufficient for large vessels, were it not for the bar which is at its mouth and impedes its entrance. In the summer time, however, it becomes so dry, that it is scarcely navigable for canoes.

CUMANACOA, a city lying *s. e.* of Cumana 14 leagues; in the middle of the valley of the same name. The population amounts to 4200 people; the air is wholesome, the waters have a diuretic quality not commonly to be met with. This city wants nothing but hands to avail itself of the productions which the richness of the land would yield, if it were cultivated. The fruits have here an uncommonly fine savour, taste, and substance. The government gives this city the name of San Baltasar de los Arias, but that of Cumanacoa has so much prevailed, that it is the only one by which it is now known. See CUMANA.

CUMANAGOTA, a city of the former province and government, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme, called also San Baltasar de los Arias. It has a good, convenient, and secure port; is situate on the skirts of the most elevated part of the *serranía*, in a fertile valley, which abounds in streams, which irrigate 26 estates of *yucales*, some small plantations of *cacao*, and some cattle. The productions of all these estates are consumed in the country; since, through the unevenness of the roads, it is impossible to carry them out of it, with the exception, however, of tobacco, with which Cumaná is supplied. The soil is the most fertile of any in the province, especially to the *n.* of the *sierra*, where there might be established some very good *cacao* estates; but this is not to be accomplished, considering the scarcity of its inhabitants, and their great poverty. This city, just after the conquest of these countries, was noted for its famous pearl-fisheries, which were afterwards abandoned. Its vicinity was inhabited by many gentile Indians, who were at continual enmity with the Spaniards and the other inhabitants; but these troublesome people were reduced to obedience by Don Juan de Urpin, who had held consultations for that purpose with the council of the Indies. The population amounts to 800 souls, including the Negro slaves and the people of colour.

CUMAPI, a large lake of the country of Las Amazonas. It is a waste water of the large river Caquetá, in the territory of the Guayonas Indians.

CUMARA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory possessed by the Portuguese, is an arm of the Cuchivara or Purus, which enters the Marañon before the other streams which are tributary to this river.

CUMAREBO, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the sea-coast, and at the point of its name, with a good, though small port, and one that is much frequented by vessels.

CUMARU, Los SANTOS ANGELES DE, a settlement of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese; situate on the shore of a large river.

CUMATEN, a small river of the province and colony of Surinam, or part of Guayana possessed by the Dutch. It rises in the mountain of Areyuctuquen, and runs, collecting the waters of many others, to enter the Cuyuni on the *s.* side.

CUMATI, a small river of the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *s.* and enters the large river of the Portuguese.

CUMAYARIS, a barbarous nation of Indians,

who inhabit the woods lying near the river Cuchigara, bounded by the nation of the Cumanaes. It is but little known.

CUMBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru.

CUMBAL, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Pastos in the kingdom of Quito.

CUMBAL, a very lofty mountain of this province, always covered with snow; from it rises the river Carlosama, which runs *e.* and the Mallama, which runs *n.* In Lat. 54° *n.*

CUMBAYA, a settlement of the kingdom of Quito, in the *corregimiento* of the district of Las Cinco Leguas de su Capital.

CUMBE. See CHUMBE.

CUMBERLAND, Bay of, on the most *n.* coast of America. Its entrance is beneath the polar circle, and it is thought to have a communication with Baffin's bay to the *n.* In it are several islands of the same name. The bay was thus called by the English, according to Martiniere, who, however, makes no mention of the islands.

CUMBERLAND, a port of the island of Cuba, anciently called Guantanamo; but the Admiral Vernon and General Wembort, who arrived here in 1741 with a strong squadron, and formed an encampment upon the strand, building at the same time a fort, gave it this name in honour to the Duke of Cumberland. It is one of the best ports in America, and from its size capable of sheltering any number of vessels. The climate is salutary, and the country around abounds in cattle and provisions. Here is also a river of very good fresh water, navigable for some leagues, and named Augusta by the said admiral. It is 20 leagues to the *e.* of Santiago of Cuba, in lat. 20° *n.* and long. 75° 12′ *w.*

CUMBERLAND, another bay, of the island of Juan Fernandez, in the S. sea. It lies between two small ports, and was thus named by Admiral Anson. It is the best in the island, although exposed to the *n.* wind, and insecure.

CUMBERLAND, an island of the province and colony of Georgia, in N. America, near 20 miles distant from the city of Frederick. It has two forts, called William and St. Andrew. The first, which is at the *s.* extremity, and commands the entrance, called Amelia, is well fortified, and garrisoned with eight cannons. There are also barracks for 220 men, besides store-houses for arms, provisions, and timber.

[CUMBERLAND, a harbour on the *e.* side of Washington's isles, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. It lies *s.* of Skitikise, and *n.* of Cummashawaa.]

[CUMBERLAND House, one of the Hudson's bay company's factories, is situated in New South Wales, in N. America, 158 miles *e. n. e.* of Hudson's house, on the *s.* side of Pine island lake. Lat. 53° 58′ *n.* Long. 102° 5′ *w.* See NELSON River.]

[CUMBERLAND, a fort in New Brunswick; situated at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the *e.* side of its *n.* branch. It is capable of accommodating 300 men.]

[CUMBERLAND, a county of New Brunswick, which comprehends the lands at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the bason called Chebecton, and the rivers which empty into it. It has several townships; those which are settled are Cumberland, Sackville, Amherst, Hillsborough, and Hopewell. It is watered by the rivers Au Lac, Missiquash, Napan Macon, Memramcook, Petcoudia, Chepodiè, and Herbert. The three first rivers are navigable three or four miles for vessels of five tons. The Napan and Macon are shoal rivers; the Herbert is navigable to its head, 12 miles, in boats; the others are navigable four or five miles.]

[CUMBERLAND, a town of New Brunswick, in the county of its own name. Here are coal mines.]

[CUMBERLAND County, in the district of Maine, lies between York and Lincoln counties; has the Atlantic ocean on the *s.* and Canada on the *n.* Its sea-coast, formed into numerous bays, and lined with a multitude of fruitful islands, is nearly 40 miles in extent in a straight line. Saco river, which runs *s. e.* into the ocean, is the dividing line between this county and York on the *s. w.* Cape Elizabeth and Casco bay are in this county. Cumberland is divided into 24 townships, of which Portland is the chief. It contains 25,450 inhabitants.]

[CUMBERLAND County, in New Jersey, is bounded *s.* by Delaware bay, *n.* by Gloucester county, *s. e.* by cape May, and *w.* by Salem county. It is divided into seven townships, of which Fairfield and Greenwich are the chief; and contains 8248 inhabitants, of whom 120 are slaves.]

[CUMBERLAND, the *n.* easternmost township of the state of Rhode Island, Providence county. Pawtucket bridge and falls, in this town, are four miles *n. e.* of Providence. It contains 1964 inhabitants, and is the only town in the state which has no slaves.]

[CUMBERLAND County, in Pennsylvania, is

bounded *n.* and *n. w.* by Mifflin; *e.* and *n. e.* by Susquehannah river, which divides it from Dauphin; *s.* by York, and *s. w.* by Franklin county. It is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and has 10 townships, of which Carlisle is the chief. The county is generally mountainous; lies between North and South mountain; on each side of Conedogwinet creek, there is an extensive, rich, and well cultivated valley. It contains 18,243 inhabitants, of whom 223 are slaves.]

[CUMBERLAND, a township in York county, Pennsylvania. Also the name of a township in Washington county, in the same state.]

[CUMBERLAND County, in Fayette district, N. Carolina, contains 8671 inhabitants, of whom 2181 are slaves. Chief town Fayetteville.]

[CUMBERLAND, a township of the above county, in N. Carolina.]

[CUMBERLAND, a post-town and the chief township of Alleghany county, Maryland, lies on the *n.* bank of a great bend of Potowmack river, and on both sides of the mouth of Will's creek. It is 148 miles *w.* by *n.* of Baltimore, 109 measured miles above Georgetown, and about 105 *n. w.* of Washington city. Fort Cumberland stood formerly at the *w.* side of the mouth of Will's creek.]

[CUMBERLAND County, in Virginia, on the *n.* side of Appamatox river, which divides it from Prince Edward. It contains 8153 inhabitants, of whom 4434 are slaves. The court-house is 28 miles from Pawhatan court-house, and 52 from Richmond.]

[CUMBERLAND Mountain occupies a part of the uninhabited country of the state of Tennessee, between the districts of Washington and Hamilton and Mero district, and between the two first named districts and the state of Kentucky. The ridge is about 30 miles broad, and extends from Crow creek, on Tennessee river, from *s. w.* to *n. e.* The place where the Tennessee breaks through the Great ridge, called the Whirl or Suck, is 250 miles above the Muscle shoals. Limestone is found on both sides the mountain. The mountain consists of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks of any mountain in the *w.* country; in several parts of it, it is inaccessible for miles, even to the Indians on foot. In one place particularly, near the summit of the mountain, there is a most remarkable ledge of rocks, of about 30 miles in length, and 200 feet thick, shewing a perpendicular face to the *s. e.* more noble and grand than any artificial fortification in the known world, and apparently equal in point of regularity.]

[CUMBERLAND River, called by the Indians "Shawanee," and by the French "Shavanon," falls into the Ohio 10 miles above the mouth of Tennessee river, and about 24 miles due *e.* from fort Massac, and 1113 below Pittsburg. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville in Tennessee, and from thence to the mouth of Obed's or Obas river. The Caney-fork, Harpeth, Stones, Red, and Obed's, are its chief branches; some of them are navigable to a great distance. The Cumberland mountains in Virginia separate the head waters of this river from those of Clinch river; it runs *s. w.* till it comes near the *s.* line of Kentucky, when its course is *w.* in general, through Lincoln county, receiving many streams from each side; thence it flows *s. w.* into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a winding course, inclosing Sumner, Davidson, and Tennessee counties; afterwards it takes a *n. w.* direction, and reenters the state of Kentucky; and from thence it preserves nearly an uniform distance from Tennessee river to its mouth, where it is 300 yards wide. It is 200 yards broad at Nashville, and its whole length is computed to be above 450 miles.]

[CUMBERLAND-RIVER, a place so called, where a post-office is kept, in Tennessee, 13 miles from Cumberland mountain, and 80 from the Crab-Orchard in Kentucky.]

CUMBICOS, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Piura in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Trias.

CUMBINAMA. See LOYOLA.

CUMINACA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Asangaro in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Combayá.

[CUMMASHAWAS, or CUMMASHAWAA, a sound and village on the *e.* side of Washington island, on the *n. w.* coast of N. America. The port is capacious and safe. In this port Captain Ingraham remained some time, and he observes, in his journal, that here, in direct opposition to most other parts of the world, the women maintained a precedency to the men in every point; insomuch that a man dares not trade without the concurrence of his wife, and that he has often been witness to men's being abused for parting with skins before their approbation was obtained; and this precedency often occasioned much disturbance.

[CUMMINGTON, a township in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, having 873 inhabitants; lying about 20 miles *n. w.* of Northampton, and 120 *n. w.* by *w.* of Boston. It was incorporated in 1779.]

CUMPAYO, a settlement of the province of

Ostimuri in Nueva España; situate 45 leagues from the river Chico.

CUMPLIDA, an island of Paraguay, in the province and government of this name. It issues from an arm thrown out on the *w.* side of the river, and forms the lake Jayba.

CUMPLIDA, another island, of the Itenes or Guapore, in the province and country of Las Amazonas.

CUMPLIDO, CAYO, an inlet of the N. sea, near the coast of the island of Cuba, the Cayo Romano, and the Cayo de Cruz.

[CUNCHES, Indians of Chile. See index to additional history respecting that country, chap. IV.]

CUNDAUE, a settlement of the province and government of Antioquía in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada.

CUNDINAMARCA. See GRANADA.

CUNDURMARCA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarquilla in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CUNEN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Zacapula in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CUNGAYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Angaraez in Peru.

CUNGIES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the *n.* of the river Napo, between the rivers Tambur to the *e.* and the Blanco, a small river, to the *w.* These infidels are bounded *n.* by the Ancuteres, and dwell near to the Abijiras and the Icahuates.

CUNIUE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cuenca in the kingdom of Quito; in the district of which are many estates, as those of Pillachiquir, Guanacauri, Tianorte, Pugni, Tambo de Mariviña, Alparupaccha, and Chiñan.

CUNIUOS, a barbarous and ferocious nation of the province and country of Las Amazonas, to the *e.* of the river Ucayale, and to the *s.* of the Marañon. It is very numerous, and extends as far as the mountain of Guanuco, and the shore of the river Beni. These Indians are the friends and allies of the Piros, and were first converted by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, the missionaries of the province of Maynas; but in 1714 they rose against these holy fathers, and put to death the Father Bicter, a German, and the Licentiate Vazquez, a regular priest, who accompanied the said mission.

CUNTUQUITA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya; annexed to the curacy of Coaza.

CUNUMAL, SAN GERONIMO DE, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Luya and Chillaos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Olto.

CUNURI, a settlement of the province and government of Guayana, one of those belonging to the missions held there by the Capuchin fathers. It is on the shore of the river Yuruario, near the settlement of San Joseph de Leonisa.

CUNURIS, a river of the same province as the above settlement. It rises in the mountain of Oro, or of Parimá, and runs *s.* until it enters the Marañon, in lat. 2° 30′ *s.* It takes its name from the barbarous nation of Indians who live in the woods bordering upon its shores.

CUPALEN, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres. It runs *e.* and enters the Uruguay, between the rivers Gualeguay and Saspoy.

CUPANDARO, SANTIAGO DE, a settlement of the head settlement and *alcaldía mayor* of Cuiceo in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the lake. It contains 33 families of Indians, who have the peculiarity of being very white and good looking; they live by fishing in the same lake. The settlement is two leagues from its capital.

CUPE, a large and abundant river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the mountains in the interior, runs many leagues, collecting the waters of other rivers, and enters the Tuira.

CUPENAME, a river of the province and government of Guayana, or country of the Amazonas, in the part of the Dutch colonies.

CUPI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Chumbivilcas in the same kingdom; annexed to the curacy of Toro.

[CUPICA, a bay or small port to the *s. e.* of Panama, following the coast of the Pacific ocean, from cape S. Miguel to cape Corientes. The name of this bay has acquired celebrity in the kingdom of New Granada, on account of a new plan of communication between the two seas. From Cupica we cross, for five or six marine leagues, a soil quite level and proper for a canal, which would terminate at the Embarcadero of the Rio Naipi; this last river is navigable, and flows below the village of Zatara into the great Rio Atrato, which itself enters the Atlantic sea. A very intelligent Biscayan pilot, M. Gogueneche, was the first who had the merit of turning the attention of government to the bay of Cupica, which ought to be for the new continent what Suez was formerly for Asia. M. Gogueneche proposed to transport the *cacao* of Guayaquil by the

Rio Naipi to Cartagena. The same way offers the advantage of a very quick communication between Cadiz and Lima. Instead of dispatching couriers by Cartagena, Santa Fé, and Quito, or by Buenos Ayres and Mendoza, good quick-sailing packet-boats might be sent from Cupica to Peru. If this plan were carried into execution, the viceroy of Lima would have no longer to wait five or six months for the orders of his court. Besides, the environs of the bay of Cupica abounds with excellent timber fit to be carried to Lima. We might almost say that the ground between Cupica and the mouth of the Atrato is the only part of all America in which the chain of the Andes is entirely broken.]

CUPIN, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs *n. n. w* and enters the Guama, before it runs into the Amazonas or Marañon.

CUPIRA, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná, in the kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises in the *serranía*, and runs *s.* until it enters the sea, close to the settlement of Tucuyo.

CUPITA, Cano de, an arm of the river Orinoco, which runs out by the *n.* side, and takes its course *n.* opposite the mouth of the Caura.

CUPLICOS, a river of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of Tabasco in Nueva España, which falls into the sea in the bay of Mexico, between the Dos Bocas and the Tabasco.

CUPO, a small river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the territory of the Nourises Indians, runs *s.* and enters the Trombetas.

CUQUE, a large river of the province and government of Darien, and kingdom of Tierra Firme. It rises near the N. sea, to the *e.* of the province, and following an *e.* course, enters the canal of Tarena.

CUQUIARACHI, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province and government of La Sonora.

CUQUIO, the *alcaldía mayor* and jurisdiction of Nueva España, in the kingdom of Nueva Galicia, and bishopric of Guadalaxara; is one of the most civilized and fertile, abounding in fruits and seeds, and being of a mild temperature. It is watered by three rivers, which are the Verde on the *e.* the Mesquital on the *w.* and the Rio Grande on the *s.* in which last the two former become united.

The capital is the settlement of its name, inhabited by a large population of Indians, some *Mustees* and Mulattoes, and a few Spaniards; is 13 leagues to the *n. e.* of Guadalaxara, in long. 268°; and lat. 21° 40′. The other settlements are,

Cantla,	Tenalucan,
Manalisco,	Quaquala,
Huisculco,	Ocotic,
Yagualica,	Tepunahuasco,
Acatico,	Yotahuacan,
Mestitlan,	Tacotan,
Nochistlan,	San Christóval,
Toyagua,	Iscatlan.
Apulco,	

[CURA, with the surname of St. Louis de, is situate in a valley formed by mountains of a very grotesque appearance; those on the *s. w.* side are capped with rocks. The valley is, however, fertile, and covered with produce, but the greater part of the property consists in animals. The temperature is warm and dry; the soil is a reddish clay, which is extremely muddy in the rainy seasons; the water is not limpid, although it is wholesome. The inhabitants are 4000, governed by a *cabildo*. In the church is an image of our Lady of *Valencianos*, the claim to which was long a subject of dispute between the curate of Cura and that of Sebastian de los Reynos; and after a 30 years contest, it was ordered by the bishop Don Francisco de Ibarro to be returned to this place, when it was received in a most triumphant manner. This city is in lat. 10° 2′; twenty-two leagues *s. w.* of Caracas, and eight leagues *s. e.* of the lake of Valencia.]

CURABICO, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

CURAÇOA, or Curazao, an island of the N. sea, one of the Smaller Antilles; situate near the coast of the province and government of Venezuela. It is 30 miles long, and 10 broad, and is the only island of any consideration possessed by the Dutch in America. It was settled in 1527, by the Emperor Charles V. as a property upon the house of Juan de Ampues; is fertile, and abounds in sugar and tobacco, large and small cattle, also in very good saline grounds, by which the other islands are provided: but its principal commerce is in a contraband trade carried on with the coasts of Tierra Firme; on which account its storehouses are filled with articles of every description imaginable. Formerly its ports were seldom without vessels of Cartagena and Portobelo, which were employed n the Negro trade, bringing home annually from 1000 to 15,000 Negroes, with various other articles of merchandise, although this branch of commerce has, from the time that it was taken up by the English, greatly declined. On the *s.* part of

the island, and at the *w.* extremity, is a good port, called Santa Barbara; but the best port is near three leagues to the *s. e.* of the *n.* part. The Dutch send annually from Europe many vessels richly laden, and carrying merchandise much in request in every part of America, and this is the principal cause of the flourishing state of this colony.

[The Dutch took this island from the Spaniards in 1632; it was captured by the English in 1798, and again in 1806, when the conduct of Captain Brisbane, who had only three frigates under his command, afforded one of the most wonderful exploits of the British navy. The island, notwithstanding what Alçedo remarks, is not only barren and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect, they have built upon this harbour one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly towns in the W. Indies. The Dutch ships from Europe used to touch at this island for intelligence or pilots, and then proceed to the Spanish coasts for trade, which they forced with a strong hand, it having been very difficult for the Spanish *guarda-costas* to take these vessels; for they were not only stout ships, with a number of guns, but were manned with large crews of chosen seamen, deeply interested in the safety of the vessel and the success of the voyage; they had each a share in the cargo, of a value proportioned to the station of the owner, supplied by the merchants upon credit, and at a prime cost; this animated them with an uncommon courage, and they fought bravely, because every man fought in defence of his own property. Besides this, there was, and still is, a constant intercourse between this island and the Spanish continent. Curaçoa has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East Indies. Here are all sorts of woollen and linen cloth, laces, silks, ribbands, iron utensils, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the Moluccas, and the calicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West India, which was also their African company, annually brought three or four cargoes of slaves, and to this mart the Spaniards themselves yet come in small vessels, and carry off, at a very high price, great quantities of all the above sorts of goods; and the seller has this advantage, that the refuse of warehouses and mercers shops, and every thing that is grown unfashionable and unsaleable in Europe, go off here extremely well; every thing being sufficiently recommended by its being European. The Spaniards pay in gold or silver, coined or in bars, *cacao*, *vanilla*, Jesuits bark, cochineal, and other valuable commodities. The trade of Curaçoa, even in times of peace, was said to be annually worth no less than 500,000*l.*; but in time of war the profit was still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the W. Indies; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses none of them arms and amunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then interrupted, the Spanish colonies have scarcely any other market from whence they can be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the continent of N. America, or exported from Ireland; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this island flourishes extremely.

The official value of the Imports and Exports of Curaçoa were, in

1809, imports £241,675, exports £316,696
1810, £236,181, £263,996

And the quantities of the principal articles imported into Great Britain were, in

	Coffee.		Sugar.		Rum.	Cotton Wool.
	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.	Brit. Plant.	For. Plant.		
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Galls.	Lbs.
1809,	205	24,481	2	—	106	427,268
1810,	700	29,466	—	—	24	230,770

The trade between Curaçoa and St. Domingo has already greatly fallen off; first, by means of supplies from other parts, especially from Dunkirk, but principally from the commotions in that devoted island: little cultivation is carried on here; but as a naval station, Curaçoa is pre-eminently important. Its secure and excellent harbour is capable of containing and protecting against all winds, as well as against any hostile force, upwards of 500 ships of the largest size. All repairs can be conveniently made. In the time of war, it may serve as a rendezvous for merchant vessels bound to Europe, who can always take refuge here, on account of its situation to windward. A fleet defeated at sea may find a safe asylum, and conveniences for refitting; it is an excellent sta-]

[tion for privateers, and in the war of 1780 the cruisers from Curaçoa greatly annoyed the English W. India trade; so that there was a balance accounted for by the treasury of 190,000 francs, (about 17,275*l.*), arising from the duties on the prize-cargoes. This had been invested on mortgage for the benefit of the company. The governor should be a military man; the mixed nature of the inhabitants renders a strict and more arbitrary form of government necessary here than in the other colonies. Excepting a few merchants, there are scarcely any white inhabitants at the chief town, Williamstad, or on the opposite side of the harbour; such as have any lands live upon them, and the public officers and servants of the company reside in or near the fort. The town's people are a mixture of Jews, Spaniards, sailors, free Mulattoes, free Negroes, Musquito and other Indians. The licentiousness of the Negro slaves is very great here, and attributable to various causes; they are nevertheless worse off than in other colonies, as, in case of a scarcity of provisions, the distress falls chiefly on them. The manumission of slaves, as practised here, is very preposterous; for it is generally when they are too old to work, that their proprietors pay a small fine to government to emancipate them, and then they must either acquire a precarious subsistence by begging, or are exposed to perish by want, as there is no provission for such objects. There are still at Bonaire a few remaining of the original inhabitants, and three or four aged people at Curaçoa; with these exceptious the natives have become extinct. There are hardly half a dozen families of whites who have not intermarried with Indians or Negroes on the intermediate coasts. At Williamstad there is a Dutch reformed church, a Lutheran church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue; houses are built so near the walls of the fort, that a ladder from the upper stories would be sufficient to get within the walls. A remarkable blunder of the engineer is noticed, who, in building a stone battery, turned the embrasures inwards instead of outwards. In the front of that battery of the fort which is intended to command the entrance of the harbour, a range of warehouses has been built, which are not only themselves exposed to the fire of an enemy, but impede the use of the guns of the fort, which would first have to level those warehouses to a certain height before their shot could reach a hostile force. The powder magazine was placed at a distance from the fort, and in such a situation as to expose the road or access to it, to the fire of any ship coming round on that side. The town, harbour, and fort, are however capable of being made impregnable by any force attacking them from the sea-side; yet they would be greatly exposed on the land-side, and there are several places on the shores of the island where an enterprising enemy might find means to effect a landing with small craft; these spots ought, therefore, likewise to be fortified, and a garrison ought to be maintained, numerous enough to dispute the ground foot by foot, which, in such a rocky island, abounding with difficult passages and defiles through the broken rocks, could easily be done; and an enemy, however strong at their landing, if they should effect it, would be exhausted by a well contested retreat, before they could reach the chief settlement. Curaçoa is in lat. 12° 6′. Long. 69° 2′.]

Curaçoa. This beautiful city is well situated; its buildings are large, convenient, and magnificent; is full of store-houses and shops well provided with every species of merchandise, and of all kinds of manufactories; so that you may see at one glance a vessel building, the sails and rigging, and all its other necessary equipments preparing, and even the articles being macufactured with which it is to be laden. It has a good port, in which vessels from all parts are continually lying; its entrance is defended by a castle, but dangerous and difficult to be made, and to effect it, it is necessary to make fast a cable to the same castle, although a vessel, when once in, will lie very safe. It has a synagogue for the convenience of the many Jews who inhabit the city, and who are the principal merchants. The French, commanded by M. Caissar, bombarded it in 1714; but the commanding ship of his squadron was wrecked upon the coast.

CURAGUATE, a river of the island and government of Trinidad. It runs to the *w.* extremity, and enters the sea in the *n.* coast, near the capital, San Joseph de Oruña.

Curaguata, a point of the *n.* coast of the same island, close to the port Maracas.

CURAGUE, a small river of the island of La Laxa in the kingdom of Chile. It runs *n. n. w.* and enters the Huaque, opposite the mouth of the Raninco. On its shores the Spaniards have built a fort, called De los Angeles, to restrain the incursions of the Araucanos Indians.

CURAHUARA de Carangas, a settlement of this province and *corregimiento*, and of the archbishopric of Charcas in Peru.

Curahuara de Carangas, another settlement, with the additional title of Pacajes, to distinguish it from the former; belonging to the above province and *corregimiento*.

CURAHUARI, an ancient province of Peru, to the *n.* of Cuzco. The Inca Capac Yupanqui, fifth Emperor, conquered and united it to the empire.

CURAHUASI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Abancay in Peru, 23 leagues distant from the city of Cuzco.

CURAI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxatambo in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Churin.

CURAL, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Rio Janeyro in Brazil; situate on the coast, opposite the Isla Grande.

CURAMA, a river of the province and government of Guayana. It enters the Meta, and loses its name.

CURAMPA, an ancient settlement of the province of Chinchasuyu in Peru. The Prince Yahuar Huacar, eldest son of the first Emperor, the Inca Roca, took it by force of arms, and subjected it to the crown. It was then one of the strong places of the province.

CURANARIS, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, divided into bodies of militia, who inhabit the woods near the river Bayari to the *s.* of the Marañon.

CURANTA, an islet or rocky shoal of the coast of the kingdom of Chile, close to the point of Los Humos.

CURAPO, a settlement of the missions which are held by the religious Capuchins, in the province and government of Guayana.

CURARAUA, a river of the kingdom of Chile, in the district and jurisdiction which belonged to the city Imperial. It runs *w.* and forms with the Eyou the great lake of Purén, out of which it runs on the *s. w.* side, uniting itself with the Cauten, or the Imperial.

CURASAY, a large and navigable river of the province and government of Maynas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the *páramos* of Tacunga, and after running *e.* for more than 90 leagues, enters the Napo; first collecting the waters of the Soetuno, Noesino, and Turibuno, on the *n.* and on the *s.* the Villano. The woods on the *s.* are inhabited by some barbarous nations of Iquitos, Ayacores, and Scimugaes Indians, and the *n.* parts by the Yates and Zaparas.

CURARICARU, a river of the province and government of Guayana. It rises in the country of the Maraucotos Indians, runs *e.* and turning its course *s.* enters the Parime or Puruma.

CURASANA, a river of the province of Barcelona, and government of Cumaná. It rises near the settlement of Cari, towards the *e.* runs *s.* and enters the Orinoco, near the Angostura, or narrow part.

CURASCO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Cochabamba in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ayruhanca.

CURASENI, a small river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It runs *e.* and enters the Orinoco between the settlements of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, called Santa Teresa, and San Ignacio.

CURASIRI, a small river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serranía* of Ymataca, runs *s.* and enters the Cuyuni on the *n.* side.

CURATAQUICHE, a settlement of the province of Barcelona and government of Cumaná; situate on the shore of the river Nevery, to the *s.* of the city of Barcelona.

CURAZAICILLO, a small river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Abijiras Indians, runs *e.* and turning afterwards to the *n.* enters the Napo, close to the settlement of Oravia.

CURAZILLO, or CURAZA CHICO, or LITTLE, a small island of the N. sea, near the coast of Tierra Firme, and close upon the *e.* side of Curaçoa.

CURBA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaxa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Charazani.

CURBATI, a small settlement of Indians of the province and government of Maracaibo; annexed to the curacy of the city of Pedraza. Its natives, although few, are docile and well inclined.

CURE, River of, in the island of Guadalupe, one of the Antilles or Windward isles. It rises in the mountains to the *e.* and enters the sea between the bay of La Barque and the port of Las Goayabas.

CURECA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It runs nearly due *n.* and enters that of Las Amazonas.

[CURIACO, a bay in Tierra Firme, S. America, on the N. sea.]

CURIANCHE, an habitation or palace, built by the first Emperor of the Incas, Manco Capac, of very large stones, and covered with straw; from whence the city of Cuzco has its origin. This palace was afterwards dedicated to the sun, and became converted into a temple, being the most beautiful and rich structure of any in Peru, in the time of the Indians; the inside of it being cased with gold, and the outside with silver, these metals

having been taken out of the mine of Porco. Upon the ruins of this edifice stands, at the present day, the convent of the religious order of St. Domingo.

CURIBISA, a river of the province and government of Quijos and Macas, in the district of the second, and in the kingdom of Quito. It rises in the country of the Xibaros Indians, runs inclining to the *s. e.* and enters the Santiago.

CURICO, San Joseph de, a town of the province and *corregimiento* of Maule in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the shore of the river Huaico. It is small, and but thinly peopled, its inhabitants being for the most part composed of people of colour. [The metal of the mine lately discovered here has obtained the name of *natural avanturine*, from its being filled with brilliant particles that give it a beautiful appearance. This metal is used by the goldsmiths for rings, bracelets, and other ornaments of jewellery.]

CURICURARI, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the part possessed by the Portuguese. It runs *e.* between the rivers Cicayuri and Yurubechi, and enters the Negro.

CURIEPE, a settlement of the province and government of Venezuela; situate on the coast, near the point or cape of Codera, on the shore of the river of its name.

Curiepe. This river rises in the mountains near the coast, runs *e.* and enters the sea in the bay formed by the cape Codera.

CURIES, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yca in Peru; annexed to one of the curacies of the Indians of its capital.

CURIGUACURU, or Uruna, a river of Nueva Andalucía, Austral or Inferior, in the province of Guayana. It flows down from the mountains of the Caribes Indians to the *n.* and running *s.* and increasing its waters by many other streams, enters the Marañon.

CURIGUIMAR, a lake of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía, on the shore of the river Orinoco, close to the town of Sanchez.

CURIGUIRES, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods bordering upon the source of the river Cuchigaras, and bounded by the Indians of this name, as also by the Cumayaris. Some of these Indians are warlike, and of gigantic stature.

CURIMON, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Aconcagua in the kingdom of Chile, in the district of which is a convent of the religious recollects, or strict observers of the order of St. Francis, bearing the title of Santa Rosa de Viterbo.

CURINAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who inhabit the *s.* part of the river Marañon. It is but little known, and all that is traced of them is, that they are in continual warfare with the Aguas; so that their numbers are gradually diminishing.

CURIPANA, a port of the coast of the N. sea, in the province and government of Cumaná, to the *s.* of the city of Cariaco.

CURIQUAXES, S. Francisco de los, a settlement of the province and government of Quixos and Macas in the kingdom of Quito. It belongs to the district of the former, and is one of those which compose the *reduccion* of the Sucumbos Indians, held at the charge of the regulars of the company of Jesuits.

CURITI, a small settlement of the jurisdiction of the town of San Gil, and *corregimiento* of Tunja, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Guane. It is of a very good temperature, pleasant and agreeable. Its natives, who should amount to 30 or 40 Indians, are docile, mild, and of good dispositions.

CURITIMI. See Corentin.

CURITUBA, a town of the province and *captainship* of Rey in Brazil; situate near the coast.

Curituba, a river, called also Yguazú, in the province and government of Paraguay. It runs *w.* collecting the waters of many other rivers, and enters with a large stream into the Paraná. See Yguazu.

CURU, a river of the province and *captainship* of Seara in Brazil. It runs *n.* and enters the sea, between the coast of Los Humos and the point of Los Baxos or Arricifes.

CURUA, a river of the province and *captainship* of Pará in Brazil. It rises in the country of the Aritues Indians, runs to the *n. n. e.* and enters the river of Las Amazonas on the *s.* side.

CURUARI, a river of the kingdom of Brazil, in the territory of the Cayapos Indians. It rises in its mountains, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the *n.* side of the large river Paraná.

CURUAT, a small river of the province and government of Guayana. It runs nearly parallel with the river Caroni, collecting the waters of many others in its course, until it enters this river.

CURUAU, or Quariana, an island of the N. sea; situate at the mouth or entrance of the river of Las Amazonas, to the *s.* of the island of La Penitencia.

CURUA-UASU, a village and settlement of the Portuguese, in the kingdom of Brazil; situate

on the shore of a small river which enters the Sono.

CURUCAG, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises to the *w.* of the settlement Murucuri, runs *w.* and afterwards turning *n.* enters the Orinoco opposite the mouth of the Curusama.

CURUCAY, a river of the province and *captainship* of San Vicente in Brazil. It rises near the coast, and runs to the *w.*

CURUCUANES, a barbarous nation of Indians but little known, who inhabit the shores of the river Paraguay towards the *w.*

CURUGUATI, a settlement of the province and government of Paraguay; situate on the shore of the river Xexuy. It was in former times very considerable, but at present reduced to a scanty population of people of colour, who live in a miserable way. [About 39 leagues *n. e.* of Asuncion. Lat. 24° 28′ 10″. Long. 55° 54′ 25″ *w.*]

CURULAUA, a valley or *llanura* of the kingdom of Chile, in the country and territory of the Araucanos Indians; celebrated for their having here surprised the Spaniards, and having at the same time put to death the governor Don Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola, with 50 others who accompanied him.

CURUMA, a settlement of the province and government of Valparaiso in the kingdom of Chile; situate on the coast and at the point of its name.

Curuma, a river of the province and government of Cumaná. It rises in the *serranía* of Ymataca, runs *s.* and unites itself with the Tucupu to enter the Cuyuni.

CURUME, an ancient and large province of the Nuevo Reyno de Granada, to the *w.* of the river Cauca; discovered by the Marshal George Robledo. The Indians who inhabited it, and who were called Curumenes, have become extinct, notwithstanding that they were in great numbers at the time of the entrance of the Spaniards in 1542. Some believe that they have retired within the woods, and to the mountains of Darien. This province, which is bounded by that of Popayán, and is at the present day contained in the same, is mountainous, rough, barren, and of an unhealthy climate; and although rich in gold mines, these are not worked.

Curume, a small town of the same province; situate in an extensive valley, which also takes this denomination, near the river Tonusco.

CURUPA, or Coropa, a settlement of the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river Marañon.

Curupa, a river of the province and government of Buenos Ayres, which runs *e.* and enters the Aguapey.

CURUPARER, a small river of the province and government of Guayana or Nueva Andalucía. It rises in the country of the Parecas Indians, near the settlement of San Joseph de Otomacos, runs *n.* and enters the Orinoco to the *w.* of the settlement of Encaramada.

CURUPI, a river of the province and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada. It rises near the Curaseni, runs *e.* and nearly parallel to the same river, and enters the Orinoco.

CURUPUTUBA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, or part of Guayana possessed by the Portuguese. It rises in the *sierra* of Tumucuraque, runs *s.* many leagues, between the rivers Ubuquara to the *e.* and Tombetas to the *w.* and enters the Marañon on the *n.* side, in lat. 1° 52′ *s.* The infidel Curuputubas Indians live more than 40 leagues to the *n.* of the river, near the mouth of the Topajocos.

Curuputuba, a settlement of the Portuguese, being a *reduccion* of Indians of this name; situate on the shore of the above river, after which it is called.

CURURU, a small river of the province and *captainship* of Pernambuco in Brazil. It rises near the coast, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the sea between the Ypoba and the Yquen.

CURUTUTE, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which, according to Mr. Bellin, runs *s. s. e.* and enters the Marañon, between the rivers Uruparate and Putumayo.

CURUZICARIS, or Yumaguaris, which signifies Founder of Metals, a barbarous and numerous nation of Indians, who inhabit the woods near the river Marañon, towards the *s.* and extending as far as the mountains to the *w.* of the kingdom of Brazil. The same extract from the mines great quantities of gold. They have some sort of civil government, are industrious, and fond of labour.

CUSABATAY, or Cocomas, a river of the province and government of Mainas in the kingdom of Quito, runs *e.* for many leagues, and enters the Ucayale.

CUSAHUAYA, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Larecaja in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Ambaná.

[CUSCO. See Cuzco.]

CUSCOPANG, a river of the province and colony of N. Carolina. It runs *n.* and enters the sea in the strait of Albemarle.

[CUSCOWILLA, in E. Florida, is the capital of the Aluchua tribe of Indians, and stands in

the most pleasant situation that could be desired, in an inland country, upon a high swelling ridge of sand hills, within 3 or 400 yards of a large and beautiful lake, abounding with fish and fowl. The lake is terminated on one side by extensive forests, consisting of orange groves, over-topped with grand magnolias, palms, poplar, tilia, live-oaks, &c.; on the other side by extensive green plains and meadows. The town consists of 30 habitations, each of which consists of two houses, nearly of the same size, large, and convenient, and covered close with the bark of the cypress tree. Each has a little garden spot, containing corn, beans, tobacco, and other vegetables. In the great Alachua savannah, about two miles distant, is an inclosed plantation, which is worked and tended by the whole community, yet every family has its particular part. Each family gathers and deposits in its granary its proper share, setting apart a small contribution for the public granary, which stands in the midst of the plantation.]

CUSE, a river of the kingdom of Peru. It rises in the mountains of the province of Moxos, and runs *e. w.* from the river and lake of Sara to the river Ubay. It follows its course to the *n.* and enters the last mentioned river.

[CUSHAI, a small river which empties into Albemarle sound, between Chowan and the Roanoke, in N. Carolina.]

[CUSHETUNK Mountains, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.]

[CUSHING, a township in Lincoln county, district of Maine, separated from Warren and Thomaston by St. George's river. It was incorporated in 1789, contains 942 inhabitants, and lies 216 miles *w.* by *n.* of Boston.]

CUSHNOE, a waterfal of the river Kenebéc, in the province of Sagadahoc, opposite fort Wertern.

CUSI, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Yauyos in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Pampas.

CUSIANA, a settlement of the jurisdiction of Santiago de las Atalayas, and government of San Juan de los Llanos, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; annexed to the curacy of Santiago. It is much reduced and very poor, of a hot temperature, and producing only maize, *yucas*, plantains, &c.

Cusiana, a river of the same province. It rises from a small lake near the settlement of Gameza, in the jurisdiction and *corregimiento* of Tunja, and there enters the Meta.

CUSIBAMBA, a river of the province and *corregimiento* of Chilques and Masques in Peru. It rises in the *cordillera* of the Andes, runs *w.* and enters the Apurimac, opposite the settlement of Curaguasi.

Cusibamba, a valley of this province.

CUSICAS, a barbarous nation of Indians, who dwell to the *e.* of the nation of the Chiquitos, and to the *n.* of the settlement of San Juan Bautista de los Xamoros. All that is known of them is, that they are numerous and ferocious.

CUSITAS, a settlement of Indians of the province and colony of Georgia; situate on the shore of the river Apalachicola.

CUSMO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Santa in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Guarmey.

[CUSSENS, a small river in Cumberland county, Maine, which runs a *s. e.* course to Casco bay, between the towns of Freeport and N. Yarmouth.]

[CUSSEWAGA, a settlement in Pennsylvania.]

CUSSIA, a settlement of the Salivas Indians, forming the greater part of this nation, in the Nuevo Reyno de Granada; situate near the river Sinaruco, in the *llanuras* or plains of the Orinoco. The Caribes destroyed and burnt it in 1684.

CUSSIQUINA, a river of the province and country of Las Amazonas, which laves the territory of the Mayorunas Indians, who live upon its borders to the *s.* This river, after running many leagues to the *n. e.* enters the said territory, in lat. 3° 20′ *s.*

[CUSSITAH, an Indian town in the *w.* part of Georgia, 12 miles above the Broken Arrow, on Chattahoosee river.]

CUSTODIO, a river of the kingdom of Brazil. It runs *n. n. w.* is small, and enters the Tocantines, between that of San Elias and the river Preto or De la Palma.

CUSUMPE, a small lake of the province of Hampshire; one of those of New England, between the rivers Pennycook and Pygwaket.

CUTACO, a river in a narrow vale of the Andes, the bed of which was ascertained by Humboldt, in 1802, to be at the vast depth of 4200 feet. On its banks are many plantations of sugar-canes.

CUTAGOCHI, a settlement of Cherokees Indians, in the province and colony of S. Carolina; situate at the source of the river Euphase, where the English have a commercial establishment.

CUTAWA, or Catawba, a river of N. Carolina. It runs *n.* and enters the Ohio; its waters are always full of coal.

CUTERUO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Caxamarca in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Huambos.

CUTI, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

CUTIGUBA, a settlement of the Portuguese, in the province and *captainship* of Para in Brazil; situate on the shore of the river of Las Amazonas; to the *n.* of the city of Pará.

CUTIGUBA, an island of the river of Las Amazonas, opposite the city of Pará.

CUTIMERIN, a river of the province and *captainship* of Marañan in Brazil.

CUTINANAS, SANTO TOME DE LOS, a settlement of the missions which were held by the regulars of the company of Jesuits, in the province of Mainas and kingdom of Quito.

CUTQUISCANAS, a barbarous and ferocious nation of Indians, who inhabit the *n. e.* of the ancient province of Los Panataguas. They are few, and little more is known of them than their name.

[CUTTS Island, a small island on the coast of York county, Maine. See NEDDOCK River.]

CUTUBUS, a settlement of the province and government of Sonora in Nueva España; situate on the shore of the river Besani.

CUTUCUCHE, a river of the province and government of Tacunga in the kingdom of Quito. It flows down on the *s.* side of the skirt of the mountain and volcano of Cotopacsi, and united with the Alaques, forms the San Miguel, which laves part of the *llanura* of Callo, runs near the settlement of Múlahalo, and by a country seat and estate of the Marquisses of Maenza, who have here some very good cloth manufactories. This river runs very rapid, and in 1766, owing to an eruption of the volcano, it inundated the country, doing infinite mischief; again it was, a second time, thrown out of its bed, though the damage it then did was nothing like what it was on the former occasion.

CUTUN, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Coquimbo in the kingdom of Chile.

COTUNLAQUE, a pass of the road which leads from the city of Quito to Machache, almost impracticable in the winter time, and only noted for being a place of infinite difficulty and vexation to such as are obliged to travel it.

CUTUPITE, CANO DE, an arm of the river Orinoco, in the province and government of Guayana, one of those which form its different mouths or entrances; it is that which lies most close to the coast of Tierra Firme, and which, with the coast, forms part of the canal of Manao.

CUXUTEPEC, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CUYO, CUTIO, or CUJO, a large province of the kingdom of Chile, and part of that which is called Chile Oriental or Tramontano, from its being on the other side of the *cordillera* of the Andes; bounded *e.* by the country called Pampas; *n.* by the district of Rioxa, in the province and government of Tucumán; *s.* by the lands of Magellan, or of the Patagonians; and *w.* by the *cordillera* of the Andes, which is here called the Western, Cismontana, part of those mountains. It is of a benign and healthy climate; and although in the summer, the heat on the *llanuras* is rather oppressive, extremely fertile, and abounding, independently of the fruits peculiar to the country, in wheat, all kinds of pulse, wine, and brandies, which were formerly carried to the provinces of Tucumán and Buenos Ayres, although this traffic has of late fallen into decay, from the frequent arrivals of vessels from Spain. It abounds in all kinds of cattle, and in the *cordillera*, and even in the *pampas*, are large breeds of *vicuñas*, *huanacos*, *vizcachas*, turtles, two kinds of squirrels, ostriches, tigers, leopards, and an infinite quantity of partridges, pigeons, and turtle-doves. The flesh of the swine and mules is esteemed the best in all America; and, generally speaking, victuals are so cheap that it may be procured at little or no expence. The skirts of the mountains are covered with beautiful woods, and their tops are overspread with snow. Throughout nearly the whole province is found a great quantity of glass-wort, and in the *cordillera* are some mines of silver, especially in the valley of Huspallata, which were formerly worked by fusion, to the great detriment of the metal, but which are to this day worked in the same manner as those of Peru, and consequently afford greater emolument. Here are also some gold mines, and others of very good copper. The rivers which water this province all rise in the *cordillera*, and the most considerable of them are the Tunuyan, which is the first to the *s.* those of Mendoza, San Juan, Jachal, and the *Colorado* to the *n. e.* In the *cordillera*, near the high road leading from Santiago to Mendoza, is the great lake of the Inca, wherein are said to be great treasures deposited by the Incas at the beginning of the conquest, to keep them from the Spaniards. This lake is bottomless, and it is thought to be formed of the snows melted and flowing down from the mountainous parts of the district. On the side towards Chile the lake has a vent by six or seven small branches, forming the river of Aconcagua; and from the opposite side issue some other streams in a contrary direction, and form the Mendoza. In the very heat of summer this

lake is as cold as snow itself. This province, like all the others of the kingdom which lie to the *s. e.* of the *cordillera*, is ever subject to terrible tempests of thunder and lightning, accompanied with boisterous winds and rains from October to March; the same not happening in the provinces which lie to the *w.* The Indians of this province are of a darker complexion than those of any other; but they are also of loftier stature, better made, agile, and extremely addicted to the chase, in which they greatly excel, and more particularly in the taking of ostriches, which abound in the *llanuras* to the *s.*; and by all of these exercises they become so light and active as to be able to keep pace with a horse. These Indians are generally known here by the name of Guapes, and are descendants of the Pampas, their neighbours to the *e.* with whom they trade in the fruits of the country in exchange for clothes and other articles, money not being known amongst any of these barbarians. The Guapes are of a docile and generous disposition, but of great spirit, and very warlike, robust, and well formed. This country, considering its extent, is but thinly peopled, since its inhabitants amount to only 25,000 of all sexes and ages, according to the latest calculation. The capital is the city of Mendoza. [See CHILE.]

CUYO, a shoal formed by two rocks in the N. sea, near the coast of the province and government of Yucatán, close to the cape of Cotoche.

[CUYOACAN, a settlement of the intendancy of Mexico, containing a convent of nuns founded by Hernan Cortes, in which, according to his testament, this great captain wished to be interred, "in whatever part of the world he should end his days." This clause of the testament was never fulfilled.]

CUYOCUYO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Carabaya in Peru; annexed to the curacy of its capital.

CUYOTAMBO, a settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Quispicanchi in Peru; annexed to the curacy of Quishuares.

CUYOTEPEC, SAN BARTOLOME DE, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Antequera, in the province and bishopric of Oaxaca in Nueva España. It is of a middle temperature, contains 358 families of Indians, and a convent of the religious order of St. Dominic. In its district are sown in abundance various kinds of seeds and American aloes, of which is made *pulque*. Four leagues *s.* of its capital.

CUYUANA, an island of the province and country of Las Amazonas, in the territory of the Portuguese, formed by two arms of the river Cuchivara or Purus, which separate before they enter the Marañon. It is large, and of an irregular square figure.

CUYUM, or CUYUNI, a large river of the province of Guayana, and government of Cumaná. Its origin is not known for certain; but, from the accounts of the Caribes Indians, it is somewhere near the lake Parime, in the interior of the province, and to the *n. e.* of the said lake. It runs nearly due from *n.* to *s.* making several turnings, until it enters the Esquivo. By this river the Dutch merchants of this colony, assisted by the Caribes, go to entrap the Indians, to make them labour in the estates; and they have built two forts on either side of the mouth of this river.

CUZABAMBA, a large settlement of the province and *corregimiento* of Lamas in Peru; close to which passes a small river of the same name, and which afterwards unites itself with the river Moyobamba.

CUZABAMBA, another settlement in the province and *corregimiento* of Tacunga, of the kingdom of Quito.

CUZALAPA, a settlement of the head settlement of the district of Ayotitlan, and *alcaldía mayor* of Amola, in Nueva España. Its population is very small, and its inhabitants employ themselves in the cultivation of seeds and breeding of cattle. Nine leagues to the *w.* of its head settlement.

CUZAMALA, a head settlement of the district of the *alcaldía mayor* of Azuchitlan in Nueva España, lying 10 leagues to the *n.* of its capital, and being divided from the same by two large rivers. It is of a hot and dry temperature; its population is composed of 36 families of Spaniards, 30 of *Mustees*, 48 of Mulattoes, and 53 of Indians, who speak the Taracan language. The trade here consists in large cattle, in the cultivation of maize, and making *cascalote*. Some emolument also is derived from renting the lands belonging to the capital and the neighbouring settlements.

CUZCATLAN, a settlement of the province and *alcaldía mayor* of San Salvador in the kingdom of Guatemala.

CUZCO, or Cozco, as it is called by the Indians, a city, the capital of a *corregimiento* in Peru, the head of a bishopric, erected in 1536, founded by the first Emperor of the Incas, Manco Capác, in 1043, who divided it into Hanam Cozco and Hurin Cozco, which signify Cuzco Lofty and Low, or Superior and Inferior; the former towards the *n.* and the second towards the *s.* It is situate upon a rough and unequal plain formed by the skirts of various mountains, which are washed by

the small river Guatanay; the same being nearly dry, save in the months of January, February, and March; though the little water found in it just serves to irrigate the neighbouring plains. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the temple of the sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment, when, at the conquest, they first beheld them, and upon their entering the city, in 1534, when the same was taken possession of by Don Francisco Pizarrro, for Charles V. It was then the capital of the whole empire of Peru, and the residence of the emperors. Its streets were large, wide, and straight; though at the present day Lima stands in competition with it in regard to grandeur. The houses are almost all built of stone, and of fine proportions. The cathedral, which has the title of La Asuncion, is large, beautiful, rich, and of very good architecture, and some even prefer it to the cathedral of Lima. Here are three curacies in the chapel of the Sagrario, two for the Spaniards, and another for the Indians and Negroes; and the parishes are Nuestra Señora de Belen, San Christóval, Santa Ana, San Blas, Santiago, and the hospital; besides two others, which are without the city, called San Gerónimo and San Sebastian. Here are nine convents of the following religious orders; one of St. Dominic, founded on the spot where the Indians had their celebrated temple of the sun; two of St. Francis, one of the Observers, and another of the Recoletans, one of St. Augustin, one of La Merced, two colleges which belonged to the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits, the principal, in the part lying towards the *e.* being destined, at the present time, for an armoury; and the other at the back of the same, in which was the house for noviciates and students, serving now as barracks for the troops; add to these the chapel of ease to the cathedral. Here are four hospitals; the first and most ancient is that of the Espiritu Santo, in which are received Indians of both sexes, subject to the patronage of the secular *cabildo*, and governed by a junta of 33 persons, the president of whom, the *alcalde*, has the first vote, and after him the administrator or first brother. It has two chaplains and very ample revenues; one of the sources being the duties paid upon all effects passing over the bridge of Apurimac, the which droits belonged to the royal exchequer until the year 1763, at which time, at the instance of the king's ensign, Don Gabriel de Ugarte, they were conceded by the king to the hospital, together with the right and property of the bridge, in redemption of some crown grants which were left to the hospital by Rodrigo de Leon, in Seville; and it was by this means that the hospital, having become so well endowed, has now no less than 250 beds. A jubilee has been granted by the apostolical see to its chapel; and this is celebrated at the octave of Pentecost with much solemnity, and by an unusually great concourse of people, and was once the best observed jubilee of any in America. The second hospital, being of the religious order of San Juan de Dios, is for the men, and has 50 beds; the third, called, Of Nuestra Señora de la Almudena, is for all descriptions of individuals, and has also 50 beds; the fourth, called San Andres, has 30 beds for Spanish women. Here are three monasteries of nuns; the first of Santa Catalina de Sena, founded where the Incas kept the virgins dedicated to the sun; and the others are of Santa Clara and the bare-footed Carmelites. Here are also four other religious houses, which are that of the Nazarenes, that of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, that of Santiago, and that of San Blas; three colleges, which are, that of San Bernardo, wherein are taught grammar, philosophy, and theology, and was founded by a Vizcayan for the sons of the conquerors, having been formerly under the charge of the regulars of the company of Jesuits, and at present under an ecclesiastical rector; that of San Borja, for the sons of the Indian caciques, where they are initiated in their letters, and in the rudiments of music, at least as many of them as show any disposition to this science, (this accomplishment having been formerly taught by the same regulars of the company); and that of San Antonio Abad, which is a seminary and university, and is a very sumptuous piece of architecture. This city preserves many monuments of its ancient grandeur; and amongst the rest, the great fortress built for its defence, which, although injured by time, bears testimony to the powers of the Incas, and excites astonishment in the mind of every beholder, since the stones, so vast and shapeless, and of so irregular a superficies, are knit together, and laid one to fit into the other with such nicety as to want no mortar or other material whereby to fill up the interstices; and it is indeed difficult to imagine how they could work them in this manner, when it is considered that they knew not the use of iron, steel, or machinery for the purpose. The other notable things are the baths; the one of warm and the other of cold water; the ruins of a large stone-way, which was built by order of the Incas, and which reached as far as where Lima now stands; the vestiges of some subterraneous passages which led to the fortress from the houses or palaces of the Inca, and in which pas-

sages the walls were cut very crooked, admitting for a certain space only one person to pass at a time, and this sidewise, and with great difficulty, when shortly afterwards two might pass abreast. The exit was by a rock, worked in the same narrow manner on the other side; and this was altogether a plan adopted through prudence, and for the better security against any sudden assault, since here a single man might defend himself against a great number. In a magnificent chapel of the cathedral is venerated a miraculous crucifix, which was presented by the Emperor Charles V. and which is called De los Temblores, from the city having invoked it as a patron in the tremendous earthquake which happened here in 1590; also an image of Nuestra Señora de Belen, which they call La Linda, (the Beautiful), the gift of the same royal hand. It is the second city of Peru, and inferior only to the capital of the kingdom. It was governed, after the time of the conquests made by the Spaniards, by a secular *cabildo*, composed of two ordinary *alcaldes*, a royal ensign, an *alguazil* mayor, a provincial *alcalde*, a depositor-general, 12 perpetual *regidors*, two *alcaldes* of the inquisition, and a *regidor*, nominated annually, with the title of judge of the natives, who is entrusted with the causes of the Indians; these having also a protector, nominated every two years by the viceroy of Lima. This *cabildo* maintains, through the grant of the Emperor Charles V. the same privileges as the *cabildo* of Burgos. The city has also many other prerogatives, with the title of Gran Ciudad, and Cabeza, or head of the kingdoms and provinces of Peru, in reward for its having supported the crown against the traitor Diego de Almagro, in the conflicts that he maintained with Francis Pizarro, and from its having taken him prisoner in 1553, in the celebrated battle of Las Salinas, a league from Cuzco; also from its having refused to acknowledge the title of governor of Peru, assumed by Diego de Almagro the younger, supporting, in preference, the legitimate government. Again, when the Licentiate Christóval Vaca de Castro arrived, thinking to be governor, the people of Cuzco took him prisoner, under the orders of the lieutenant-governor, Diego Salazar de Toledo, and the ordinary *alcalde*, Antonio Ruiz de Guevera, and kept him in confinement until he was beheaded in that place by the same person that executed his father. For these services, and for the valuable presents, which on several occasions it has made to the crown, this city was allowed to be by the laws of the Indies, and, as appears by its records, one of the first cities in all Castilla, having a priority of vote; and in 1783, it was ordered by the king of Spain, that in consideration of the resistance it offered in the late rebellion of the Indians of the province of Tinta and the other immediate provinces, it should be endowed with the title of Most Noble, Most Loyal, and Most Faithful, and that it should enjoy the same privileges as Lima. In 1784, the office of *corregidor* was extinguished, and his Majesty established an intendant and governor vice-patron; and in 1787, the tribunal of royal audience, composed of a president, four *oidors*, and a *fiscal*. It has for arms a golden castle upon a blue field, with various trophies and colours on the sides, and an eagle at the top. It has been the native place of many illustrious men, and of these are,

Don Bernardo de Aviza y Ugarte, *oidor* of Panamá, bishop of Cartagena and Truxillo, and elected archbishop of Charcas.

Don Cayetano Marcellano y Agramont, bishop of Buenos Ayres, and archbishop of Charcas.

Don Gabriel de Ugarte, royal ensign of the said city.

Don Diego Esquivel and Návia, dean of its church.

Don Ignacio de Castro, curate of San Gerónimo and rector of the university.

Don Francisco Espinosa and Medrano, *alias* El Lunarejo, *magistral* canon of its church.

Don Francis Xavier de Lagos, penitentiary canon.

The Father Maestro *Fray* Pedro de la Sota, of the order of La Merced; a subject who was often consulted by the viceroys in matters of the utmost importance.

The Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, a celebrated historian of Peru.

Its jurisdiction, although it may retain the title of province, is so reduced as to extend merely as far as the district of the city, notwithstanding it formerly comprehended all the neighbouring provinces, until the president, Lope Garcia de Castro, established in each of these separate *corregidors*. Its principal commerce consists in the very large quantity of sugar which is made in the neighbouring jurisdictions, and where the inhabitants have many sugar plantations; that of San Ignacio de Pachachaca, in the boundaries of the jurisdiction of Abancay, and formerly belonging to the regulars of the extinguished company of Jesuits, being the most celebrated. There is made here a vast quantity of baize and ordinary cloth, called *pañete*, woven stuffs, saddles, floor-carpets, and *tucuyo*, which is an ordinary kind of linen used as clothing by the poor; galloons of gold, silver,

and silk, dressed sheep-skins, goat-skins, and parchment. The natives, who are of an ingenious disposition, excel in the arts of embroidery, painting, and engraving. Here was formerly a mint, which for some years has been abolished. The population, which amounts to 26,000 souls, has become much diminished by a plague experienced here in 1720. It is 184 leagues from Lima, 290 from La Plata, in long. 71° 4′, and lat. 13° 42′ *s.* Its widely extended bishopric includes the provinces of

Abancay,	Quispicanchi,
Aymaraez,	Calca and Lares,
Cotabambas,	Asangaro,
Chilques and Masques,	Villabamba,
Lampa,	Urubamba,
Chumbivilcas,	Paucartambo,
Cañes and Canches,	Carabaya.

Bishops who have presided in Cuzco.

1. Don *Fray* Vicente de Valverde, a Dominican monk, native of Oropesa, in the bishopric of Avila, collegiate of the college of San Gregorio de Valladolid; elected bishop of Cuzco in 1534, and who met with his death at the hands of the Indians of La Puña, in the government of Guayaquil, as he was returning to Spain, and was roasted and eaten by them.

2. Don *Fray* Juan Solano, of the order of St. Dominic, native of Archidma, in the bishopric of Malaga; presented to the bishopric of Cuzco in 1543, where he entered in the following year, and governed until 1550, when he came to Spain to solicit the division of his bishopric, it being upwards of 300 leagues in extent; and much time having elapsed in the decision of the case, he at last resigned, in 1561.

3. Don Sebastian de Lartaun, native of Vizcaya, canon of the church of San Justo de Alcalá de Henares, doctor of this university, and elected in 1570; he died at Lima in 1584, assisting at a provincial council.

4. Don *Fray* Gregorio de Montalvo, of the order of St. Dominic, native of Coca, in the bishopric of Segovia, prior of the convent of Palencia; he entered upon this bishopric of Cuzco, being promoted from the church of Popayán, and died in 1593.

5. Don Antonio de la Raya, native of Baeza, collegiate of San Clemente de Bolonia, school-master of the church of Jaen, inquisitor of Cerdeña, Lerena, Granada, and Valladolid; elected bishop in 1595, he endeavoured to be nominated an auxiliary, and returned to Spain in 1606.

6. Don Fernando de Mendoza, a monk of the extinguished company of Jesuits, native of Torrecilla in La Rioxa; elected in 1608, and governed until his death, in 1612.

7. Don Lorenzo de Grado, native of Salamanca, where he studied and graduated licentiate, passed over to Peru, and was there made archdeacon of Cusco, and removed from this to the bishopric of the Rio de la Plata, from whence he was promoted to this bishopric in 1618, and governed until his death, in 1627.

8. *Fray* Fernando de Vera, of the order of St. Augustin, native of Mérida, lecturer, prior of the convent of Xeréz, and consultor in the inquisition; he obtained in his religion the title of *Bugia*, governed for three years the church of Badajos, through the absence of the bishop; was elected archbishop of St. Domingo, and from thence promoted to Cuzco, in 1629, and from this church to the archbishopric of Lima, in 1639.

9. Don Diego de Montoya y Mendoza, native of Mijancas, of the bishopric of Calahorra, head collegiate in the college of Santa Catalina del Burgo de Osma; he was archbishop of Toledo, afterwards *magistral* canon of Coria, and was holding that office when elected bishop of Popayán, from whence he was promoted to the bishopric of Truxillo, and died there, being at the time elected to that of Cuzco, in 1640.

10. Don Juan Alonso de Ocon, native of the town of this name in La Rioxa, collegiate of San Ildefonso in Alcalá, doctor and professor of theology, curate of Elechosa in the archbishopric of Toledo, and afterwards of the parish of Santa Cruz in Madrid; elected bishop of Yucatán, and promoted to this in 1642, from whence he was preferred to the archbishopric of Charcas.

11. Don Pedro de Ortega y Sotomayor, promoted from the church of Arequipa to this, in 1651.

12. Don Bernardo de Izaguirre, promoted from the church of Panamá to this; preferred to the archbishopric of Charcas in 1661.

13. Don Agustin Muñoz de Sandoval, elected in 1661.

14. Don Juan de Mollinedo, being the bishop who governed that church for the longest period of any, the same being upwards of 30 years; he left a name and character renowned for zeal and wisdom, and died in 1704.

15. Don Juan de la Nava y Gonzalez, native of Lima, dean of its holy metropolitan church; he remained for some time in quality of governor of the church of Cuzco, after that he was elected, but not consecrated, bishop, in as much as, owing to the wars, the bulls could not arrive.

16. Don *Fray* Francisco de Arregui, a monk

of the order of St. Francis, native of Buenos Ayres, commissary-general of his religion, bishop of his country, from whence he was promoted to Cuzco in 1724.

17. Don *Fray* Bernardo Serrada, of the order of Calzados or calced Carmelites, provincial of the province of Castilla; promoted to this from the church of Panamá, in 1725.

18. Don Juan de Sarricolea y Olea, native of Lima; promoted to this from the church of Chile, in 1734.

19. Don Pedro Morcillo Rubio, native of La Mancha; promoted from the church of Panamá; he died in 1763.

20. Don Juan de Castañeda, native of Guaura in the archbishopric of Lima; promoted from the church of Panamá in 1749; he died in 1763.

21. Don Manuel Gerónimo de Romani, native of Guamanga; promoted from the archbishopric of Panamá in 1764; he died in 1769.

22. Don Agustin de Gorrichategui, native of Panamá; elected to the bishopric of Cuzco in 1771; he died in 1777.

23. Don Juan Manuel de Moscoso y Peralta, native of Arequipa, canon and auxiliary bishop of that place, with the title of Tricomi en Cesárea, afterwards bishop of Tucuman, and promoted to Cuzco in 1777; a prelate of consummate virtue and literature, and actually living at this court.

[CUZUMEL, an island in the province of Yucatán, and audience of Mexico; situated in the bay of Honduras, 15 leagues long and five broad; its principal town is Santa Cruz. Lat. 19° *n.* Long. 87°.]

[CYPRUS Swamp, in Delaware state. See INDIAN River.]

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.